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REVISION

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STATE - - FEDERAL
HEALTH REQUIREMENTS
AND
REGULATIONS
GOVERNING THE INTERSTATE AND INTERNATIONAL
MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

APHIS 91-17-7
July 1976

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CONTENTS

This publication is issued for the convenience of livestock owners and shippers, transportation agents, truckers, and others concerned in the Interstate and International movement of livestock and poultry, subject to State and Federal regulations and laws on account of animal diseases.

SECTION I (Color, Blue)

The regulations and rules of this section are the requirements of the respective States (listed alphabetically) for the entry of livestock into each State. This section was compiled through the cooperation of the livestock official of each State who has approved the information.

For additional information, contact the livestock health officials whose names appear at the end of this section.

SECTION II (Color, White)

This section includes the Federal regulations and laws administered by Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and are reprints or portions of Subchapters A, C, D, G, and I of Chapter 1, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations pertaining to:

- *Laboratory Animal Welfare--Subchapter A, Revised
- *Cooperative Control and Eradication and Animal Products--Subchapter B, Revised July 1, 1971.
- *Interstate Transportation of Animals and Poultry--Subchapter C, Revised.
- *Exportation and Importation of Animals and Animal Products--Subchapter D, Revised.

*Viruses, Serums, Toxins, and Analogous Products;
Organisms and Vectors--Subchapter E, Revised.

*Animal Breeds--Subchapter G, Revised.

*Accreditation of Veterinarians and Revocation of
such Accreditation--Subchapter I, Revised.

SECTION III (Color, Green)

Import Regulations of Canada.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "F. W. Hansen, Jr.", with a stylized, cursive script.

F. W. Hansen, Jr.
Senior Staff Veterinarian
Program Services, Veterinary Services

SECTION I

State Health Requirements Governing Admission of Livestock and Poultry

ALABAMA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. All domestic animals and poultry entering the State of Alabama must conform with Alabama requirements contained herein and be in compliance with Federal regulations.
2. All livestock and poultry brought into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that the animals are healthy, free from symptoms of infectious or contagious disease and meet the specific requirements stated in these regulations.

An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Alabama, accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and issued by an approved, accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian.

The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the origin of the animals, their final destination, and an accurate description or identification of the livestock; also, it shall indicate the health status of the animals involved, including dates and results of required tests and dates of vaccination, if any. All animals shall be consigned to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Alabama, unless otherwise specifically authorized in writing.

3. Livestock and poultry from states that do not meet Alabama requirements may not enter Alabama unless a special permit is obtained from the State Veterinarian or his designated representative. Requests for permits shall be directed to the State Veterinarian of Alabama, Department of Agriculture and Industries, P. O. Box 3336, Montgomery, Alabama 36109, telephone 832-3760 and the following information must be given: (1) name and addresses of the consignor and consignee, (2) number and kind of animals, origin of shipment, proposed date of shipment, method of shipment, proposed destination, approximate date of arrival, and intended purpose of shipment. No blanket permits will be issued. All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.
4. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock, other animals or poultry infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry should assure themselves that each consignment is prepared for shipment in keeping with the requirements of the State of Alabama, and that it is certified on an approved official health certificate. Such health certificates should be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.

5. Livestock or poultry consigned to an approved slaughter establishment are exempt from health certificates. They may enter Alabama with an accompanying waybill, bill of sale, or permit issued by state or federal officials of the state of origin.

CATTLE

1. Brucellosis

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Alabama accompanied by an official health certificate and individually identified by eartag, tattoo, brand or other permanent means provided:

1. They originate directly from officially certified brucellosis-free herds, or
2. They originate from certified brucellosis free or modified certified brucellosis areas and are not under quarantine for brucellosis and are negative to an official test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of entry, or
3. They are official vaccinates of the beef breeds under twenty-four (24) months of age and other breeds under twenty (20) months of age which are not parturient (springers) or post-parturient, or
4. They originated from a qualified herd in a non-certified area for which the state has records showing that the herd has been tested for brucellosis in accordance with the procedures for herd tests initial modified certified brucellosis status specified in the Uniform Methods and Rules and that the animals being imported have a negative brucellosis test within thirty (30) days of entry.
5. They are bulls or females under six months of age.

All brucellosis tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement shall be made in (1) state-federal laboratories (2) laboratories approved by the proper animal health official of the state of origin, or (3) commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services, U. S. Department of Agriculture and approved by the state of origin.

Feeder steers may be imported without brucellosis tests but shall be accompanied by a health certificate in accordance with all other regulations.

Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter Alabama without a health certificate or negative test for brucellosis if they are consigned to a recognized slaughter center where federal or state meat inspection is maintained (except brucellosis reactors, which must be shipped only to plants operating under state-federal approval to receive such animals and are accompanied by appropriate forms for moving such animals), and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered. Such animals shall not be diverted without an official permit from the State Veterinarian of Alabama.

2. Tuberculosis

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Alabama, accompanied by an official health certificate, provided they are individually identified, and

1. They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, the last herd test having been conducted within twelve (12) months prior to shipment, or
2. They have been tested with negative results within thirty (30) days of shipment and originate from unquarantined herds in a modified-accredited tuberculosis-free area.

Feeder steers under two years of age and originating in modified-accredited tuberculosis-free areas shall be admitted without tuberculosis test.

Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter Alabama without a health certificate or negative test for tuberculosis if consigned to a recognized slaughter center where federal or state meat inspection is maintained (except tuberculosis reactors, which must be shipped only to plants operating under state-federal approval to receive such animals and are accompanied by appropriate forms for moving

such animals), and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered. Such animals shall not be diverted without an official permit from the State Veterinarian of Alabama.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Horses, mules, and asses may be transported or moved into Alabama when accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they are apparently free of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease. No certificates will be required on horses or mules of the United States Army.

1. Screwworms

No horses, mules, or asses infested with screwworms shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

2. Equine Infectious Anemia

No horses, mules, or asses known to be affected with Equine Infectious Anemia shall be shipped into Alabama except under special permit issued by the State Veterinarian or his authorized representative.

All other movements must be under permit from the State Veterinarian.

SWINE

Swine (except those for immediate slaughter) shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing that the swine have had a veterinary inspection just prior to shipment and that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been infected with or exposed to Vesicular Exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.

1. Hog Cholera

Swine for feeding and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate as required in the

above paragraph, originate in a Hog Cholera Free Area, and are individually identified as to the farms of origin.

2. Brucellosis

Swine for breeding purposes must also have originated from a validated brucellosis-free herd or have been tested negative to brucellosis with an approved test conducted by a state or federally approved laboratory within thirty (30) days of entry.

3. Screwworms

No swine infested with screwworms shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

All other movements must be under permit from the State Veterinarian.

SHEEP

All sheep entering Alabama for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they are free from scabies, lice, foot rot, scrapie, blue tongue and all other infectious or communicable diseases, and have not been exposed to such diseases.

1. Scabies

Sheep or lambs must be from a State-Federal Approved Scabies Free Area. If not from a scabies free area, they must be dipped in an approved dip within fifteen (15) days of shipment. The health certificate must be approved by the state official of the state of origin.

2. Scrapie

No sheep known to be infected with scrapie, and no progeny of sheep known to be infected with scrapie, may be transported or moved into the State of Alabama.

3. Screwworms

No sheep infested with screwworms shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

All other movements must be under permit from the State Veterinarian.

GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing they are clinically free from all infectious and communicable diseases. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal, giving age, color, and markings.

1. Brucellosis

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes must come from a certified brucellosis-free herd or be negative to the agglutination test within thirty (30) days of date of entry.

2. Screwworms

No goats infested with screwworms shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

All other movements must be under permit from the State Veterinarian.

POULTRY

All chickens, turkeys, or other poultry entering Alabama for purposes other than immediate slaughter must be accompanied by an official health certificate.

1. Pullorum-Typhoid

Chickens, turkeys, or other poultry over five (5) months of age intended for breeding purposes shall not be imported into Alabama unless they have passed a negative agglutination

test for pullorum-typhoid disease in which no reactors were disclosed (testing must be conducted under the supervision of a state livestock sanitary authority within thirty (30) days preceding date of importation), or have originated from flocks authoratively participating in such pullorum-typhoid control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan as may be adopted in the state of origin which shall be pullorum-typhoid clean.

All poultry under five (5) months of age, including baby chicks, started chicks, turkey poults, other newly hatched domestic poultry, except those intended for immediate slaughter, and hatching eggs shipped or otherwise brought into or offered for sale in the state shall have originated in flocks that meet the pullorum-typhoid requirements of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and shall have originated from a hatchery or premises operating under the supervision of the poultry disease control authority of the state of origin, and their pullorum-typhoid classification shall be pullorum-typhoid clean. Each container of such poultry shall bear an official label or certificate showing the name and address of the shipper, the authority under which the testing for pullorum-typhoid was done, and the pullorum-typhoid control and eradication class of the product; the use of said certificate or label must be approved by the official state agency or the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

All other movements must be under permit from the State Veterinarian.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

No Regulations

DOGS AND DOMESTICATED CATS

All dogs and domesticated cats to be moved or trans-

ported into Alabama for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an official health certificate completed by an approved, accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian of the state of origin, who shall certify that the animals are free from all infectious and contagious diseases or known exposure thereto, have not been exposed to rabies, nor originated in a rabies quarantined area, and have been officially vaccinated against rabies and identified by vaccination certificates and tags bearing serial numbers not more than one (1) year prior to shipment. Puppies and domesticated kittens under three (3) months of age may be admitted without vaccination.

No dog or domesticated cat infested with screwworms shall be shipped or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into Alabama, accompanied by an official health certificate, provided that a report of the number of animals is made to the State Veterinarian of Alabama within ten (10) days, and that immediate opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the State Veterinarian or his authorized agent to determine the health status of such animals.

No wild animal infested with screwworms shall be shipped or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

ZOO ANIMALS

Refer to Fur Bearing Animals and Other Domesticated Wild Animals.

ALASKA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

NOTE: All animals destined for the State of Alaska that are being shipped via the Alcan Highway through Canada must also meet Canadian import regulations.

HEALTH CERTIFICATES. Health certificate means a legible certification executed on an official form of the state of origin or of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture by a veterinarian in its employ or an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin, and must contain in addition to information required for a particular species, the following:

- (1) complete name and address of consignor and consignee;
- (2) point of origin and destination of shipment;
- (3) certification that animals are free from clinical evidence of infectious or communicable disease or known exposure thereto;
- (4) accurate description of animals shipped, including breed, sex, age, color and markings, brands, ear tag or tattoo number, and; if registered, the name and registry number of each animal;
- (5) dates and records of required test or vaccinations;
- (6) date and place of examination (health certificates are void 30 days after issuance);
- (7) when required, certification of disinfection of conveyances used for transportation;
- (8) approved by the livestock official of the state of origin or the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture before the animals are imported, and forwarded immediately to the state veterinarian.

PERMITS. Permits may be obtained at the following offices:

- (1) Department of Natural Resources
Pouch M
Juneau, Alaska 99811

- (2) Division of Agriculture
P.O. Box 1088
Palmer, Alaska 99645

QUARANTINE. Animals entering the state without proper health certificates or official permit or which upon inspection exhibit clinical evidence of an infectious or communicable disease may be directed to be held in quarantine by the owner at his expense until released from quarantine or disposed of as determined by the director of agriculture.

IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER EXEMPTION. Animals may be shipped into the state without inspection and health certificate, if:

- (1) a permit is obtained from the state veterinarian before shipment;
- (2) waybills state that the animals are for immediate slaughter;
- (3) the animals are consigned to an approved slaughter facility operating under state or federal supervision;
- (4) the animals will not be diverted enroute to a consigned slaughter facility;
- (5) the animals will be slaughtered within 10 days after arrival at consigned slaughter facility or within an extended date granted by the state veterinarian.

CATTLE. All cattle except those imported for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by an official health certificate and in addition must meet the following requirements:

- (1) Tuberculosis: negative tuberculin test within 30 days prior to entry.
- (2) Brucellosis: the animal must be
 - (a) under six months of age; or
 - (b) negative to an official brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry; or
 - (c) under 20 months of age and had been brucellosis vaccinated under state or federal supervision; or
 - (d) originate from certified brucellosis-free herds or areas; or

(e) consigned as a feeder steer.

- (3) Originate from herds or areas not under state or federal restriction.

SWINE. Swine, except those imported for immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by an official health certificate and in addition must meet the following requirements:

- (1) Permit required from the state veterinarian for swine originating from states not classified hog cholera free.
- (2) Certification that swine originated from a farm of origin, that being a farm which has not been used within the past six months to assemble, buy or sell swine brought in from other sources.
- (3) Certification that they have not been fed raw garbage.
- (4) Certification that they have not been affected with or recently exposed to any contagious or communicable disease.
- (5) Negative brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry unless from a validated brucellosis-free herd or area.
- (6) Originate from herds not under state or federal restriction.

Permits waiving some requirements under certain conditions may be granted by the state veterinarian.

SHEEP. Sheep, except those for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by an official health certificate and in addition must meet the following requirements:

- (1) Originate from a state in which no scabies, or scrapie has existed for one year.
- (2) Originate from flocks not under state or federal restriction.

Permits waiving some requirements under certain conditions may be granted by the state veterinarian.

GOATS. Goats, except those imported for immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by an official health certificate and in addition must meet the following requirements:

- (1) Tuberculosis: negative tuberculin test within 30 days prior to entry.
- (2) Brucellosis: negative to an official brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry.
- (3) Originate from a herd or area not under state or federal restriction.

EQUINES. Each equine imported or transported in any manner into Alaska must meet the following requirements:

- (1) Be accompanied by an official health certificate issued at the point of origin immediately prior to shipment to Alaska, certifying they have been given a careful clinical examination and determined to be free from symptoms of any infectious or contagious or communicable disease or known exposure thereto.
- (2) If six months of age or older, have been tested negative to an approved test for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) conducted within six months preceding the date of importation. Tests must have been performed at laboratories officially approved to conduct such test.
- (3) If originating from a state where the existence of Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE) has been confirmed within the preceding 12 months prior to importation, must have been vaccinated against the disease by an accredited veterinarian not less than 14 days and no more than 12 months preceding date of importation and in addition be subject to inspection and quarantine upon arrival at destination.

Special permits granting waiver of some requirements under certain conditions may be obtained from the state veterinarians office.

POULTRY. Poultry imported into the state must be accompanied by a health certificate stating they are clinically free of symptoms of infectious and communicable diseases and had originated from a flock operating under the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Hatching eggs imported into the state may be derived only from poultry flocks operating under the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

DOGS AND CATS. All dogs and cats must be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying they have not been exposed to rabies.

Dogs must be vaccinated against rabies not more than six months prior to entry with killed virus vaccine, or not more than 24 months prior to entry with modified live virus vaccine.

Dogs under four months of age may be admitted without rabies vaccination.

Permit must be obtained from the state veterinarian for animals originating from a rabies quarantine area.

The above regulations for the State of Alaska were submitted by Dr. Fred S. Honsinger, State Veterinarian, on February 19, 1976.

ARIZONA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

W.

GENERAL

No animal, including poultry or birds, of any species, affected with or recently exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or originating from a quarantined area, shall be shipped, or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Arizona except those diseased or exposed animals approved for interstate shipment for immediate slaughter only, by the United States Department of Agriculture.

PERMITS

Permits may be obtained from the Office of the State Veterinarian, 1688 West Adams, Room 333, Phoenix, Arizona, 85007, Telephone: Area 602-271-4293, 271-4196, after office hours, emergency, 723-3521, 959-1508 and 959-2349.

PERMIT REQUIRED

A permit is required for all cattle, sheep, goats and swine except those consigned for immediate slaughter. The veterinarian issuing the certificate should advise the owner of the permit requirements and so state this on the face of the certificate. All permits are void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO INSPECT

Graduate, licensed accredited veterinarians who are approved by the Livestock Officials of the state of origin. Also veterinarians in the full time employ of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or full time employ of the state of origin.

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

All livestock entering the State of Arizona, are to be accompanied by an official health certificate except those consigned for immediate slaughter to a state or federally inspected packing house. A health certificate must be legible and contain names of the consignor and consignee, bona fide addresses both origin and destination, accurate identification, health status, dates and results of tests and/or brucellosis vaccinations, if any. All health certificates are void after thirty (30) days from date of issuance.

The tattoos for brucellosis calfhood vaccinated cattle are to be recorded as observed in the ears, OV, CVF, CVH, or any such designation is not acceptable.

CATTLE

BRUCELLOSIS

The following brucellosis requirements must be met for importation of beef and dairy cattle for breeding and feeding.

1. A permit number issued by the Arizona State Veterinarian's office and a health certificate showing proper identification issued by a licensed accredited veterinarian at state of origin or a federal veterinarian at state of origin.

2. A negative brucellosis test is required within thirty (30) days of shipment to Arizona if cattle come from a non-quarantined herd in a modified certified area.

3. Cattle from non-certified areas must be from qualified herds and have two negative brucellosis tests thirty (30) days apart before shipping to Arizona.

4. Cattle shall be quarantined and held segregated from other cattle on arrival at destination and must be retested within a period of 30-60 days after arrival at owner's expense.

5. No brucellosis test or retest after arrival is required if cattle meet any of the following:

a. From certified brucellosis free states, officially certified free herds, certain certified counties of modified brucellosis free states - determination to be made when permit is issued.

b. Officially calfhood vaccinated by a qualified veterinarian against brucellosis and not over 24 months of age, with proper identification and tattoo. (OV, CVF, CVH, or such is not acceptable)

c. Calves under six (6) months of age, steers and spayed heifers.

d. Consigned to a recognized quarantined feedlot (no diversion). Individual identification may be required on bulls, heifers and cows.

TUBERCULOSIS

1. No tuberculosis test is required for steers, dairy cattle under six (6) months of age or grade cattle of the beef breeds provided they originate in qualified negative herds in modified accredited free areas or accredited states.

2. Dairy cattle and purebred cattle may enter the state of Arizona if they originate in an accredited herd and have been tested with negative results, within the past twelve (12) months, or

3. If they are identified as originating in qualified negative herds in modified accredited free areas, and the individual animal has passed an additional negative test for tuberculosis within thirty (30) days prior to shipment.

4. No test required from a tuberculosis free state.

CATTLE SCABIES

1. No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise transported or moved into the state of Arizona for any purpose, except cattle properly identified and meeting the following requirements:

a. Cattle from any state where scabies is known to exist must have a scabies examination certificate or a statement on the health certificate that the shipment has been examined and found to be free of scabies.

b. Cattle from scabies quarantined areas (state or federal) must comply with all provisions of the Code of Federal Regulations Title 9, Chapter 1, Part 73 - "Scabies in Cattle" before movement is permitted into Arizona.

FEEDER CATTLE

Bulls and female cattle of the beef breeds and feeder cattle entering Arizona for feeding purposes not complying with one of the other provisions of the Federal Interstate Brucellosis Regulation may be identified and consigned on an official health certificate directly to a feed yard designated to receive and handle such cattle. A permit number from the Office of the State Veterinarian is required.

EXHIBITION

Livestock for exhibition purposes must meet minimum requirements of Arizona and also those of the sponsoring show.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

All horses, ponies, mules and asses must be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate showing negative results to the agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) (Coggins) test for E.I.A. within twelve (12) months prior to entry, with the date of the last test and laboratory conducting the test on the certificate, or a health certificate with official laboratory E.I.A. test form attached showing positive identification of the tested equine(s). All animals on the health certificate must be individually and positively identified. Only equine(s) consigned for immediate slaughter are exempt from the testing requirement.

SWINE

A. General. All swine entering the state except those consigned for immediate slaughter to an establishment operating under state or federal meat inspection service are subject to the following requirements:

1. Permit from the State Veterinarian's Office.
2. Official health certificate showing swine have not been fed raw garbage at any time, have not been affected with contagious or communicable diseases and do not originate from a county within a state where a hog cholera quarantine is in effect.
3. Swine individually and permanently identified by an eartag.
4. All imported swine shall be quarantined and segregated from other swine on the premise in approved facilities for at least thirty (30) days following arrival, except those swine that are in the state for exhibition purposes only.
5. The State Veterinarian shall be notified by the owner of the date of arrival of imported swine and the quarantine shall be released by a representative of the State Veterinarian or the Veterinary Services, APHIS, USDA when satisfied that the health conditions are satisfactory.
6. No imported swine shall be eligible for state hog cholera indemnity payments until officially released from the required quarantine period.

B. FEEDER SWINE

May enter the state provided they comply with all the provisions of Paragraph A. General.

C. BREEDING SWINE

Swine for breeding purposes may enter the state providing they comply with Paragraphs A. & B. and in addition thereto originate in a brucellosis free herd and are negative to the brucellosis test within thirty (30) days of date of entry. SWINE ORIGINATING IN VALIDATED HERDS OR HERDS NOT UNDER QUARANTINE FROM VALIDATED AREAS MAY ENTER WITHOUT SUCH BRUCELLOSIS TEST IF SO CERTIFIED BY THE VETERINARIAN ISSUING THE HEALTH CERTIFICATE.

D. SWINE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Swine for immediate slaughter may enter the state without restriction if:

- a. No diversion occurs enroute.
- b. Consigned directly to a slaughter establishment recognized under federal interstate hog cholera regulations.

c. All swine to be slaughtered within a reasonable time at the bona fide destination.

E. Swine imported into the state of Arizona failing to meet all entry requirements may be required to be returned to the state of origin at the discretion of the Arizona State Veterinarian.

SHEEP AND GOATS

A permit and official health certificate are required on all sheep and goats entering Arizona except sheep and goats billed for immediate slaughter, if they are consigned to a state or federally inspected slaughtering establishment.

SHEEP AND GOAT SCABIES

All sheep and goats entering Arizona from states where scabies is known to exist within the past (6) months, must be dipped once under supervision in an approved dip within ten (10) days of shipping.

All sheep and goats entering Arizona from any infected state must be dipped within ten (10) days after arrival, under supervision of an authorized state or federal employee.

BRUCELLOSIS

All breeding age goats are required to have a negative test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to importation. Such test results and individual identification shall be duly entered on the health certificate along with the permit number.

POULTRY

The Live Stock Sanitary Board has no entry requirements on poultry provided they are apparently healthy and comply with all interstate requirements of APHIS of the USDA.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Psittacine birds entering Arizona must comply with import regulations of the United States Public Health Service.

DOGS

All dogs except those under four (4) months of age to be transported or moved into Arizona for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an official Rabies Vaccination

Certificate stating the dog has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag not more than twelve (12) months prior to shipment if vaccinated with killed rabies virus vaccine, or thirty-six (36) months if vaccinated with modified live virus rabies vaccine.

CATS

The Arizona Live Stock Sanitary Board has no entry requirements on cats provided they are apparently healthy.

FUR BEARING AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Importation of fur bearing and other domesticated wild animals is under the jurisdiction of the Arizona Game & Fish Department, 2222 W. Greenway Road, Phoenix, Arizona, 85023.

ZOO ANIMALS

These animals may be transported or moved into the state of Arizona when accompanied by an official health certificate, consigned to a zoo, in the charge of a circus or show arrangement, etc., so long as importation produces no undue hazard to livestock or public health.

These requirements have been approved by me on the 19th day of February, 1976.



L. N. Butler, D.V.M.
State Veterinarian & Director
Arizona Live Stock Sanitary Board
1688 West Adams, Room 333
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

ARKANSAS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Relation To Federal Requirements

The following requirements are in addition to Federal interstate requirements:

No animals, including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Arkansas until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the State Veterinarian, except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the USDA Agricultural Research Service for immediate slaughter.

2. Who May Inspect

Accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarians who are approved by the Veterinarian Medical Examiners of the state of origin, and veterinarians in the employ of the USDA Agricultural Research Service.

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a. Where permits may be obtained

Permits are available at the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission, 2915 South Pine Street, Little Rock, Arkansas 72204. Phone Area Code 501-371-1311 weekdays 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

b. When Permits Needed

All livestock imported into Arkansas shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

- (1) Requirements for the exhibition of livestock must be secured by contacting Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission, 2915 South Pine Street, Little Rock, Arkansas 72204, Phone 371-1311.
- (2) All imported animals originating from public stockyards or which may be assembled at any concentration point; or sources of unknown origin shall be required to meet regulations of Arkansas before entry.

3. Requirements for Official Health Certificate

- a. All livestock moving into Arkansas shall be accompanied by a health certificate or permit except:
 - (1) Livestock shipped for immediate slaughter.
- b. Livestock entering Arkansas without a proper health certificate or a permit, or both when required, shall be held in quarantine at owners risk and expense.
- c. All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for importation shall be made in State or Federal laboratories.
- d. An official health certificate is legible record covering the requirements of Arkansas, accomplished on an official form of standard size from the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the USDA Agricultural Research Service, and issued by a licensed, graduated, accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper officials of the state of origin, or the proper official of the USDA-ARS. The duplicate copy of the health certificate forwarded by the state of origin must be endorsed by its state veterinarian.
- e. The health certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor, the origin, final destination and the consignee's address with an accurate description or identification of the livestock and must indicate the health status of the animals including results of required tests, dates, and vaccination, if any. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date issued. No health certificate shall be issued unless it complies in all respects with require-

ments of Arkansas; unless otherwise specifically authorized in writing. When permits are required by state regulations, the permit number must be placed on the official health certificate.

4. Duties of Carriers

- a. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or through Arkansas except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.
- b. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances that have been used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.
- c. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision, before further use for the transportation of livestock is permissible.

CATTLE

All cattle entering Arkansas must be accompanied by an official health certificate and a permit number obtained from the State Veterinarian's office, except that permit number is not required for cattle originating in modified certified states.

SCABIES

Any cattle from a scabies quarantined area may enter Arkansas for slaughter, only under a permit issued by the State Veterinarian, Little Rock, Arkansas. "S" branded cattle from scabies quarantined areas may move to approved slaughter establishments without further restrictions.

BRUCELLOSIS

Whereas, it has been determined that a large portion of Brucellosis herd infection has been acquired through the importation of Brucellosis exposed breeding cattle and breeding cattle of unknown status.

The following regulation is passed 10-2-75 by the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission:

A. Requirements:

1. All breeding cattle 12 months of age and over, including all bred heifers must be tested and negative within 90 days prior to entry into Arkansas.
2. All imported cattle must be tested at owner's expense between the 30th and 45th day of arrival. The importer's veterinarian shall notify the State Veterinarian in writing the results and date of such tests.
3. All breeding cattle imports must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing the herd and individual animal's Brucellosis status.

B. Exceptions:

1. All slaughter cattle, including those "S" branded, steers and spayed heifers are exempted.
2. Animals from a certified Brucellosis Free Herd.
3. Non-pregnant OCV heifers of beef breeds under 24 months of age.
4. Non-pregnant OCV heifers of dairy breeds under 20 months of age.

C. Bordering States:

1. Due to high brucellosis incidence in bordering states, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas, breeding cattle from these states must originate in qualified herds (all cattle tested negative within 12 months) and the cattle being imported must be tested and negative within 30 days and be subject to retest at the owner's expense between the 30th and 45th day after arrival. The importer shall notify the State Veterinarian in writing the date and results of such tests.

D. Additionally:

1. Texas: All breeding cattle originating in the State of Texas must obtain a permit from the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission before shipment. Phone number 1-501-371-1311.

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Breeding cattle must originate from:
 - a. A qualified negative herd in a modified accredited area on a reciprocal agreement, or
 - b. Must be tested negative within thirty (30) days of shipment.

CATTLE UNDER QUARANTINE

Cattle from areas under quarantine for any purpose cannot enter Arkansas except under special permit from State Veterinarian.

OTHER MOVEMENTS

1. Salesyards and markets:
 - a. Cattle must be accompanied by a record identifying owner, origin, destination, and number and purpose of shipment.
2. No feeding or grazing permits in Arkansas.
3. Farm permits.
 - a. See requirements for brucellosis and tuberculosis.

SWINE

All swine shall be accompanied by an official health certificate and permit number obtained from the State Veterinarian's office, except those consigned to federally inspected stockyards, specifically approved markets, or approved slaughtering establishments for immediate slaughter.

BRUCELLOSIS

1. Breeding swine shall be negative for Brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to importation unless from a validated or certified Brucellosis free herd. Suckling pigs accompanying dam need not be tested.

HORSES

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Must be accompanied by an official health certificate with identification and temperature of the horse(s) shown.

2. Specific disease requirements;
 - a. Negative to coggins within six (6) months for all equidae over six (6) months of age.

SHEEP

SCABIES

1. Sheep must be from a State-Federal approved scabies free area. If not from a scabies free area must be dipped in a USDA approved dip within ten (10) days of importation; and will be held in quarantine at destination 180 days. All sheep importations shall be accompanied by an official health certificate.

GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Arkansas provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate showing they came from a certified Brucellosis free herd, or are negative to the agglutination test for Brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry.

DOGS AND CATS

All dogs and cats transported or moved into Arkansas for any purpose must be accompanied by an official health certificate and have been vaccinated against rabies not more than twelve (12) months prior to entry. Dogs and cats under three (3) months of age are exempt.

POULTRY

SPECIFIC DISEASES

1. No poultry infected with, or exposed to any infectious or contagious disease can be imported into Arkansas for any purpose.
 - a. All eggs for hatching purposes and all chicks imported into Arkansas must be accompanied by an official health certificate or Federal Form No. 15 indicating that the flocks from which the eggs or chicks originated have been tested for Pullorum and Typhoid disease and were free of reactors to these diseases.
 - b. Any eggs or chicks produced under the supervision of the National Poultry Improvement Plan will be deemed to have met with the

requirements of this regulation; provided all of the requirements of N.P.I.P. are complied with and applicable N.P.I.P. forms accompany the shipment or are furnished in the manner set forth in the N.P.I.P.

- c. Slaughter: Healthy poultry may be shipped into Arkansas without an official health certificate when shipped direct to an approved slaughtering establishment.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS, DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS AND ZOO ANIMALS

No specific requirements other than an official health certificate, and compliance to Federal regulations.

CALIFORNIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

Diseased animals prohibited.

Who May Inspect

1. Accredited or regulatory veterinarians may inspect and issue "official health certificates".
2. Authorized State or Federal inspectors may inspect and issue "official certificates" of inspection or treatment.

Permits May Be Obtained From

Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Food and Agriculture, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814. Telephone: Area Code 916-445-4191.

CATTLE

Brucellosis

1. Comply with Federal brucellosis regulations.
2. All female dairy cattle must be accompanied by a prior permit and official health certificate, and;
 - a. Animals over 2 months of age must bear official tattoo as evidence of calfhood vaccination, and;
 - b. After 20 months of age they must also have a 30-day negative test prior to entry, and;
 - c. Health certificate must describe each animal in the load, listing official ear tag numbers, vaccination tattoo symbols and test titer results. Veterinarian must certify that none of the animals in the load were part of a lot in which a reactor was disclosed.

Test and vaccination (tattoo) requirements do not apply to cattle for immediate slaughter and calves under 2 months of age. Permit and health certificate (or brand certificate) required.

Official California Vaccinates raised in another state isolated from any other cattle may return to the property of the same owner in California without test, provided Health Certificate shows exact tattoo symbols in left ear.

3. Upon arrival, animals tested under 2b shall be retested 30-60 days following the negative test at origin.
4. Beef cattle over 6 months of age must have a 30-day negative test except steers, officially vaccinated heifers under 24 months of age, and cattle native to the States of Arizona, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Tuberculosis

Dairy cattle and breeding bulls - health certificate

1. Accredited herd, or
2. Herd not under quarantine in a modified accredited or free area, or
3. 30-day negative test.

Cattle Scabies

Permit and treatment may be required on cattle from states where cattle scabies has occurred in the past 3 years.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

No requirements if apparently healthy.

SWINE

Brucellosis - health certificate

1. Validated herd, or
2. Herd not under quarantine in a validated area, or
3. Swine for immediate slaughter from states with active programs, pigs under 4 months, gilts under 160 pounds, and barrows are exempt.

Hog Cholera - health certificate

Entry is prohibited from states where hog cholera exists or where portions of the state are under Federal quarantine.

SHEEP

Sheep Scabies

1. Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming - no permit or certificate required.
2. All other states - permit and inspection certificate required.
3. Sheep for immediate slaughter are exempt.

Treatment may be required on sheep from states where sheep scabies has occurred in the past 3 years.

GOATS

Brucellosis

Dairy goats - health certificate

1. Herd not under quarantine in modified certified or free area, or
2. 30-day negative test.

Scabies

Permit and treatment may be required on goats from states where sheep scabies has occurred in the past 3 years.

POULTRY

Pullorum-Typhoid

Chickens, turkeys, and hatching eggs - shipped in new containers.

1. Pullorum-typhoid-free state approved by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, or
2. Flock of origin must have a NPIP pullorum-typhoid clean rating, or State approved equivalent.
3. Birds for immediate slaughter are exempt.
4. 30-day negative test on pet chickens and turkeys.

Duck Virus Enteritis

Ducks, geese, swans and other waterfowl in captivity - permit and health certificate showing no exposure to duck virus enteritis.

DOGS AND CATS

Must be apparently healthy.

The California Department of Health requires all dogs over 4 months old to have certificate of current rabies vaccination.

SUB-HUMAN PRIMATES AND NEW WORLD CATS

The California Department of Health requires a permit to import into the State all genera and species of nonhuman primates of the following families: Lorisidae, Callithricidae, Cebidae, Cercopithecidae, and Pongidae. A permit is also required to import all species of New World Wild Cats not indigenous to California. For information contact the Veterinary Section, California Department of Health, 2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, California 94704. Telephone: Area Code 415-843-7900, Ext. 555.

SKUNKS

The importation of skunks into California is prohibited except by permit from the Department of Health to recognized zoological gardens or research institutions.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Must be apparently healthy.

Shell parakeets or budgerigars imported into California for sale, trade, or barter must be banded with State approved leg bands. The Veterinary Section, California State Department of Health, Berkeley, California, should be contacted for parakeet leg banding information.

WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS

Many species are prohibited or require permit.

Contact the Wildlife Protection Branch, California Department of Fish and Game, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, California 95814. Telephone: Area Code 916-445-5431.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 25, 1976, by Dr. L. E. Bartelt, Assistant Director, Animal Industry, California Department of Food and Agriculture.

COLORADO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. HEALTH CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

Health certificates required on ALL livestock EXCEPT livestock consigned to federal approved slaughter establishments.

2. RELATION TO FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

Livestock imports are to meet Colorado Requirements and comply with Federal interstate requirements. All livestock entering the State of Colorado upon a public highway shall clear through a port of entry. A health certificate and/or a permit shall accompany the shipment as stipulated. No animal, including poultry or birds, or any species affected with, or recently exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or that originated from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Colorado, except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the APHIS, Veterinary Services, United States Department of Agriculture, except for immediate slaughter.

3. OBTAIN PERMITS

Weekdays: 8 AM to 4:30 PM-Office of State Veterinarian
Room 416-1525 Sherman Street
Denver, Colorado 80203
Telephone: 303 892 2828

After hours and weekends---Telephone: 303 288 1053
303 755 5463
303 352 8850
303 355 1529

CATTLE

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to ship or drive into the State of Colorado any cattle unless such animals are accompanied by an official health certificate showing such animals to be free from any contagious disease, and unless and until the following additional requirements have been complied with:

I. BRUCELLOSIS

A. MODIFIED CERTIFIED AREA

All females and bulls 6 months of age and over, shall originate from herds not known to be infected with Brucellosis and shall be negative to an official Brucellosis test within 30 days of importation. Results of the test must be recorded on an official health certificate.

I. BRUCELLOSIS (Cattle) Continued

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Cattle originating directly from a certified Brucellosis free herd with herd number and date of last herd test shown on the official health certificate.
2. Cattle originating directly from herd not under quarantine in a certified free area.
3. Official Brucellosis calfhood vaccinated heifers of beef breeds under 24 months of age and dairy breeds under 20 months of age, provided they are not parturient (springers) or post-parturient. Vaccination identification must be legible.
4. Cattle for immediate slaughter, if consigned directly to a state or federally approved packing plant. Should be identified at slaughter establishment, unless lot numbers are maintained so trace can be made.
5. Cattle consigned to an approved market to be sold for immediate slaughter, to approved quarantine feedlots, or to be tested and negative for Brucellosis. They are to be accompanied by a waybill or certificate signed by the owner or shipper stating the origin and destination, address of owner and number and description of animals. Further, each animal is to be identified at origin with official market cattle backtags, or identified with such tags at time of unloading at the market. These tags must remain on the animals at the sale and serve as identification on those going direct to slaughter.
6. Cattle moving direct to a Colorado quarantine feedlot.

B. NON-MODIFIED CERTIFIED AREA

All females and bulls from area not modified certified shall meet the minimum requirements spelled out in the Uniform Methods and Rules for Brucellosis Eradication. They must originate from qualified herds (herds with a complete negative test within the past 12 months) and a test of the animals moving within 30 days of movement; or they can move direct to slaughter, or direct to a quarantine feedlot and identified.

C. EXPOSED CATTLE

Negative animals from an infected herd or from a shipment in which reactors are found shall not be permitted to enter Colorado unless a special permit is obtained from the Colorado State Veterinarian to allow entry under quarantine to be kept separate and apart from all other cattle until fed out and delivered for slaughter or must be retested at 30-day intervals until they pass a negative Brucellosis test, and further, that they pass another negative test in not less than 120 days after the last reactor was removed. These tests are at the expense of the owner of the cattle. No indemnity provided on cattle originating out-of-state.

II. TUBERCULOSIS

1. Dairy cattle: Dairy cattle may enter Colorado accompanied by an official health certificate and qualified for Tuberculosis as follows:

- a. Originate from an accredited Tuberculosis-free herd and the current number of accreditation and date of last test recorded on the accompanying health certificate, or,
- b. Passed a negative Tuberculosis test not more than 30 days prior to entry and results of said test are recorded on the accompanying health certificate and the herd of origin not under quarantine for Tuberculosis.

EXCEPTION: Calves under 6 months of age from herds not under quarantine for Tuberculosis are not required to be tested.

2. Beef Cattle: Beef cattle entering Colorado to be in compliance with the provisions of Part 77 of the Federal Interstate Tuberculosis Regulations.

OTHER MOVEMENTS

Exhibitions, fairs and shows--requirements as previously stated under Brucellosis and Tuberculosis sections, and meet individual show requirements.

SWINE

1. Health certificate and permit required on all swine EXCEPT those consigned for immediate slaughter.
2. All feeding and breeding swine must be individually identified and the identification shown on the health certificate.
3. The following statement must be put on the health certificate by the issuing veterinarian: "The swine listed on this health certificate are under quarantine for 30 days and are to be kept separate and apart from all other swine."

HOG CHOLERA

A permit is required on all swine except those consigned for direct shipment to a recognized state or federal slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter.

BRUCELLOSIS

Breeding swine 6 months of age and over must be tested negative for Brucellosis EXCEPT animals originating from a currently validated herd.

OTHER MOVEMENTS

1. Livestock Markets: Swine consigned to a Colorado approved market are not required to meet the identification require-

OTHER MOVEMENTS (SWINE) Continued

ments provided they are consigned direct from a farm in the normal trade territory of the market and have either been raised on this farm or have been on the farm for a minimum of 30 days prior to being offered for sale. These animals will be qualified for identification at the market prior to release. Feeding and breeding swine originating from markets or concentration points cannot move to a Colorado market for sale. Diseased swine or swine exposed to an infectious or contagious disease cannot be offered for sale at Colorado markets.

2. Swine consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments for immediate slaughter--no special requirements, unless originating in a Federal quarantined area or state and then must have a prior permit.
3. Exhibitions, Fairs, Shows--Must be accompanied by an official health certificate, be individually identified and the identification shown on the health certificate. Must meet all requirements listed under Hog Cholera and Brucellosis.

SHEEP

Health certificate certifying the sheep are free of communicable diseases or exposure thereto.

SPECIFIC DISEASES

Sheep from quarantined flock or area not eligible for shipment EXCEPT BY SPECIAL PERMIT.

GOATS

Health certificate certifying the goats are free of communicable diseases or exposure thereto.

BRUCELLOSIS

1. Dairy and purebred goats negative to an agglutination blood test within 30 days of entry, or
2. Originate from currently certified herds.

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Dairy and purebred goats negative to a Tuberculosis test within 30 days of entry.

HORSES

All horses entering Colorado are to be accompanied by an official health certificate stating the horses are free of any infectious or contagious diseases or exposure thereto.

All horses entering Centennial Turf Club, Inc., shall be required to show evidence of a negative Coggins test taken within 1 year, or shall have a test taken and results available within 3 weeks of arrival at said track. Any horse with a positive test shall be removed from the grounds and quarantined in accordance with the regulations of the Colorado State Department of Agriculture.

POULTRY

CHICKENS AND TURKEYS

1. Hatching eggs, baby chicks or turkey poults shall be imported into the State of Colorado ONLY when originating from flocks actively participating in the NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN or the NATIONAL TURKEY IMPROVEMENT PLAN or from flocks under a comparable pullorum control plan administered by the state of origin.
2. Started chicks, chickens or turkeys, EXCEPT those for immediate slaughter may be imported into the State ONLY when originating from flocks actively participating in the NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN, or the NATIONAL TURKEY IMPROVEMENT PLAN or from flocks under a comparable pullorum control plan administered by the state of origin.
3. All shipments of hatching eggs, baby chicks and poults or of chickens and turkeys, EXCEPT those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate stating the poultry or eggs originated from flocks meeting the requirements in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.
 - a. Each shipment of hatching eggs, baby chicks, poults, chickens or turkeys, EXCEPT those for immediate slaughter, shall be identified by a label stating that to the best of the shipper's knowledge the poultry or eggs are, at the time of shipment, free from any known infectious or contagious diseases and stating under which plan the poultry or eggs have been produced.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Under the jurisdiction of the Colorado Health Department.

DOGS AND CATS

To be accompanied by an official health certificate. Health certificates for dogs to record rabies immunization not more than 12 months prior to entry and have not been exposed to rabies. Puppies under 3 months may be imported into Colorado without rabies immunization.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Under the jurisdiction of the State Game and Fish Department.
(Exception-Bison)

BISON

1. All shipments must be in compliance with Federal Interstate Regulations.
2. Permit required prior to entry.

ZOO ANIMALS

Under the jurisdiction of the State Health Department.

APPROVED BY DR. WM. C. TOBIN, STATE VETERINARIAN, FEB. 26, 1976.

CONNECTICUT

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

Relation to Federal Requirements

All livestock and poultry imports must meet Connecticut Department of Agriculture requirements and be in compliance with the Federal interstate requirements.

Livestock entering Connecticut without proper health certificates and permits shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by livestock sanitary official or consigned to slaughter.

Who May Inspect

Accredited, licensed graduate veterinarians who are approved by the livestock sanitary official and veterinarians in employ of ANH of the U. S. Department of Agriculture regularly stationed in Connecticut.

Permits

All livestock imported into the state shall be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate and Permit which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

Request for permits shall be directed to the State Veterinarian, Department of Agriculture, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut 06115, and shall set forth the following information: number and kind of animals; origin of shipment; proposed date of shipment; proposed destination; proposed arrival date; and intended purpose of shipment.

All animals entering the state under permit shall be consigned to a natural person who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state.

All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

Who May Approve

All health certificates shall bear approval of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

Official Health Certificate

An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Connecticut, accomplished on an official form from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

This health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and the consignee, with an accurate description or identification of the livestock, and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved, including results of required tests as well as dates and vaccination if any. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance. Copies should accompany all shipments to destination.

Only standard tube agglutination tests for brucellosis are recognized by the State of Connecticut, and shall be done in an approved laboratory.

A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by air mail, or the most rapid means available, to the livestock sanitary official of the State of Connecticut, prior to the date animals are shipped from the state of origin.

CATTLE

Brucellosis

Official vaccinates over eighteen months of age and non-vaccinated female animals over seven months of age and bulls over six months of age must be negative, in all dilutions, to a standard tube agglutination test within thirty days of entry.

All animals must be rebled in Connecticut, on the premises to which originally consigned, within thirty days after arrival at owner's expense.

Animals vaccinated when more than seven months of age are not eligible for entry.

Tuberculosis

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Connecticut if:

They originate in an accredited-free herd, or in qualified negative herds in a Modified-Accredited free area, the last herd test of which was made within twelve (12) months prior to shipment. The twelve (12) month herd test prior to shipment may be waived if cattle to be imported pass a negative tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days of shipment.

Cattle for feeding purposes may enter Connecticut if:

Steers: Accompanied by permit and official health chart showing animals negative to tuberculin test within thirty (30) days of shipment. Animals must be identified by ear tags and shall be kept separate and apart from all dairy and breeding cattle unless they shall have complied with the requirements specified in above section.

Other Named Disease Requirements

Cattle from states or areas within states quarantined for any purpose cannot enter Connecticut without prior permit from the State Veterinarian.

Other Movements

Immediate Slaughter - All meat cattle brought into this state shall be accompanied by a permit obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture. Such permit shall accompany all waybills, or if animals are driven over the highways shall be in possession of the person in charge of the same.

Cattle for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center where Federal inspection is maintained, may enter the state without permit, health certificate, or a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis and shall be considered as under quarantine until slaughtered. Such animals must be accompanied by waybill as required by Federal regulations.

Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows - Requirements as previously stated under Brucellosis and Tuberculosis sections. Permit and health certificate on all entries.

HORSES, MULES & ASSES

These animals may be transported or moved into the state when accompanied by an official health certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian within thirty (30) days of entry.

SWINE

General: All swine moved interstate shall be accompanied by a certificate showing that the premises of origin have been given an inspection by Federal or State livestock inspector stating swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been affected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.

Feeding and Breeding Swine: All swine must originate from validated brucellosis-free herds or be negative to a blood test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of entry.

ALL SWINE MUST COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF PART 76, TITLE 9, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

SHEEP

All sheep entering the state for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate indicating they are free from scabies, lice, foot rot, and all other infectious or communicable diseases, and have not been exposed to such diseases.

GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing they come from a certified brucellosis-free herd, are negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry, have negative tuberculin test within thirty (30) days of date of entry, and are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable diseases. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal, giving age, color, and markings.

POULTRY

As used in this section "poultry" means all domesticated fowl, including chickens, turkeys, water fowl and pet, zoological or psittacine birds. Each person, firm or corporation transporting into this state any live poultry shall cause the same to be accompanied by an official health certificate from the state of exportation and a permit issued by the commissioner of agriculture in such form as he prescribes, provided each such permit shall state the number of live poultry included in each shipment or consignment. The owner, consignee or person having the custody of any such poultry coming into this state shall, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of such poultry at its destination, give notice in writing to the commissioner or his authorized agent of the arrival of such poultry, which notice shall include the date of such arrival and the number of poultry therein. Each shipment or consignment of live poultry brought or knowingly allowed to come into the state shall be held intact in quarantine at its destination unless otherwise ordered by the commissioner, until he causes such examinations and tests to be made as he determines and until he causes such poultry to be released or disposed of as herein provided. The expense of quarantine and of examinations and tests shall be paid by the owner, consignee or person having the custody of such poultry before the same is released. The commissioner may cause any of such poultry, found upon examination or test to be diseased, to be killed, and no such poultry so killed shall be sold for food except under the direction of the commissioner. No such poultry imported into this state shall be sold or offered for sale or be permitted to mingle with other poultry until the commissioner has issued a certificate authorizing the release of such poultry. All baby chicks and chicken hatching eggs transported into the state shall be accompanied by a health certificate which certificate shall certify that such chicks or eggs are from a pullorum-free flock.

DOGS AND CATS

All dogs and cats to be transported or moved into the state for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an official health certificate stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not under quarantine, or has not been exposed to rabies.

This section shall not apply to any dog or cat which is imported into the state for exhibition purposes and which does not remain in the state for more than 21 days.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Under the jurisdiction of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection - Wildlife Unit.

ZOO ANIMALS

Under the jurisdiction of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection - Wildlife Unit.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 24, 1976 by Dr. Robert J. Stadler, State Veterinarian of Connecticut.

DELAWARE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

General

Relation to Federal Requirements

All livestock imports must meet Delaware Animal Health requirements, and be in compliance with the federal interstate requirements.

All animals covered by these regulations originating from public stockyards or which may be assembled at public stockyards consigned to a legal resident of Delaware shall be required to meet regulations of the State of Delaware before being released.

Livestock entering the State of Delaware without a proper approved health certificate shall be held in quarantine at the owner's risk and expense until released by the Department of Poultry and Animal Health, Dover, Delaware.

WHO MAY INSPECT

Accredited, licensed graduate veterinarians who are approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

DUTIES OF CARRIERS

Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the state or through the State of Delaware except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances that have been used for the movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision, before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Delaware, accomplished on an official form from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, and issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and the consignee, with an accurate description or identification of the animals and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved, including results of required tests. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance.

All laboratory tests for brucellosis and other diseases of animals which are intended for interstate movement to Delaware shall be made in the official laboratory of the state of origin.

All livestock imported into the State of Delaware shall be accompanied by an approved official health certificate which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian, Department of Poultry and Animal Health, Drawer D, Dover, Delaware, before the arrival of the livestock.

A. CATTLE REQUIREMENTS--

In addition to the general requirements, all cattle shall meet the following requirements:

1. Brucellosis:

a. animals shall originate in Brucellosis Free or Modified Certified Free Areas or in herds which have had a complete negative herd test for brucellosis within the past twelve (12) months and

b. individual animals to be imported over six (6) months of age shall be negative in the 1/50 and greater dilution to an official brucellosis blood test conducted within thirty (30) days of the date of entry. Official brucellosis vaccinated heifers of the beef breeds under 20 months of age, steers, and spayed heifers need not be brucellosis tested and

c. shall not originate in herds under quarantine or in herds which contain brucellosis suspects or reactors.

d. individual animals shall be identified by ear tag or registration number, breed, sex and age.

2. Tuberculosis:

a. animals over six (6) months of age shall be negative to a tuberculin test within sixty (60) days of the date of entry and

b. shall not originate in herds under quarantine or in herds which contain tuberculosis suspects or reactors.

3. Slaughter Cattle:

Clinically healthy cattle may enter the state without test or permit, provided such cattle are consigned directly to a slaughter house, sales ring or commission auction which is specifically approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Chief Livestock Regulatory Official of the State of Delaware. The animals must be accompanied by a waybill or similar document or a certificate signed by the owner or shipper stating that the animals are for immediate slaughter. Said cattle to be held in strict quarantine on premises at destination away from all cattle used for dairy or breeding purposes, and must be slaughtered within ten (10) days from the date of entry. All animals classified for immediate slaughter other than animals consigned directly to a slaughter house, must be individually identified, hot branded with the letter "S" by a representative of the State-Federal Government and so listed on the waybill, bill of sale or shipping certificate.

4. Feeder Cattle:

a. feeder cows and heifers which do not come within the brucellosis requirements may be imported into the state for temporary feeding purposes provided they have passed a negative brucellosis blood test within thirty (30) days prior to entry, or are consigned to a public stockyard under official supervision where they shall be blood tested by an approved veterinarian.

b. feeder cows, heifers, steers and spayed heifers which do not come within the tuberculosis requirements may be imported into the state for temporary feeding purposes provided they have passed a negative tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days prior to entry, or are consigned to a public stockyard under official supervision, where they shall be tuberculin tested by an approved veterinarian.

B. HORSES, MULES AND ASSES REQUIREMENTS--

1. These animals may enter the State of Delaware when accompanied by an official health certificate stating that said animals are free of any infectious or contagious diseases and have not been exposed thereto.

2. Horses must have included in the health certificate their temperature reading taken not more than ten (10) days prior to entry. Horses with a temperature exceeding one hundred and two (102) degrees fahrenheit are not permitted entry.

3. Testing Requirements for Horses:

a. all horses that are imported into Delaware must be accompanied by a certificate from an approved laboratory stating that they have been officially tested and have been found to be negative for equine infectious anemia within the past twelve (12) months.

b. all horses assembled at a show, fair, race meet, or other such function in Delaware, must be accompanied by a certificate of an official negative test for equine infectious anemia conducted within twelve (12) months prior to the event.

c. all horses consigned to a sale or auction in Delaware must be accompanied by a certificate of an official negative test for equine infectious anemia conducted within six (6) months prior to such event.

C. SWINE REQUIREMENTS--

In addition to the general requirements, all swine for breeding or feeding purposes shall meet the following requirements:

1. Hog Cholera:

a. all swine, except those consigned for immediate slaughter, are to be individually identified by ear tag, registration number or tattoo.

Such swine must be accompanied by an official health certificate and are quarantined to the farm of destination for a period of 21 days.

b. animals moving from farm of origin to specifically approved salesbarn, stockyards or auction markets which do not comply with the requirements of paragraph a, under Hog Cholera of this part shall comply with the applicable provisions of Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

2. Brucellosis:

Feeder swine over six (6) months of age destined to Validated Brucellosis Free Herds or herds in the process of becoming Validated and breeder swine over six (6) months of age must either originate in a Validated Brucellosis Free Herd or be negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry.

3. Breeder swine shall be individually identified by ear tag or registration number, age, sex and breed.

4. No swine that have been fed raw garbage are permitted entry into the State of Delaware.

D. SHEEP REQUIREMENTS--

In addition to the General Requirements, all sheep shall meet the following requirements:

1. must originate in a flock not infected with scrapie within the preceding four (4) years.

E. GOAT REQUIREMENTS--

In addition to the General Requirements, all goats for breeding or dairy purposes shall meet the following requirements:

1. Tuberculosis:

a. animals over six (6) months of age shall be negative to a tuberculin test conducted within thirty (30) days of the date of entry.

b. shall not originate in herds under quarantine or in herds that contain tuberculosis suspects or reactors.

2. Brucellosis:

a. animals over six (6) months of age shall be negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry and

b. shall not originate in herds under quarantine or in herds which contain suspects or reactors.

F. POULTRY--

No requirements.

G. PSITTACINE BIRDS--

A health certificate is required indicating the birds are from an area free of Psittacosis.

H. DOG REQUIREMENTS--

In addition to the General Requirements, all dogs shall meet the following requirements:

1. Animals over four (4) months of age shall be adequately vaccinated for rabies and

2. The type of rabies vaccine used for immunization and the date of administration shall be included on the official health certificate and

3. Animals shall not originate in a rabies quarantined area.

I. CAT REQUIREMENTS--

Cats may enter Delaware when accompanied by an official health certificate stating that said animals are free of any infectious or contagious disease or exposure thereto.

J. WILD ANIMAL REQUIREMENTS--

Wild animals or semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the State when accompanied by an approved health certificate.

K. ZOO ANIMALS--

All zoo animals shall meet the General Requirements of Federal Regulations. Part A.

FLORIDA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. No animal, including poultry, affected with or exposed to any infectious or transmissible disease shall be imported into the state until written permission for such importation is obtained from the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, Tallahassee, Florida.

2. a. Permits required under these regulations may be obtained from the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, Tallahassee, Florida.

b. Special permits are required on the following classes of livestock:

(1) Swine consigned for breeding or feeding purposes.

(2) Chickens over 14 days of age shipped into Florida for purposes other than immediate slaughter.

3. a. Livestock imported into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, where required, which must be attached to the waybill; or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock, if moved on foot. A health certificate or permit will be void after thirty (30) days.

b. An "official health certificate" means a legible certificate made on an official form from the state of origin or from the U. S. Animal Health Division issued by an approved veterinarian and approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

6. All animals must be free of screwworm infestation. Animals showing evidence of recently inflicted wounds, such as castration, dehorning, or branding are not eligible for entry. Any animal showing natural wounds and all animals originating in states known to be infested with screwworms must be treated with CO-RAL. Baby calves, lactating dairy animals, and immediate slaughter animals are exempted from CO-RAL spraying, but wounds must be treated with EQ 335.

CATTLE

Health Certificate. Must be covered by official health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian showing that the animals are free from evidence of contagious or infectious disease. Each animal must be individually identified on the health certificate.

No cattle infested with or exposed to cattle fever ticks shall be imported into the state for any purpose.

No cattle infected with or exposed to scabies shall be imported into the state for any purpose.

Cattle originating in screwworm infested areas must be properly treated with an approved screwworm repellent within 72 hours prior to movement, and must show no evidence of recently inflicted wounds.

1. Dairy Cattle

Tuberculosis. All cattle of dairy breeds must have negative tuberculin test within 30 days prior to entry, subject to retest at destination 45 to 60 days after entry.

Brucellosis. Must originate in non-quarantined herds and be negative to brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry to be held in isolation at destination and retest negative for brucellosis within 30 days after arrival at destination. Calves under 20 months of age which are not parturient or post parturient are exempt from brucellosis test prior to entry.

2. Breeding Cattle

Tuberculosis. Tuberculin test is not required if animals originate in TB free accredited area, TB free accredited herd, or herd not under quarantine in modified accredited TB area.

Brucellosis. Cattle of beef breeds for breeding purposes originating in certified brucellosis free areas or certified brucellosis free herds may enter without test.

Cattle from negative herds in modified certified brucellosis areas must have negative brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry.

From non-modified certified areas, the entire herd of origin must have had negative test within 12 months prior to shipment and the cattle to be shipped are negative to additional test within 30 days prior to shipment. The herd test and individual test must be not less than 60 days apart. Steers and calves under 24 months of age which are not parturient or post parturient originating in qualified herds are not required to be brucellosis tested prior to entry.

Cattle which do not meet the above requirements may move only to quarantined feedlots or for immediate slaughter at recognized slaughtering establishments.

Calf vaccinates shipped into the state must originate in non-quarantined herds and must have been officially vaccinated when between 2 and 6 months of age for dairy breeds and 2 and 8 months for beef breeds.

All tests for brucellosis must be conducted in a state or federal laboratory.

3. Immediate Slaughter Cattle. May be imported without health certificate, tuberculosis or brucellosis tests if consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments for slaughter within 10 days after arrival. Such cattle may not be diverted for purposes other than immediate slaughter.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

1. Horses, mules and asses imported into the state shall be accompanied by a certificate of equine examination signed by a veterinarian licensed and accredited in the state in which the examination required by the certificate was made. The information on the certificate shall include the name of the owner or trainer and address, the consignee or destination in Florida, with address, the date of examination, the number of horses examined, the establishment or premises at which the horses were examined, the name, registration number if any, tattoo if any, sex, age, rectal temperature, color and markings of each animal listed on the certificate. The certificate must also include the veterinarian's statement that the examination revealed the animal to be free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease.

2. In the event such animals have been vaccinated with equine rhinopneumonitis vaccine, the certificate shall show that such vaccination occurred not less than 21 days prior to shipment.

3. Equidae shall also be accompanied by certificate showing animal or animals were negative to an approved test for equine infectious anemia conducted in an approved laboratory within six months prior to entry. The certificate shall show the name and address of the laboratory conducting the test and the date test was accomplished.

4. Equidae for immediate slaughter may be imported without health certificate or test if consigned to an approved slaughtering establishment operating under state or federal inspection. Such animals may not be diverted for purposes other than immediate slaughter.

SWINE

No swine may be imported into Florida for any purpose other than immediate slaughter except upon Special Permit issued by the State Veterinarian of Florida.

A. Breeder and Feeder Swine

(1) Swine imported for breeding and feeding purposes in addition to the Special Permit, must be covered by an official valid health certificate identifying each individual animal, and indicating that the entire herd of origin had been inspected and no symptoms of hog cholera or other contagious or infectious diseases were observed.

(2) Swine for breeding purposes may be imported without brucellosis test if from a validated brucellosis free herd. All other swine for breeding purposes over four months of age must be negative to brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to shipment, and on arrival at destination will be held in isolation for a period of thirty (30) days or more, at which time they must be again tested for brucellosis. Swine reacting on this Florida test must be disposed of for immediate slaughter. At any time that swine are taken out of isolation for foreign shipment, they should be tested negative for brucellosis. Swine so moved into the state must not come in contact with swine not meeting the above requirements during transportation.

(3) All breeding and feeder swine permitted to enter this state must be inspected under supervision of a representative of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Animal Industry and held in isolation from all other swine for a period of at least thirty (30) days.

B. Immediate Slaughter Swine. Swine for immediate slaughter may be imported into the state without Special Permit or health certificate, provided such swine are consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments within the state. Such swine must be slaughtered within ten (10) days after arrival at destination.

C. Vehicles transporting swine into the state shall be cleaned and disinfected under supervision of an approved veterinarian prior to loading of such swine, and certificate to this effect must accompany the shipment.

SHEEP

1. All sheep entering the state except for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate indicating they are free from scabies and all other infectious and communicable diseases or exposure thereto.

2. Sheep which pass through public stockyards or stock pens, or originating in a state known to have scabies shall be accompanied by health certificate including certificate of dipping in accordance with regulations of the U. S. Animal Health Division.

GOATS

1. Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may be imported into the state provided they are accompanied by official health certificate indicating that they have passed negative tests for brucellosis and tuberculosis within 30 days prior to entry.

2. Goats for immediate slaughter may be imported into the state without health certificate or negative brucellosis and tuberculosis tests, provided they are consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments within the state. Such goats shall be slaughtered within ten days after arrival at destination.

POULTRY

Chickens

1. a. Chickens over 14 days of age shipped into Florida, other than those consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments must be accompanied by permit issued by the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, Tallahassee, Florida. Application for permit must show the number, age and breed of chickens to be shipped, name and address of producer, hatchery source, and record of vaccination against disease, and must be co-signed by a veterinarian certifying that the chickens to be shipped are in good health and show no evidence of disease.

b. Hatching eggs, chicks and chickens must originate in flocks classified as U. S. pullorum-typhoid clean or from flocks that have met comparable standards under the supervision of the poultry disease control authority of the state of origin.

c. Hatching eggs, chicks and chickens must originate in flocks which have not been subjected to the "planned infection" or the "controlled infection" method of mycoplasma gallisepticum vaccination.

d. Chickens must be shipped in new, unused, or cleaned and disinfected containers.

Turkeys

2. Hatching eggs, poults and turkeys must originate in flocks classified as U. S. pullorum-typhoid clean or from flocks that have met comparable standards under the supervision of the poultry or turkey disease control authority of the state of origin, and from flocks which have not been subjected to the "planned infection" or the "controlled infection" method of mycoplasma gallisepticum vaccination. Turkeys must be shipped in new, unused or cleaned and disinfected containers.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Must be free of evidence of contagious or infectious diseases.

DOGS

All dogs imported into this state with the exception of exhibition dogs to be within the state for a limited period of time shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that the dog or dogs are free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, and by reasonable investigation have not been exposed to rabies within 100 days prior to importation. Dogs which cannot comply with the requirements above may be imported into the

c. An "approved veterinarian" means an accredited veterinarian, a licensed veterinarian approved by the authorities of the state of origin or an authorized veterinary inspector of the U. S. Animal Health Division.

d. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee with an accurate description and identification of the livestock and shall also contain identification of the motor vehicle or railroad carrier used or to be used in the transportation of the livestock covered by the health certificate. A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, Tallahassee, Florida, before the arrival of the livestock.

e. Livestock entering the state without proper health certificate or otherwise entering the state in violation of these regulations shall be stopped by an agent, servant, or employee of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services or any law enforcement officer of the State of Florida or any subdivision thereof, and any person, firm or association of persons having charge, custody or control of such livestock shall forthwith proceed to remove them from the State of Florida.

4. All trucks, railway cars and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock into Florida shall be cleaned and disinfected under supervision of an approved veterinarian prior to the loading of such livestock, and certificate to this effect must accompany the shipment.

5. In order to assist in the enforcement of these regulations and to aid in determining point of origin of livestock transported within the State of Florida unless the same be accompanied by a proper health certificate, the same shall be accompanied by a bill of sale or sworn proof of ownership of the livestock, which shall disclose the name of the owner, the name of the consignee, the point of origin, the point of destination, and a description of the livestock sufficient to identify them for any and all purposes.

state if accompanied by official health certificate certifying them to be free from infectious or communicable diseases and stating that they have been vaccinated for rabies not more than 6 months prior to importation.

CATS

Must be free of evidence of contagious or infectious diseases.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Must be free of evidence of contagious or infectious diseases.

ZOO ANIMALS

Must be free of evidence of contagious or infectious diseases.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 1, 1976, by Dr. C. L. Campbell, State Veterinarian, Director, Division of Animal Industry.



GEORGIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Relation to Federal Requirements

- a. All domestic animals and poultry entering the State of Georgia must conform to Georgia requirements contained herein and be in compliance with Federal regulations, and must not be known to be infected with any infectious or contagious disease.
- b. Screwworms
 1. All livestock including cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, mules, asses, burros and others that are shipped into or through Georgia that have originated in a state in which screwworms have been found to exist, or have passed through a state in which screwworms have been found to exist, shall be dipped or sprayed and inspected by a state or federal veterinarian or an accredited veterinarian and found to be free of screwworms within 24 hours of such shipment into Georgia. The said animals must be accompanied by a certificate signed by the person performing such inspection and dipping or spraying and give date and place, number of animals inspected and description of animals covered by the certificate. Such certificate shall also indicate the type of pesticide used. In addition, the shipment shall be accompanied by an official health certificate on which is indicated a special permit number received from the office of the State Veterinarian of Georgia, prior to shipment.
 2. All vehicles that are used in the transportation of livestock into or through Georgia that originate or pass through any state where screwworms have been found to exist, shall be cleaned and disinfected and sprayed with a pesticide approved by the USDA immediately before loading. The spraying of such vehicles and bedding must be done under the supervision of a state or federal livestock inspector, a

state or federal veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian and a spray certificate must accompany the vehicle.

3. Any livestock entering Georgia not in compliance with these regulations must be unloaded at the nearest place having facilities to handle such livestock, be examined for screwworms by an accredited veterinarian and animals and vehicle bedding sprayed with a pesticide approved by the USDA for such spraying. The cost of inspection and spraying must be borne by the person in charge of such livestock when such livestock enter Georgia.
 4. No cattle suffering with the disease known as cancer eye may be shipped into Georgia for any purpose.
 5. These regulations are effective from April 15 through November 15 of each year.
 6. Any person violating any provision of these regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
- c. There are no restrictions on healthy animals and poultry moving direct to slaughter except on swine originating from garbage feeding operations. This class of swine may not enter Georgia under any conditions.

2. Who May Inspect

Any one of the following providing they are approved by the State of origin to make official inspections for completing official health certificates.

- a. Accredited, licensed veterinarians
- b. Full-time USDA regulatory veterinarians
- c. Full-time State regulatory veterinarians

3. Requirement for Official Health Certificate

An "official health certificate" is a legible health and

test record of standard size, authorized or dispensed by the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin and issued by an accredited veterinarian after examination of the animal (or animals). It is an individual health record of animals covered by the certificate. When applicable, it shows a record of area status, herd tests, vaccination, showing test results of required tests, individual identification, and such other information as may be required. It shall be approved and endorsed by the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin or his designated representative.

- a. All livestock transported or otherwise moved into the State shall be accompanied by a copy of an official health certificate or permit, or both, attached to the waybill, or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.
- b. A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by the most rapid means available to the State Veterinarian, Capitol Square, 19 Hunter Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30334.
- c. All livestock not fully in compliance entering the State without a proper health certificate or a permit, or both when required, shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by the State Veterinarian.
- d. Brucellosis test accepted for interstate movement of livestock into Georgia is the Tube Test and/or Official Card Test. The Plate Test is not acceptable.

4. Permits

- a. Where permits may be obtained
 1. Livestock (other than poultry)
Week Days 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Georgia Department of Agriculture
19 Hunter Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
 2. Poultry and Hatching Eggs
Week Days 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Georgia Poultry Laboratory
Oakwood, Georgia 30566 LE-2-2265

b. When permits are needed

1. Livestock and poultry from States or areas within states that do not meet the requirements contained herein may not enter Georgia unless a special permit is obtained from the State Veterinarian or his designated representative.
2. If the State of origin or the State of Georgia is under quarantine for a specific disease, permits shall be required for the movement into Georgia on the species of animal affected by said quarantine.

CATTLE

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

All cattle, including Bison, except those for immediate slaughter shall be individually identified and accompanied by an official health certificate in compliance with Item 3, General, or these requirements.

BRUCELLOSIS

1. Cattle, including Bison, from herds with no known infection may be shipped into Georgia provided they are negative to Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry. The following are exempt:
 - a. Animals coming directly from officially certified Brucellosis free herds - certification number and date of last herd test must be shown on health certificate.
 - b. Official calfhood vaccinated beef animals under 24 months and official calfhood vaccinated dairy animals under 20 months of age from negative herds.
 - c. Unvaccinated animals under six (6) months of age from negative herds.
2. Cattle, including Bison, may not be shipped into Georgia from herds which have disclosed Brucellosis reactors until the herd of origin has complied with sufficient testing to conform with Uniform Methods and Rules of USDA Veterinary Services to qualify them for release from

quarantine, and animals being shipped are negative to test within 30 days prior to shipment. Negative animals from an infected herd are not eligible to enter.

3. Movements from non-certified areas:

- a. Cattle from non-certified areas may not enter Georgia, unless the owner/shipper first obtains a prior permit from the State Veterinarian's office. Exceptions to this are spayed heifers and steers over six months of age.

4. Indemnity will not be paid unless all animals in the shipment pass a negative test for Brucellosis after entry.

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Cattle, including Bison, may be imported into Georgia under a health certificate in compliance with Item 3, General, of these requirements provided they are certified by the regulatory official of the State of origin as originating from herds without a history of Tuberculosis infection, and animals six (6) months of age and older are negative to the Tuberculin test within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry. Negative animals from an infected herd are not eligible to enter.
2. Animals coming directly from Tuberculosis free accredited herds are exempt from test. Accreditation number and date of last herd test must be shown on health certificate.
3. Indemnity will not be paid unless all animals in the shipment pass a negative test for Tuberculosis after entry.

OTHER CATTLE MOVEMENTS

1. All cattle consigned to exhibitions, fairs, and shows must comply with interstate regulations as specified above.
2. Female cattle may be shipped into Georgia under permit and be quarantined for temporary (not more than 120 days) feeding or purposes other than breeding provided they have a negative test for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

EQUINE INCLUDING HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Horses, mules, and asses, except those for immediate slaughter, must be in compliance with Item 3, General, of these requirements.
2. Temperatures must be shown on the health certificate for each animal of equine origin.
3. Equine Infectious Anemia
 - a. All equine shall be tested for Equine Infectious Anemia in a recognized laboratory within six (6) months prior to importation into Georgia and must be negative to the Coggins test.
 - b. Test results shall be recorded on the interstate health certificate.
 - c. All animals found to be positive to the Coggins test that are thirty (30) days beyond weaning will be required to be permanently identified by a method approved by the Georgia Department of Agriculture.

SPECIFIC DISEASE REQUIREMENTS

Horses, mules, and asses must be negative to a test for equine piroplasmiasis if they originate in an area where the disease is known to exist, or where the tropical horse tick (*Dermacentor nitens*) is known to winter over. Test results must be indicated on the health certificate.

OTHER EQUINE MOVEMENTS

Equine from quarantined herds or areas may not move except under permit obtained from the office of the Georgia State Veterinarian.

SWINE

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Must be in compliance with Item 3, General, of these requirements.

BRUCELLOSIS

All breeding swine six (6) months of age and over must enter on an official health certificate, be individually identified, and originate from herds not known to be infected, and be negative to an official Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior

to entry. Unless they originate from validated Brucellosis free herds, validation number and date of last test to be shown on health certificate.

CHOLERA

1. The following restrictions are in effect on swine for feeding and breeding purposes.
 - a. A permit must be obtained from the State Veterinarian prior to the importation of feeder or breeder swine. Such permit number must be indicated on the health certificate.
 - b. All feeder and breeder swine entering Georgia must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing individual identification of the swine in the shipment.
 - c. All swine shipped into Georgia for feeding or breeding purposes shall be automatically quarantined and held in isolation for a period of not less than thirty (30) days at farm of destination and at owner's expense. This quarantine shall be automatically released provided swine show no symptoms of hog cholera or other infectious diseases during this 30 days period.
2. There are no requirements for swine entering Georgia for immediate slaughter except for swine which originate in a garbage feeding operation. This class of swine may not move into Georgia under any circumstances.

OTHER SWINE MOVEMENTS

1. Swine not meeting the above Brucellosis requirements may be shipped into Georgia for temporary (not more than 120 days) feeding or purposes other than breeding. Such swine must be maintained separate and apart from all other breeding swine on the premises until slaughter.

SHEEP AND GOATS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Sheep and goats for breeding purposes must enter on an official health certificate approved by the State official of the State of origin in compliance with Item 3, General, of these requirements.

BRUCELLOSIS

Dairy goats must be negative to a Brucellosis blood test within thirty (30) days of shipment into Georgia and originate from herds not under quarantine for Brucellosis.

TUBERCULOSIS

Dairy goats must be negative to Tuberculin test within thirty (30) days prior to movement into Georgia and must originate from herds not under quarantine for Tuberculosis or having a history of Tuberculosis.

SCABIES

Sheep and goats must be from a State/Federal approved scabies free area. If not from a scabies free area, they must be dipped in an approved dip within fifteen (15) days of shipment.

FOOT-ROT

The movement of sheep and goats into the State of Georgia is prohibited unless the shipment is accompanied by a statement from an accredited veterinarian who has investigated and certified that there is no evidence of foot-rot in the animals being moved or in the flock from which the animals originated.

OTHER SHEEP AND GOAT MOVEMENTS

All other movements must be under permit from the Georgia State Veterinarian.

EXOTIC BIRDS

POULTRY, HATCHING EGGS, CHICKS

POULTS AND POULTRY BREEDING STOCK

1. Hatching eggs, chicks, poults, poultry breeding stock, and exotic birds shall not be shipped into the State of Georgia without first obtaining prior approval and a permit from the Georgia Department of Agriculture through the Georgia Poultry Laboratory, P. O. Box 148, Oakwood, Georgia. A permit is required for all shipments and the permit number must appear on the shipping label of each container of hatching eggs, chicks, poults, poultry breeding stock or exotic birds.
2. Hatching eggs, chicks, poults, poultry breeding stock, ex-

otic birds, shipped into Georgia shall be reported by the shipper to the Georgia Department of Agriculture through the Georgia Poultry Laboratory, P. O. Box 148, Oakwood, Georgia, either:

- a. On a health certificate signed by the Livestock sanitary official of the State of origin certifying that shipment has met requirements equivalent to Georgia regulations for control of Pullorum disease and other contagious and infectious diseases of poultry.
- b. Or, an official National Poultry Improvement Plan forms, if produced under a Pullorum control phase of the N.P.I.P. A duplicate copy of such certificate shall be attached to the waybill of each shipment.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Rules and Regulations regarding control and movement of psittacine birds are handled by the Georgia Department of Human Resources. However, a permit must be obtained from Georgia Department of Agriculture, Georgia Poultry Laboratory, P. O. Box 148, Oakwood, Georgia 30566, prior to importation of any fowl in Georgia.

DOGS

Rules and regulations regarding control and movement of dogs are handled by the Georgia Department of Human Resources.

ZOO ANIMALS

No requirements

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved January 15, 1976, by Dr. J. F. Andrews, State Veterinarian of Georgia.

HAWAII REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF
ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND BIOLOGICALS

GENERAL

Interstate Health Certificate accompanying shipment must be: 1) issued by an accredited veterinarian and 2) approved (countersigned) by either State Veterinarian or APHIS veterinarian in state of origin.

CATTLE

1. Brucellosis:

- a. Originate in a non-quarantined herd.
- b. Thirty (30) day negative test. No test if:
 - 1) in addition to a, come directly from certified free area, 2) official vaccinate other than pregnant animal under twenty (20) months of age for dairy cattle and twenty-four (24) months for beef cattle.

2. Tuberculosis:

- a. Originate in a non-quarantined herd.
- b. Thirty (30) day negative test. No test if, in addition to a, from Accredited Free State.

3. Anaplasmosis:

- a. Thirty (30) day negative test. No test if direct from herd declared free in a state-federal program.

4. Dipped or sprayed with 0.5% malathion within seven (7) days of shipment or 0.5% ciodrin within two (2) days of shipment or with any other APHIS approved pesticide immediately prior to movement.

5. Interstate Health Certificate: a) identifying animals, b) attesting that above requirements have been fulfilled, and c) certifying freedom from external parasites and symptoms of transmissible diseases or exposure thereto.

HORSES

1. Originate in area or county in which equine

encephalomyelitis has not occurred in the six (6) month period prior to shipment.

2. Vaccinated with an APHIS approved equine encephalomyelitis vaccine recommended in the area of origin no less than 15 days before shipment.
3. Sponged or sprayed with 0.5% malathion or other APHIS approved pesticide within seven (7) days of shipment.
4. Negative Coggins test by APHIS approved laboratory within 90 days of shipment.
5. Isolation pending negative Coggins test 45 to 60 days after entry will be required.
6. Interstate Health Certificate: a) identifying animals, b) attesting that above requirements have been fulfilled, and c) certifying freedom from external parasites and symptoms of transmissible diseases or exposure thereto.

SWINE

1. GENERAL - Permit from State Veterinarian in Hawaii required in advance of shipment; and all swine, other than those for immediate slaughter, must undergo a period of at least 30 days of isolation quarantine after arrival.
2. HOG CHOLERA - Swine must originate in a State in Phase IV or Free in the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program.
3. BRUCELLOSIS - Swine must originate in a Validated Free herd or a herd not under quarantine in a Validated Free Area.
4. INTERSTATE HEALTH CERTIFICATE: a) giving individual identification, b) attesting that above requirements have been fulfilled, c) certifying freedom from external parasites and symptoms of transmissible disease and d) that the animals have not been fed garbage other than APHIS approved dehydrated garbage.

SHEEP

1. Scabies - Originate in a state officially declared

free of scabies for the 12-month period preceding date of shipment.

2. Pesticide Treatment - Dipped or sprayed under official supervision with 0.5% malathion or other APHIS approved pesticide within seven (7) days of shipment.
3. Interstate Health Certificate: a) identifying animals, b) attesting that the above requirements have been fulfilled, and c) certifying freedom from external parasites and symptoms of, or evidence of recent exposure to, bluetongue, Brucella ovis infection, contagious ecthyma, foot-rot, scabies, scrapie, vibronic abortion, mycotic abortion, or any other transmissible disease of sheep immediately prior to shipment.

GOATS

1. Brucellosis:
 - a. Originate in a non-quarantined herd.
 - b. Thirty (30) day negative test.
2. Tuberculosis:
 - a. Originate in a non-quarantined herd.
 - b. Thirty (30) day negative test.
3. Pesticide Treatment - Dipped or sprayed with 0.5% malathion or other APHIS approved pesticide within seven (7) days of shipment.
4. Interstate Health Certificate: a) identifying animals, b) attesting that above requirements have been fulfilled, and c) certifying freedom from external parasites and symptoms of transmissible diseases or exposure thereto.

BIRDS, POULTRY, OR HATCHING EGGS

1. Day-old poultry and hatching eggs:
 - a. Affidavit from shipper: 1) describing poultry or hatching eggs, 2) stating that they originated in a Pullorum-clean rated flock, 3) that said flock, to the best of his knowledge, has been

free of symptoms of transmissible diseases for the 60 days preceding date of shipment, and 4) for day-old poultry, that they have not been vaccinated with a live vaccine other than for Marek's Disease.

2. Chickens and turkeys:

- a. Interstate Health Certificate: 1) attesting that accredited veterinarian examined flock of origin and found it to be free from symptoms of transmissible diseases or evidence of recent exposure thereto, 2) declaring that chickens or turkeys originated in a flock having a Pullorum Typhoid clean rating in a state or national plan or have been tested for Pullorum Typhoid Disease with negative results within 30 days prior to shipment, 3) showing vaccination for Newcastle Disease not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days prior to shipment and stating that said chickens and turkeys were not vaccinated for infectious bronchitis or any disease other than Newcastle Disease within 60 days of shipment, and 4) listing individual leg or wing band numbers.

3. Other poultry and birds:

- a. Interstate Health Certificate: 1) attesting that accredited veterinarian examined flock of origin and found it to be free from ectoparasites and symptoms of transmissible diseases or evidence of recent exposure thereto, 2) describing poultry in the shipment and 3) declaring that said poultry have not been vaccinated with live vaccine other than Newcastle Disease within 60 days of shipment.

All birds, poultry, and hatching eggs shall be shipped in new, unused containers.

MENAGERIE, ZOO AND FERAL ANIMALS

1. Permit in advance from Chief Plant Inspector, Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 5425, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814.
2. Subject to any entry requirement deemed necessary by State Veterinarian.

MICROORGANISMS, PARASITES AND LIVE VACCINES

No importation except on written approval from State Veterinarian.

DOGS AND CATS

No pre-arrival requirements. All dogs, cats and other carnivores subject to rabies quarantine for one hundred and twenty (120) days in Honolulu prior to release. No prior arrangements necessary--airlines will deliver animals to quarantine facility. Quarantine fee payable on entry. Informational literature available from: Manager, Animal Quarantine Station, 99-770 Moanalua Road, Aiea, Hawaii 96701.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 23, 1976, by Dr. Wallace T. Nagao, Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Hawaii Department of Agriculture.

Wallace T. Nagao

IDAHO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

PART I--GENERAL

1. Relation to Federal Requirements

Livestock imports must meet Idaho requirements and be in compliance with Federal Interstate regulations, however, Idaho law prohibits the importation of cattle with epithelioma (Cancer Eye), see Section 3 under Cattle Regulations.

2. Who May Inspect

Anyone approved by the state of origin to issue Official Health Certificates and/or approved by the USDA-APHIS-VS for making official inspections and certificates.

(a) Where permits may be obtained

1. Livestock (other than sheep)

Requests for permits shall be directed to the Chief, Bureau of Animal Health, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, Idaho 83707; Telephone (208) 384-3256, and shall set forth the following information; Name and address of consignor, number and description of animals, origin of shipment, destination of shipment, proposed date of shipment, mode of transportation and name and address of Idaho consignee.

After Hours

	<u>Home telephone</u>
Dr. A. P. Schneider	(208) 342-7048
Dr. W. G. Nelson	(208) 922-5911
Dr. Leo B. Snyder	(208) 343-5326

2. Sheep Permits

Requests for permits shall be directed to the Idaho Sheep Commission, 4696 Overland Road, Boise, Idaho 83705. Telephone (208) 384-3115.

After Hours

Dr. Robert Simmons	<u>Home Telephone</u> (208) 376-1839
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(b) When permits needed, etc.

1. Permits are needed on livestock other than sheep when required by Federal Interstate Regulations and Idaho Regulations.
2. Permits are needed for all sheep entering the state of Idaho.

3. Requirements for Official Health Certificates

- (a) Livestock other than sheep and goats entering Idaho shall be accompanied by an official Health Certificate except those consigned (1. For immediate slaughter, 2. To a state-federal approved stock-yard) as provided in Federal Interstate regulations.
- (b) An Official Health Certificate is a legible record accomplished on an official form of the state of origin, issued by an accredited veterinarian and approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin, or an equivalent form of the United States Department of Agriculture issued by a federally employed inspector. Such certificates shall contain (1) name and address of the consignor and consignee, (2) origin of shipment, (3) final destination (4) accurate description or identification of such animal, (5) purposes for which they are shipped and (6) method of transportation.

- (c) Official Health Certificate shall be valid for no longer than (30) days after the date of inspection.
- (d) A copy of the Official Health Certificate shall be mailed promptly to the Idaho Bureau of Animal Health, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, Idaho 83707.

PART II--CATTLE

Section

1. Brucellosis

A. Dairy Cattle

All dairy cattle imported into the State of Idaho shall originate from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis and shall exhibit a negative reaction to an official brucellosis test within 30 days of importation.

1. Dairy cattle shall be exempt from tests in the following cases:
 - a. They are official vaccinates under 20 months of age that are not parturient (springers) or post parturient.
 - b. They are calves under 6 months of age.
 - c. They are cattle originating directly from certified brucellosis free herds with the herd certification number and date of last test shown on the official Health Certificate.
 - d. They are steers or spayed heifers.
 - e. Cattle for immediate slaughter if consigned to a federal packing plant or state-federal approved packing plant or to a state-federal approved livestock market to be sold for immediate slaughter if the cattle

are accompanied by a waybill or similar document or certificate signed by the owner, and number and description of animals.

- f. Dairy cattle originating from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis from states bordering Idaho may be consigned to a specifically approved livestock market if accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or certificate signed by the owner or shipper stating the origin and destination, address of owner, and the number and description of animals being shipped. Cattle consigned to specifically approved livestock markets must meet the brucellosis test requirements prior to release into Idaho or be directly consigned to a quarantined Idaho registered feedlot.

B. Beef Cattle

All beef cattle imported into the State of Idaho shall originate from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis and shall exhibit a negative reaction to an official brucellosis test within 30 days of importation.

- 1. Beef Cattle shall be exempt from tests in the following cases:
 - a. Cattle originating directly from certified brucellosis free herds with the herd certification number and date of last test shown on the official health certificate.
 - b. They are calves under 6 months of age.
 - c. Official vaccinates under 24 months of age which are not parturient (springers) or post parturient
 - d. They are steers or spayed heifers.

- e. Cattle for immediate slaughter if consigned to a federal packing plant or state-federal approved packing plant or to a state-federal approved livestock market to be sold for immediate slaughter if the cattle are accompanied by a waybill or similar document or certificate signed by the owner or shipper stating the origin and destination, address of owner, and number and description of animals.
- 2. Cattle over 24 months of age, or less than 24 months of age that are not parturient (springers) or post-parturient, originating in a modified certified area or a certified free area in states bordering Idaho may be consigned to a state-federal approved livestock market if accompanied by a waybill or similar document or certificate signed by the owner or shipper stating the origin and destination, address of owner, number and the description of the animals. Cattle consigned to specifically approved livestock markets must meet the brucellosis test requirements prior to release into Idaho or be directly consigned to a quarantined Idaho registered feedlot. Cattle moving on Federal Permits VS 1-27, suspects and/or reactors are not eligible to enter quarantined Idaho registered feedlots but may enter federally quarantined feedlots.
 - 3. Any exception to the above rules may only be granted by permission from the Idaho State Veterinarian.

Section

2. Tuberculosis

- A. Dairy and breeding cattle may enter the state of Idaho provided:

1. They originate in an accredited tuberculosis free herd, accredited herd number and date of last test are shown on the health certificate, or
2. They originate in a modified accredited free area and from a herd not under quarantine for tuberculosis, or from a Bovine Tuberculosis Free Area and from a herd not under quarantine, or
3. Cattle not meeting requirements A and B shall have been tested with negative results within thirty (30) days of shipment and originate in non-reactor herds, or
4. Permit from Idaho Bureau of Animal Health and animals placed under quarantine.

Section

3. Other Diseases

- A. Cancer Eye-Animals known to be infected with epithelioma (Cancer Eye) are prohibited entry into the State of Idaho for ANY purpose.

Section

4. Other Movements

- A. Feedlot Cattle-Health Certificate and comply with sections #1, #2 & #3 of this regulation.
- B. Salesyard-No Health Certificate required if consigned directly to a state-federal approved stockyard, provided movements are in compliance with Federal regulations. Must be accompanied by waybill or similar document signed by owner or shipper stating origin, destination, number and description of animals and purpose of movement.
- C. Feeding and grazing-Health Certificate and comply with sections #1, #2, and #3 of this regulation.
- D. Farm premises-Health Certificate and comply with Sections #1, #2 and #3 of this regulation.

- E. Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows-Health Certificate and comply with sections #1, #2 and #3 of this regulation.

PART III--HORSES, MULES, ASSES AND EQUIDAE

All horses, mules, asses, and equidae which are to be transported or moved into the State of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official Health Certificate from the state of origin.

PART IV--SWINE

- A. Breeder and Feeder swine may enter the state of Idaho provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate attesting that they have been inspected within fifteen (15) days of date of shipment, and that they are free from evidence of all infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases, or known exposure thereto during the preceding sixty (60) days, and that they have not been fed raw garbage and provided, with regard to hog-cholera, that all swine shipments must be in full compliance with the provisions of Part 76, amended Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations; provided, however, swine for immediate slaughter which are apparently healthy may enter the state of Idaho without a health certificate, provided they are consigned direct to a licensed slaughtering establishment where federal-state meat inspection is maintained.
- B. Brucellosis Regulations: Breeding swine, Negative tests for brucellosis at a dilution of one to twenty-five (1/25) within thirty (30) days of entry or negative to Official Card Test, within 30 days of entry.

Validated herds may enter the state without testing provided a permit is issued and accompanys the shipment.

- C. Erysipelas Vaccination Regulations. Purebred swine must be immunized by a protective dose of swine erysipelas serum not more than fifteen (15) days immediately prior to date of importation, or with the serum and culture treatment not less than thirty (30) days prior to date of importation, or with a dose of Erysipelas Bacterin not less than fifteen (15) days prior to date of importation, provided further that such swine are imported immediately and directly into the state and not unloaded enroute.

PART V--SHEEP AND GOATS

All matters pertaining to the entrance of sheep or goats into the state of Idaho are under the direct supervision of the Idaho Sheep Commission. All health certificates and correspondence concerning sheep or goats must be promptly mailed direct to the Idaho Sheep Commission, 4696 Overland, Room 470, Boise, Idaho 83705. Telephone (208) 384-3115.

Requirements

1. A permit issued by the Veterinarian-In-Charge of the Idaho Sheep Commission, plus an official Health Certificate certifying that all such sheep or goats are free from, and have not been exposed to, for a period of at least (30) days prior to inspection and shipment, Scabies, Foot Rot, Lip and Leg Ulceration, Bluetongue, any form of necrobacillosis, or any other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, and are free from excessive external Parasitism. (the determining of "not excessive" by the Health Certificate issuer is acceptable.)
2. Permits and general information concerning sheep or goats may be received from the Veterinarian-in-charge at the above address by writing, telephone or telegraph.

3. Inspection, covered by Health Certificates, of sheep or goats must be conducted when such sheep or goats are not loaded on railroad cars, trucks or other vehicles.
4. Sheep or goats originating in States where Scabies is known to exist within the past six (6) months must be accompanied by a certificate of dipping, along with a permit and Health Certificate, showing that they have been dipped immediately prior to entry with a federally approved dip.
5. Sheep or goats must be shipped in clean cars or trucks that have not handled any livestock having infectious or contagious disease since last being disinfected.
6. All milk type goats, including bucks, must comply with the above requirements and in addition must have a negative Brucellosis test report showing that such test was taken within a period of thirty (30) days prior to the date of entry into Idaho.
7. Owners, shippers or common carriers importing sheep in violation of Idaho requirements are liable for all damages incurred in importation violation.
8. All sheep or goats entering Idaho are subject to Inspection and quarantine at destination by the discretion of the Idaho Sheep Commission.

PART VI--POULTRY (Chickens and Turkeys)

No health certificate required if apparently healthy.

PART VII--PSITTACINE BIRDS
(Parrots, Parakeets and Lovebirds)

No health certificate required if apparently healthy.
Inquiries concerning Psittacine Birds should be directed to : Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Preventive Medicine, Statehouse, Boise, Idaho or by telephone (208) 384-2382.

PART VIII--DOGS AND CATS

A. DOGS

1. All dogs imported into the State of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official health certificate attesting that such dogs are apparently free from any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and have been officially vaccinated against rabies not more than six (6) months prior to entry with nerve tissue rabies vaccine, or not more than twenty-four (24) months prior to entry with canine chick-embryo rabies vaccine, and are identified by dated vaccination and certificates and tags bearing serial numbers and names of vaccines used: provided however, that puppies under four (4) months of age may be exempt from vaccination requirements provided they do not originate in a rabies quarantined area, or in an area of fifty (50) miles radius in which rabies has been found in the last six (6) months prior to importation.
2. Puppies under 4 months of age originating from a Rabies quarantined area must have a permit from the Bureau of Animal Health, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, Idaho 83707.
Telephone (208) 384-3256.

B. CATS

No health certificate required if apparently healthy.

PART IX--FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND
OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

A. DOMESTICATED FUR BEARING ANIMALS

No health certificate required if apparently healthy.

B. WILD ANIMALS

All importations under this category are subject to the regulations of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, 600 South Walnut Street, Boise, ID.

C. BISON

All shipments must be in compliance with Federal Interstate Regulations and Idaho Brucellosis Import Regulations.

PART X--ZOO ANIMALS

No state import requirements, however, it is recommended that animals in this category be accompanied by an official health certificate.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on January 20, 1976 by Dr. A. P. Schneider, Chief, Bureau of Animal Health, State-Federal Cooperative Livestock Regulatory Programs for the State of Idaho.

ILLINOIS
HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Relation to Federal requirements.

Livestock imports must meet Illinois requirements and be in compliance with Federal interstate regulations. All livestock entering Illinois except consignments to public stockyards, Federal approved markets, and recognized slaughtering establishments shall be accompanied by health certificate and/or permit if required (refer to section on specific species for permit requirements). Certificates and/or permit shall at all times during transit be in the possession of the transportation agency and available for inspection upon demand. No animal affected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be moved into Illinois, except such shipments as are approved by the U.S.D.A., Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, for interstate movement to recognized slaughtering establishments for immediate slaughter.

2. Inspection

Inspection may be by any one approved by the state of origin for making official inspections and certificates. Approval of health certificates prior to shipment of livestock is not required.

a. Where permits may be obtained.

Requests for permits shall be directed to the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Division of Meat, Poultry and Livestock Inspection, State Fairgrounds, Springfield, Illinois 62706, and shall set forth the name and address of Illinois consignee, the number and kind of animals, origin of shipment, and if for cattle, the age, sex, and breed of the cattle, and purpose for which intended. If request is by telephone, Area Code 217, 782-4944.

b. Entry permits.

Permits are required for entry of untested female cattle of beef breeds, over 6 months of age. A permit, OR interstate health certificate is required for entry of feeder calves under 6 months of age, and for steers and spayed heifers.

A permit is required for all swine for feeding purposes. PERMITS ARE ISSUED ONLY TO THE VETERINARIAN WHO EXAMINES THE SWINE.

Permits are necessary for animals that do not meet the requirements as mentioned in the following paragraphs.

3. Requirements for interstate health certificate

All livestock moving into Illinois shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian, EXCEPT

- a. Livestock consigned direct to slaughter
- b. Cattle consigned to approved stockyards or Federal approved markets
- c. Feeder calves under 6 months of age and steers and spayed heifers if accompanied by permit.

CATTLE

BRUCELLOSIS:

Dairy and Breeding Cattle:

Under 6 months of age -- brucellosis test not required

Over 6 months of age -- accompanied by, and identified on, an interstate health certificate certifying to one of the following:

1. Cattle originated from a certified brucellosis-free herd and cattle entering Illinois were included in last herd test. Certified herd number and date of herd test shall be shown on certificate.
2. Cattle originated from a certified brucellosis-free area and the herd of origin had no reactors on last complete herd test, and cattle entering Illinois were negative to brucellosis test within one year prior to date of shipment.
3. Female cattle, officially vaccinated for brucellosis and under 24 months of age.
4. Negative to a brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry. Brucellosis test shall have been conducted at a State or Federal laboratory; plate, tube, or card test acceptable.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS ON CATTLE FROM DESIGNATED STATES*

Part 1.

Cattle from the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee shall, in addition to the above, comply with the following:

- a. No feeding or breeding cattle may enter Illinois from the above named states without prior permit obtained from the Division of Meat, Poultry and Livestock Inspection, Illinois Department of Agriculture.

- b. Breeding cattle 12 months of age and over entering Illinois from the above named states shall be placed under quarantine and in isolation until retested and negative to an official test for brucellosis conducted not less than 45 days nor more than 90 days after entering Illinois.

Part 2.

Cattle from the States of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas shall, in addition to present entry requirements, comply with the following:

- a. No feeding or breeding cattle may enter Illinois from the above named states without prior permit obtained from the Division of Meat, Poultry and Livestock Inspection, Illinois Department of Agriculture.

*Calves under 6 months of age and cattle consigned direct to slaughter are not subject to requirements of Part 1 or Part 2.

TUBERCULOSIS

Under 6 months of age -- tuberculin test not required

Over 6 months of age -- accompanied by, and identified on, an interstate health certificate certifying to one of the following:

1. Tuberculosis test not required for cattle originating in states having a Reciprocity Agreement with Illinois, namely, Arkansas, California, Colorado (beef cattle only), Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.
2. Cattle originated from an accredited tuberculosis-free state.
3. Cattle originated from an accredited herd -- accredited herd number and date of herd test to be shown on certificate.
4. Cattle originated in a modified accredited area, the herd of origin had no reactors on last complete herd test and showing such cattle negative to tuberculin test within 1 year prior to shipment.
5. Negative to test within 60 days prior to entering Illinois.

OTHER NAMED DISEASE REQUIREMENTS

SCABIES.

1. Cattle recently exposed to scabies may enter when health certificate shows cattle have been dipped twice at 10-day intervals with a dip approved by APHIS, USDA, and that upon veterinary examination within 10 days prior to entry were found free of scabies.

OTHER MOVEMENTS

1. There are no registered quarantined feedlots in Illinois
2. Shipments to public stockyards and Federal approved markets shall be accompanied by a consignment certificate.

3. For feeding and grazing:

Calves of the beef breeds under 6 months, steers and spayed heifers:

Accompanied by an interstate health certificate, OR permit from Illinois Division of Meat, Poultry and Livestock Inspection.

Females of beef breeds, untested, over 6 months and under 18 months:

Accompanied by interstate health certificate AND permit from Division.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS ON CATTLE FROM DESIGNATED STATES

Cattle from the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee shall, in addition to above, comply with the following:

Female cattle entering Illinois for feeding purposes shall be tagged in the right ear with an official ear tag identifying cattle to the state of origin and with the ear tag series recorded on the health certificate or the owner-shipper statement. These official, uniformly numbered ear tags may be applied by anyone.

Females of all ages may be held under tuberculosis quarantine for a period of feeding not to exceed 12 months (with 90-day extension permitted).

Females over 18 months must be negative to brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry, or be officially calfhood vaccinated and under 24 months of age.

4. Cattle for immediate slaughter:

Consigned to a recognized or specifically approved slaughtering establishment may be shipped without tuberculosis or brucellosis test, or health certificate; slaughter cattle not consigned to such slaughtering establishment may enter Illinois if accompanied by certificate of veterinary inspection or special entry permit. All such cattle shall be held in quarantine until slaughtered.

EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS, AND SHOWS

Out-of-state livestock exhibited in Illinois shall be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate, issued by an accredited veterinarian, showing compliance with Illinois entry requirements. Health certificates shall be made in the same name in which animals are to be exhibited, shall be presented to and approved by the veterinary livestock inspector at the fair before animals are shown, and shall be available at all times. All animals must be identified so that each animal can be correlated with the health certificate.

Brucellosis and tuberculosis requirements for exhibition are the same as state entry requirements.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

I. Equidae entering Illinois for other than immediate slaughter must be accompanied by:

1. A health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin showing
 - a. the name, breed, registration number if any, tattoo if any, sex, age, and color and markings of each horse listed on the certificate,
 - b. record of physical examination of each animal, verifying freedom from visible evidence of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease,
 - c. all equidae over 12 months of age must be negative to an agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test for equine infectious anemia within 12 months prior to entry,

OR

2. A health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin showing compliance with 1a and 1b of "I" above, and accompanied by a permit issued by the Division permitting entry, provided verification by the veterinarian issuing the health certificate states that blood sample(s) has/have been obtained from each animal covered by the health certificate and that such blood sample(s) will be submitted for AGID-EIA test. The name of the laboratory conducting the AGID-EIA test is to be shown on the health certificate,

OR

3. If a reactor to the AGID-EIA test is disclosed while the animal is in another state, the animal may enter if in compliance with Title 9, Part 75.4 Code of Federal Regulations,

OR

4. Equidae may enter Illinois accompanied by a consignment to a livestock market. Before such equidae are offered for sale they shall be in compliance with one of the following:
 - (a) If consigned for slaughter, the official market veterinarian shall identify by branding with a hot iron the letter "S" on the left neck in letters not less than 2 inches nor more than 3 inches in height.
 - (b) If consigned for any purpose other than slaughter, the official market veterinarian shall collect a blood sample from each animal. Each animal is to be identified by an official metal tag attached to the mane or tail and the animal is to be quarantined until the blood sample has been tested for equine infectious anemia and reported negative by the State-Federal Serology Laboratory.

II. OTHER MOVEMENTS

1. Equidae may enter Illinois accompanied by a consignment to an approved equine slaughtering establishment.

III. EXHIBITION

Exhibition requirements are same as general requirements. After entry, certificates will be accepted for a period of 30 days from date of inspection, if animals remain continuously in Illinois.

SWINE

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. All swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate. Health certificate shall show ear tag numbers or other positive identification.
2. Permit, in addition to health certificate, is required for the entry of all swine for feeding purposes. PERMITS ARE ISSUED ONLY TO THE VETERINARIAN WHO EXAMINES THE SWINE.
3. Application for permit shall furnish the following information to the Illinois Division of Meat, Poultry and Livestock Inspection:

Number of swine in shipment

Name and address of consignor

Name and address of Illinois consignee

OTHER MOVEMENTS

Swine for Feeding Purposes:

Accompanied by permit and health certificate, and identified by ear tag in right ear. Swine shall be held under 21-day quarantine after arrival on owner's premises; owner shall report their condition to Division at end of 21-day period.

Breeding Swine:

Accompanied by health certificate and identified thereon by ear tag, tattoo, or ear notch approved by the respective breed registry. If 4 months of age or over, swine must originate from a validated brucellosis-free herd, OR be negative to a brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry (brucellosis test to have been conducted at a State or Federal laboratory).

Exhibitions, fairs, and shows:

Exhibition requirements are the same as general requirements.

Brucellosis test not required for barrows.

SHEEP

FEEDING AND BREEDING SHEEP

Health certificate showing veterinary examination within 30 days prior to entry and free from scabies and all other infectious or communicable diseases and not recently exposed to such diseases.

Feeder sheep and lambs may enter under a special entry permit in lieu of a health certificate.

SHEEP FOOT ROT

All sheep for breeding purposes moved into Illinois shall be accompanied by a health certificate. The issuing veterinarian shall certify that he has within 30 days immediately prior to issuing the certificate personally observed the flock of origin and found no evidence of the disease foot rot as produced by the organism Fusiformis nodosus (F. nodosus).

SCRAPIE

No sheep known to be infected with scrapie, and no progeny of sheep known to be infected with scrapie, may be transported or moved into Illinois.

BLUETONGUE

No sheep infected with or exposed to Bluetongue, and no sheep from an area under quarantine because of Bluetongue, may be transported or moved into Illinois.

EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS, AND SHOWS

Accompanied by health certificate issued within 30 days prior to entry, showing identification by ear tattoo, or other positive identification; inspection by a veterinarian who certifies that the sheep originated from a flock not known to be infected with foot rot, and are free from visible evidence of infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases.

GOATS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Health certificate identifying goats by ear tattoo or other positive identification and showing animals over 6 months of age negative to test for brucellosis within 30 days prior to entry; or originate in a certified brucellosis-free goat herd, or originate in a herd which had a negative complete herd brucellosis blood test within one year prior to entry. Brucellosis test shall have been conducted at a State or Federal laboratory.

EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS, AND SHOWS

Requirements are same as general requirements.

POULTRY

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

No entry requirements.

EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS, AND SHOWS

1. All entries to a show or exhibition shall have come from a U.S. PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLEAN or equivalent flock; or have a negative pullorum-typhoid test within 90 days prior to exhibition. Birds not in compliance with one of the above shall be submitted for test at the show. Exhibitor shall show proper information as to name and address of the owner or exhibitor, name and location of the authorized testing agent, date of the testing; also, the number, breed and species of those tested.
2. All entries to a show or exhibition shall be accompanied by a declaration or certification from the owner or exhibitor that, to the best of his knowledge, the poultry entries and source flocks are free from any evidence of, and were not recently exposed to, any infectious or transmissible disease, or by an official health certificate providing the same information. The certification shall be based on inspection made 5 days prior to delivery of birds to each show or exhibition; the certification paper to be presented to the show manager or superintendent at that time.
3. Any vaccinations to poultry must have been performed at least 4 weeks before first day of delivery to show.
4. All entries upon admission to a show shall be examined by an accredited veterinarian employed by the management of the show, or by an authorized state poultry inspector at some period during the show, who shall also receive and examine all health certificates necessary for admission of birds to a show.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

No Illinois regulations.

DOGS

Health certificate issued within 30 days, showing freedom from disease, origin in non-rabies quarantined area, and dogs over 16 weeks old vaccinated against rabies within 6 months with killed rabies vaccine or within 12 months with modified live virus vaccine.

This regulation shall not apply to dogs consigned to hospitals, pharmaceutical companies, or licensed research institutions for research or teaching, nor to performing dogs or dogs brought in for a limited period of time for exhibition or breeding purposes and kept under direct control while in Illinois.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER
DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

No person may import, carry into, or possess in this state any species of wildlife taken outside of Illinois for the purpose of releasing such wildlife in Illinois without obtaining permission so to do from the Director of the Illinois Department of Conservation.

No person shall release, or propagate for release, any Nutria, Myocastor coypus, in this state at any time.

No person shall import, release, hold, possess or engage in raising San Juan (sometimes called European) rabbits in this state.

BISON

Bison (except calves under 6 months of age, and steers and spayed heifers) may enter Illinois if consigned direct for immediate slaughter to an approved slaughtering establishment and accompanied by a consignment certificate, or, if accompanied by a health certificate indicating the bison:

- a. Originated from a certified brucellosis-free herd; OR
- b. Are official female brucellosis vaccinates under 24 months of age; OR
- c. Were negative to a brucellosis test within 30 days prior to importation.

Calves under 6 months of age, and steers and spayed heifers may enter Illinois when accompanied by an official health certificate, or consigned for immediate slaughter to an approved slaughtering establishment accompanied by a consignment certificate.

DEER

No requirement - but suggest negative tuberculosis test.

ZOO ANIMALS

No requirements so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned.

The foregoing was reviewed and approved February 27, 1976, by Paul B. Doby, D.V.M., Superintendent of the Division of Meat, Poultry and Livestock Inspection, Illinois Department of Agriculture.

For Indiana Import
Requirements Contact

Dr. Lowell W. Hinchman
State Veterinarian
801 State Office Building
100 N. Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204
A.C. 317 269-6480

IOWA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I - GENERAL

- A. No animal, including poultry or birds of any species that is affected with or that has been recently exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Iowa; EXCEPT, animals approved for interstate shipment for immediate slaughter, by the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture.
- B. All livestock or poultry shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Iowa shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit or both when required which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle or the person in charge of the animals.
- C. All stock cars and trucks used for hauling livestock (cattle, horses, sheep and swine) for feeding, breeding, or stock purposes into the state of Iowa must be cleaned and disinfected before such shipments of livestock are loaded.

SECTION II - OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES

- A. An official health certificate is a legible record accomplished on an official form of the state of origin, issued by an accredited veterinarian and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin; or an equivalent form of the United States Department of Agriculture issued by a federally employed veterinarian.
- B. A copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin for approval and transmittal.
- C. Health certificates on swine shall not be valid

more than 48 hours from date of inspection. Certificates on all other livestock and poultry shall not be valid more than 30 days from date of inspection.

SECTION III - PERMITS

A. Requests for permits should be directed to the Division of Animal Industry, State House, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Day phone number 515-281-5547.

B. All animals and poultry entering the state of Iowa under permit shall be consigned to a corporation or an individual who is a legal resident of the state of Iowa or to a legal agent authorized by law to do business within the state.

C. All permits shall be valid for one shipment only and will be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

SECTION IV - CATTLE

A. GENERAL. Apparently healthy cattle of any class may be consigned to public stockyards or a slaughtering establishment under federal inspection or to a livestock market or a slaughtering establishment jointly approved by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture when accompanied by an official certificate, waybill or a signed owner's certificate, stating:

Destination of livestock

Purpose of movement

Number of animals

Point of origin

Name and address of consignor

No tests required.

1. SCABIES. Cattle originating from herds or areas under quarantine for cattle scab will not be admitted.

2. TUBERCULOSIS. Cattle of all classes may enter the state of Iowa when originating from a Tuberculosis modified accredited area from a herd not under quarantine, or meet one of the following requirements:

Iowa - 2 a. Originate from a negative herd tested within 12 months prior to entry, showing date of herd test.

b. Negative tuberculin test applied within 30 days prior to entry.

c. Originate from states having reciprocity with Iowa.

3. BRUCELLOSIS. Same as Federal requirements for the interstate movement with the following additions. All brucellosis tests of cattle shall be conducted by state or federal laboratories, or by approved laboratories under the direct supervision of the livestock sanitary official of the state or origin.

a. No test required but waybill or health certificate necessary for the following classes:

(1) Cattle going direct for immediate slaughter to an approved slaughter establishment.

(2) Cattle going direct to a public stockyard or to a State-Federal approved livestock market.

b. Steers and spayed heifers must be accompanied by a health certificate or permit, and no test required.

B. CATTLE FOR DAIRY AND BREEDING PURPOSES. Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter from a herd not under quarantine, accompanied by an official health certificate from the state or origin, showing individual identity of all animals.

1. All calves under eight months of age may enter on a health certificate. (No test or permit required)

2. All dairy and breeding cattle over eight months of age must meet one of the following requirements:

a. Originate from a certified brucellosis free herd, showing date of last test and herd certification number.

- b. Originate from negative herds in modified certified areas providing the entire herd of origin has passed a negative test within 12 months prior to entry, date of test to be shown on health certificate.
- c. Proved negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 30 days prior to entry.
- d. Females under 30 months of age when identified as official vaccinates.

NOTE: Cattle originating from states with a high incidence of brucellosis may enter on a negative test conducted within 30 days prior to entry, subject to quarantine and a retest no sooner than 60 days from the date of the last test.

C. FEEDING OR GRAZING.

1. Female cattle over eight months of age, and under twenty-four months not visibly pregnant, may enter the state for feeding purposes to be consigned to a state-approved premise under quarantine.
2. Female cattle over twenty-four months of age may enter if they meet one of the following requirements:
 - a. Consigned to a state-federal approved market or to a public stockyard.
 - b. Consigned to a slaughter plant for immediate slaughter.
 - c. Accompanied by an official health certificate showing a record of a negative brucellosis test accomplished within thirty days prior to importation.

SECTION V - HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Official health certificate showing freedom from disease and a negative Coggins test accomplished within 6 months prior to entry.

SECTION VI - SWINE

A. DEFINITION: FARM OF ORIGIN. A farm where the swine to be shipped interstate were born and which has not been used within the past six months to assemble, buy, or sell swine brought in from other sources.

B. All swine shall have affixed in either ear of each animal an ear tag bearing a number and the name of the state of origin.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Registered swine for exhibition and breeding purposes can be individually identified by an ear notch or tattoo system.
2. For the manufacture of biological products.
3. For immediate slaughter.

C. All swine imported for feeding and breeding purposes shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian in the state of origin.

D. Swine may enter when not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera.

E. All movements of swine shall be completed within 72 hours.

F. All swine moving interstate into Iowa to be quarantined on the farm of destination separate and apart for 30 days thereafter from other swine located on the premises; if not thus separated, all swine on such premises shall be quarantined except swine moving direct to slaughter.

G. FARM OF ORIGIN TO FARM OF DESTINATION.

1. Permit
2. Individual identification
3. Health certificate

H. BRUCELLOSIS. All breeding swine four (4) months of age and over must meet one of the following requirements:

1. Negative to brucellosis test conducted by an official laboratory of the state or origin within thirty (30) days of entry.
2. Originate from a validated brucellosis-free herd, tested within 12 months prior, the health certificate shall include the certificate herd number and date of last test.

SECTION VII - SHEEP

A. All sheep entering the state of Iowa for breeding or feeding purposes shall be accompanied by a health certificate. .

B. All sheep must have been dipped in an approved dip within ten (10) days prior to entry, unless originating in states or areas designated as scab-free by the ANH, USDA and qualifying under para. 1 or 2 below:

1. Moved direct from point of origin to point of destination, without being diverted enroute, or
2. Enter Iowa through public stockyards under federal supervision, provided the identity of the animals is maintained and they are handled separate and apart from sheep originating in scab-infested areas or sheep of unknown origin.

C. Slaughter. Sheep can enter the state of Iowa when consigned direct for immediate slaughter to an approved slaughter establishment under federal supervision no dipping required.

D. Scrapie. Sheep from premises where scrapie has been known to exist within the last forty-two (42) months or sheep from flocks under surveillance for scrapie will not be admitted into Iowa.

SECTION VIII - GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state when meeting the following requirements:

1. Originate from a herd not under quarantine.
2. Proved negative to a brucellosis test conducted within a thirty (30) day period prior to entry.
3. Originate from a Tuberculosis modified accredited area, or meet one of the following requirements:
 - a. Originate from a negative herd tested within 12 months prior to entry, showing date of herd test.
 - b. Negative tuberculin test applied within 30 days prior to entry.

SECTION IX - POULTRY

(CHICKENS, TURKEYS AND THEIR HATCHING EGGS)

A. To be accompanied by an official health certificate from the state of origin.

B. CHICKENS

1. All poultry must originate from flocks or hatcheries that have a Pullorum-Typhoid clean rating given by the official state agency of the National Improvement Plan or another qualifying state agency of the state of origin and so stated on the health certificate.
2. When selling or delivering baby chicks to a purchaser in the state, place the same in a box, crate, coop, or other sanitary container for delivery. Each lot shall be plainly labeled with the name of the seller and description of contents. Such description shall include name of breed and variety, percent of guarantee if chicks are sold as sexed chicks, date of hatch, number of chicks, and any tests made on parent stock.

C. TURKEYS

1. No turkeys shall be imported for breeding purposes and no turkey eggs shall be imported for hatching purposes unless they originate from a flock that has been tested annually and can be classified as follows:
 - a. Pullorum-typhoid clean as provided by the National Turkey Improvement Plan or other official state agency.
 - b. Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactor found.
 - c. Mycoplasma Gallisepticum tested and no reactor found.
2. No person shall import turkeys or turkey eggs for breeding or hatchery purposes unless such turkeys or turkey eggs comply with the requirements of this section.
3. All turkeys or turkey poults and turkey eggs imported into Iowa shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the Chief Livestock Official of the state of origin certifying that such turkeys, turkey poults, or turkey eggs are from flocks complying with this regulation or an equivalent program of the state of origin.

D. Health certificate or permits will not be required for the importation of poultry for immediate slaughter.

SECTION X - DOGS

All dogs shall be accompanied by a health certificate. Dogs three (3) months of age or older must be vaccinated for rabies by one of the following methods:

1. Modified live virus-chicken embryo origin (MLV-CEO) vaccine when administered at intervals of not more than three years.

2. All other licensed vaccines when administered at intervals recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the USDA.

Exceptions: Dogs for exhibition and performing dogs entering for limited period of time.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 1, 1976, by Dr. E. A. Butler, State Veterinarian of Iowa, Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Iowa Department of Agriculture.

KANSAS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. RELATION TO FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

Livestock imports must meet Kansas requirements and be in compliance with the Federal Interstate Requirements. All livestock moving into Kansas on a public highway shall clear through a Port of Entry and be accompanied by a health certificate or permit, as required; one copy of which must be surrendered to the port attendant for submission to the State Livestock Commissioner. Any domestic animal known to be infected with any contagious disease, or exposure, etc. is not permitted entry into Kansas.

2. WHO MAY INSPECT

Anyone approved by the state of origin for making official inspections and certificates.

3. PERMITS

A Kansas permit, required for import movement of cattle and swine except as otherwise provided, shall be issued to the Kansas purchaser or to the veterinarian issuing the health certificate. The permit number shall be shown on the health certificate. Permits shall be void 15 days after date of issuance.

Permits are required on all

- 1) feeding swine,
- 2) breeding cattle, all cows
- 3) calves under 2 months of age
without their respective dams.

4. OBTAINING PERMITS

Livestock (Other than poultry):

Week Days: 8 AM to 4:30 PM - Kansas Animal Health Department
109 West 9th Street
Topeka, Kansas 66612
Telephone: A.C. 913 - 296-2326

After Hours and Weekends: -

Mr. Earl W. Boaz	- Topeka	-	Area Code 913	-	267-1940
Dr. Harold Peffly	- Ottawa	-	" "	913	- 242-5263
Dr. George Allen	- Manhattan	-	" "	913	- 539-1848
Dr. Ray S. Pyles	- Wichita	-	" "	316	- 265-2540
Dr. Gerald D. Gurss	- Lyndon	-	" "	913	- 828-3335

Poultry & Hatching Eggs

Marion E. Jackson - Kansas Poultry Association
Room 215, Call Hall - Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas - Area Code 913 - 532-6141

5. REQUIREMENTS FOR OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

All livestock moving into Kansas shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, except livestock may be consigned directly -

- A. To a packer or processor for immediate slaughter, or
- B. To a licensed serum plant, or
- C. From the farm of origin to a livestock market located within the trade territory.

CATTLE

BRUCELLOSIS

- A. Breeding cattle, 6 months of age or over, imported into Kansas shall have a negative blood test within the preceding 30 days and shall be individually identified on an official health certificate, except the following:
 - 1. Non-pregnant officially calfhood vaccinated heifers of beef breeds under 24 months of age, with official vaccination information shown on health certificate,
 - 2. Non-pregnant officially calfhood vaccinated heifers of dairy breeds under 20 months of age, with official vaccination information shown on health certificate,
 - 3. Cattle from certified brucellosis-free herd with herd number, and date of last herd test, listed on the health certificate,
 - 4. Cattle consigned directly to a slaughter establishment where state or federal inspection is maintained, and
 - 5. Cattle consigned directly from an out-of-state farm of origin to a livestock market in the trade territory. Cattle shall be held on the farm of origin at least 120 days prior to interstate movement to qualify as "farm-of-origin" cattle.

- B. Brucellosis tests, regardless of method, shall be confirmed at a state or federally-approved laboratory.
- C. Due to high incidence of brucellosis in some states, as determined by the Livestock Commissioner of Kansas, and in addition to other requirements, breeding cattle 6 months of age or over, originating for movement into Kansas from such states, may be held in isolation from all other cattle, and such cattle shall be placed under quarantine upon arrival at the Kansas destination, and shall be retested not sooner than 45 days, and not more than 90 days, after arrival; such tests shall be at owner's expense.

TUBERCULOSIS

Breeding cattle must originate from:

- 1) An accredited herd,
- 2) Herds not under quarantine in a modified accredited area, or
- 3) Be tested and negative within 30 days.

OTHER MOVEMENTS

- A. Beef heifers, over 6 months of age, may be imported into Kansas for feeding and grazing, if accompanied with an official health certificate.

Heifers consigned to any location other than a licensed feed lot will be quarantined upon arrival for feeding purposes only.

A permit may be required when a specific disease condition exists.

- B. Calves under 2 months of age may be imported into the State of Kansas provided:
 - 1) Kansas purchaser has first obtained a special permit from the Kansas Animal Health Department.
 - 2) Animal accompanied by an official health certificate.
 - 3) Calves shall be quarantined on the premises of the Kansas purchaser for a period of 60 days following date of delivery.

This regulation shall not apply to any movement of calves under two months of age, when such calves are accompanied by their respective dams and when such dams are accompanied by a health certificate issued by authorized personnel at the point of origin.

OTHER NAMED DISEASE REQUIREMENTS

Cattle from states or areas within states that are under quarantine for any purpose cannot enter Kansas unless a special permit has been obtained from the Livestock Commissioner.

SWINE

All swine imported into Kansas shall be identified and the identification information must be shown on the official health certificate.

All feeding swine imported into Kansas

- 1) Must have a permit from the Livestock Commissioner;
- 2) Will be quarantined until fed out and delivered for slaughter or until otherwise released by the Livestock Commissioner.

All breeding swine will be quarantined at time of movement into Kansas and will remain under quarantine 30 days after entry into the State.

Breeding swine 6 months of age and over (No Permit Required) -

- 1) Must be tested and found negative for brucellosis within 30 days prior to date of entry, or
- 2) Be from a validated brucellosis-free swine herd, or
- 3) Shall originate direct from specific pathogen free (SPF) laboratories.

Swine may be moved into Kansas to go to a public livestock market if origin is direct from a producer in the trade territory. The trade territory for swine is considered to be a county adjoining the county in Kansas where such market is located.

HORSES

Shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, identifying each animal and certifying freedom from symptoms of contagious or infectious diseases or known exposure thereto.

SHEEP

1. Specific diseases - SCABIES:

Sheep must originate from a state-federal approved scabies-free area. If not from a scabies-free area, they must be dipped in an approved dip within 15 days prior to entry. The health certificate must be approved by the state official of the state of origin.

2. Other movements: No special requirements, other than the scabies requirements on sheep to any location. They must be accompanied by an official health certificate.

GOATS

Shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, identifying the animals and showing negative tuberculosis and brucellosis tests within 30 days prior to date of entry.

POULTRY

Poultry infected with, or exposed to, any infectious or contagious disease cannot be imported into the State of Kansas for any purpose whatsoever.

Movement to:

- 1) Markets - Must have a health certificate. Will be inspected at the market and an inspection fee will be charged.
- 2) Farm premises, Feeding, Breeding - Any person desiring to import poultry, or poultry hatching eggs, into Kansas shall first obtain a permit from:

Marion E. Jackson - Kansas Poultry Association
Room 215, Call Hall - Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas 66506 - Telephone AC 913 - 532-6141

- 3) Slaughter - Healthy poultry may be brought or shipped to the State of Kansas for slaughter only without a permit or health certificate, when shipped direct to an approved slaughtering establishment.
- 4) Exhibitions, Fairs, Shows - Must be accompanied by a health certificate and will be inspected at the show.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

No out-of-state breeder, distributor or seller shall ship psittacine birds into Kansas without an accompanying permit issued by the State Department of Health. Such permit may be obtained by contacting the State Epidemiologist, State Department of Health and Environment, 740 Forbes AFB, Topeka, Kansas 66620. Telephone: Area Code 913 - 296-3782.

A traceable closed band method of identification of birds shall be employed on all birds.

DOGS

Dogs shall not be imported into Kansas, unless accompanied by a certificate of health issued by an approved veterinarian, stating:

- 1) that they are free from symptoms of any communicable disease;
- 2) that they have not been exposed to rabies, and
- 3) that they have been vaccinated against rabies, with killed rabies virus vaccine, within a period of 12 months prior to

date of entry, or with modified live virus vaccine within 24 months prior to date of entry into Kansas: PROVIDED, dogs under 3 months of age need not be vaccinated against rabies.

CATS

Cats shall not be imported into Kansas, unless accompanied by a certificate of health issued by an approved veterinarian, stating:

- 1) that they are free from symptoms of any communicable disease;
- 2) that they have not been exposed to rabies, and
- 3) that they have been vaccinated against rabies, with a product recommended by the manufacturer, within a period of 12 months prior to date of entry into Kansas: PROVIDED, cats under 3 months of age need not be vaccinated against rabies.

BUFFALO OR BISON

Buffalo or bison shall be accompanied by an official health certificate. They shall have passed a negative brucellosis test within the preceding 30 days, if six months of age or over.

LIVESTOCK FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES

Livestock for exhibition purposes may be moved into Kansas if accompanied by an official health certificate, showing that such livestock have met regular interstate health requirements prior to date of entry into Kansas.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Shall be accompanied by an official health certificate.

ZOO ANIMALS

Shall be accompanied by an official health certificate.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on May 1, 1976 by Dr. Gerald D. Gurss, Livestock Commissioner, Kansas Animal Health Department.

KENTUCKY

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. All livestock, animals and poultry imports shall be in compliance to import regulation, 302 KAR 20:040, stockyard regulation, 302 KAR 20:070, swine regulation, 302 KAR 20:080 together with any amendments thereto and Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.
2. No livestock, animals or poultry that are affected with or that have been exposed to any infectious, contagious, communicable or parasitic disease, or that originated from a quarantined area, or quarantined herd, shall be imported into Kentucky.
3. All imports not in compliance with the provisions of this regulation shall be subject to isolation and quarantine and such retests as are deemed necessary by chief livestock sanitary official; consigned to immediate slaughter; or returned to point of origin. Vaccination titer allowance shall not be considered in the interpretation of brucellosis tests conducted on animals quarantined for import retest. All required tests shall be conducted at no expense to Kentucky. Such imports shall not be eligible for indemnity.
4. Who may inspect? Licensed, accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper sanitary official of the state of origin or the proper official of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, United States Department of Agriculture.
5. Permits
 - a. Permits in addition to approved health certificate are required on cattle originating in non-modified certified areas and any state so notified.
 - b. Permits shall be obtained from the State Veterinarian, Division of Livestock Sanitation, Department of Agriculture, specifying: Number and description of animals, origin, destination, arrival date, purpose of shipment and name of consignor and consignee.
 - c. All Livestock--Animals and poultry entering the Commonwealth of Kentucky under permit shall be consigned to a natural person who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized to do business within the state.

6. Feeder Cattle consigned to an approved stockyard or a valid feeding permit holder may enter on an official health certificate. Feeder cattle shall be defined as steers of any breed, spayed heifers or open heifers of the beef breeds only under twenty-four (24) months of age which are primarily intended for slaughter after having reached desired feeding stage.

7. The owners and operators of railway cars, trucks or other conveyances that have been used for the importation of livestock or animals infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such railway cars, trucks and conveyances cleaned and disinfected under official supervision. Such certification of cleaning and disinfecting shall be attached to the waybill or be in the possession of the operator or carrier.

8. Requirements for Health Certificates

- a. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the state of destination accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin or an equivalent form of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, United States Department of Agriculture, and issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin or the proper official of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, United States Department of Agriculture.
- b. The health certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor, consignee, and an accurate description and identification of the livestock. The health certificate shall contain a statement certifying that the livestock and animals are free from evidence of an infectious, contagious, communicable or parasitic disease and have not been exposed to an infectious, contagious, communicable or parasitic disease. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance.
- c. All livestock, animals and poultry, except equine and canine, imported into Kentucky by any person, firm or corporation shall be accompanied by approved health certificate or written permit or both. Said certificate shall be approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of state of origin.

- d. Health certificates shall contain certification, validation and accreditation number when applicable together with the date of last brucellosis and tuberculosis herd test.
- e. All brucellosis blood tests and other required laboratory tests shall be conducted in State-Federal approved laboratories.

CATTLE AND BISON

1. Brucellosis

- a. No titer resulting from the standard tube test shall be accepted unless the animal or animals to be imported are negative to an official card test. Titer of 1-50 is accepted provided it is negative to the card test.
- b. Official vaccinate--A female bovine animal vaccinated with an approved Brucella vaccine while three (3) through eight (8) months of age permanently identified as a vaccinate. Date of birth and date of vaccination shall be recorded on health certificate.
- c. Modified Certified State--Thirty (30) day tube or card test of individual. Cattle six (6) months of age or older for dairy and breeding purposes, except official vaccinates of the beef breeds under twenty-four (24) months of age and dairy breeds under twenty (20) months of age may be imported into the Commonwealth of Kentucky provided they have passed a negative brucellosis tube or card test within thirty (30) days of date of entry, or originate directly and immediately from a certified herd provided the animals to be imported have qualified as negative members of the certified herd on the last annual certification test.
- d. Bison six (6) months of age or older except official vaccinates twenty-four (24) months and under, shall be negative to tube or card test within thirty (30) days of date of entry.
- e. State Not Modified Certified--Permit shall be obtained prior to movement for all cattle for breeding and dairy purposes. These cattle must comply with Federal Regulations.

2. Tuberculosis

- a. Cattle six (6) months of age or older for dairy and breeding purposes shall be negative to an official tuberculin test within thirty (30) days of date of entry, or originate directly and immediately from:
 - 1. Accredited herd or
 - 2. Eradicated free state
- b. Cattle classified as suspects or cattle originating from a quarantined herd shall not be imported.

- c. Reciprocal agreements with adjoining states may be effective in lieu of specific requirements.
- d. Bison six (6) months of age or older negative within thirty (30) days of date of entry.

3. Other Disease Requirements

- a. Scabies--No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies or from an area quarantined because of scabies shall be imported, shipped, driven or otherwise moved into Kentucky except in accordance with regulations of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, United States Department of Agriculture, and only then after first securing written permit from the chief livestock sanitary official or his authorized representative.
- b. Ticks--No cattle infested with ticks (*Margarophus Annullatus*) or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise moved into Kentucky for any purposes.
- c. No cattle from a State-Federal tick quarantined area shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise moved into Kentucky except in accordance with regulations of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, United States Department of Agriculture, and only then after first securing written permit from the chief livestock sanitary official or his authorized representative.
- d. Cattle infected with warts, ringworm or any infectious or communicable disease are not eligible for entry.

4. Other Movements

- a. Feeder Cattle--Feeder cattle as defined (non-pregnant heifers, steers and bulls under two (2) years of age) may be imported without brucellosis and tuberculosis tests from herds or areas not under quarantine if accompanied by approved health certificate or written permit or both for movement to a feed lot with valid feeding permit or to a State-Federal approved stockyard or public stockyard for reconsignment to a valid feeding permit where they shall be maintained separately and apart from all dairy and breeding cattle. Feeder cattle from non-modified certified areas are not eligible for entry except from qualified herds.
- b. Slaughter Cattle--Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter may be imported without official test for brucellosis or tuberculosis provided such cattle are consigned for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center under state, federal or municipal inspection or to an approved State-Federal stockyard or Federal stockyard for reconsignment directly to a recognized slaughtering center. Any animal or animals diverted enroute will be in violation of this regulation.

- c. Calves six (6) months of age and under--No restriction if accompanied by an approved health certificate provided such imports are in compliance to general provisions as specified. Exception - Calves from non-modified certified area must originate from a herd known not to be infected with brucellosis.

5. Exhibition

- a. Brucellosis--(1) Breeding cattle six (6) months of age or older, except official female brucellosis vaccinates of the beef breeds under twenty-four (24) months of age and dairy breeds under twenty (20) months of age, shall be negative to an official tube or card test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of entry or originate directly and immediately from a certified herd, provided cattle for exhibition have qualified as negative members of certified herd on last annual certification test. (2) Steers and heifers for carcass classes shall be positively identified but shall not be required to be brucellosis tested if accompanied by an approved health certificate.
- b. Tuberculosis--(1) Cattle six (6) months of age or older shall be negative to an official tuberculin test within sixty (60) days of entry or originate directly and immediately from an accredited herd or a tuberculosis eradicated free state. (2) Reciprocal agreements with adjoining states may be effective in lieu of specific requirements. (3) Steers and heifers for carcass classes shall be positively identified but shall not be required to be tuberculosis tested if accompanied by approved health certificate.

HORSES

- 1. All horses entering Kentucky, except unweaned foals, and other equidae, for any purpose other than for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate of state of origin issued by a state, federal or licensed accredited veterinarian and such certificate shall include: (1) Veterinarian's statement that examination was made within the past thirty (30) days and revealed the animal to be free from symptoms of any infectious disease or exposure thereto, and (2) have attached thereto a copy of certificate of report from a laboratory approved by the USDA showing the animal(s) to be negative to AGID test for equine infectious anemia within the past six (6) months.
- 2. Approval not required prior to importation.

SWINE

1. Specific Diseases

- a. Garbage fed swine--Swine fed raw garbage shall not be imported for any purpose. Swine fed properly cooked garbage are eligible for import directly to a State or Federal inspected slaughtering establishment only.
- b. Brucellosis--All swine for breeding purposes six (6) months of age or older shall be negative to an official test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry or originate directly and immediately from a validated herd provided animals to be imported were tested on last validation herd test. No agglutination in dilution of 1-50 shall be accepted unless the individual or individuals to be imported are negative to an official card test.
- c. Hog Cholera
 - (1) No treatment required.
 - (2) Permit--A permit is required from the state veterinarian's office before entry on breeding and feeding swine in the event of an emergency disease outbreak.
 - (3) All feeding and breeding swine to be held in isolation and under quarantine for a minimum of thirty (30) days.
 - (4) All swine for feeding and breeding purposes must be identified by ear tag or ear notch to the farm of origin.

2. Other Movements

- a. Registered feedlots--Not applicable.
- b. Salesyards and Markets--No vaccination or treatment of consigned to recognized slaughtering center or to public stockyard or approved stockyard for reconsignment to recognized slaughtering center within ten (10) days of date of entry.
- c. Farm Premises--Identity to the farm of origin must be maintained on all breeding and feeding swine imported from farm premises to an approved stockyard or farm of destination.
- d. Exhibition--Approved health certificate in last thirty (30) days of entry. See paragraphs b and c of Specific Diseases.

SHEEP

1. Specific Diseases

- a. Scrapie - No sheep or lambs shall be imported that originated from or are known to be exposed to flocks under surveillance for scrapie.
- b. Scabies--All sheep or lambs for breeding or feeding purposes imported from a farm, ranch or like premises shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate indicating such sheep and lambs originated directly and immediately from an official scabies eradicated free area.
- c. Sore mouth - Any sheep or lambs showing lesions of contagious exythma shall not be imported.

2. Other Movements

- a. Apparently healthy sheep and lambs may be imported into Kentucky for immediate slaughter when consigned directly to a recognized slaughtering center approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of Kentucky or to a public stockyards, a state-federal approved stockyard, concentration point or public stockyard when reconsigned from that point direct to immediate slaughter.
- b. Exhibitions and Shows--All sheep and lambs for exhibition shall be in compliance to requirements noted above as specified for sheep and in addition shall be identified individually by ear tattoo or ear tag. Such identification shall be entered on an approved health certificate.

GOATS

1. Specific Diseases

- a. Scabies--All goats must originate from a scab free area.
- b. Scrapie--No goats from a herd under surveillance for scrapie or those that are known to have been exposed to or that are progeny shall be imported.

2. Exhibition and Sale

- a. Brucellosis. Animals six (6) months of age or older shall have negative tube or card test in last thirty (30) days or originate directly and immediately from a certified herd.
- b. Tuberculosis. Animals six (6) months of age or older shall have negative tuberculin test in last thirty (30) days or originate directly and immediately from accredited herd.

POULTRY

1. Specific Diseases

- a. Poultry five (5) months of age or older for breeding purposes must have standard intradermic tuberculin test within thirty (30) days of entry.
- b. Pullorum--Negative agglutination test within thirty (30) days of date of entry.
- c. Chicks and hatching eggs shall originate from a flock under the National Poultry and/or National Turkey Improvement Plan.

2. Exhibition--Approved health certificate stating compliance with above requirements and in addition thereto all poultry shall be inspected prior to exhibition for evidence of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease of poultry.

Any evidence of any communicable, infectious or contagious disease shall be justification for the elimination of said poultry from exhibition and/or sale at no expense to the Commonwealth of Kentucky

PSITTACINE BIRDS

As regulated by Title 9, Part 82, Code of Federal Regulations.

DOGS AND CATS

1. Dogs--All dogs to be imported into the Commonwealth of Kentucky for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by health certificate signed by a licensed, accredited veterinarian stating that they are free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or from an area where rabies is known to exist and has not been exposed to rabies. All dogs over four (4) months of age shall be vaccinated against rabies not more than twelve (12) months prior to date of entry if killed virus vaccine is used or not more than two (2) years prior to date of entry if modified live virus vaccine is used; provided, show or performing dogs to be within the state temporarily for a period of ten (10) days shall not be required to furnish a health certificate.
2. Cats--All cats shall be in compliance to above requirements for dogs provided the animals are vaccinated for rabies if four (4) months of age or older not more than twelve (12) months prior to date of entry with a vaccine approved by the state veterinarian and the Bureau for Health Services, Kentucky Department for Human Resources.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS, DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS
AND ZOO ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the state if accompanied by a permit and health certificate and provided that a report of the number of animals is made to the chief livestock sanitary official of Kentucky within ten (10) days and that immediate opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the Division of Livestock Sanitation, Kentucky Department of Agriculture, to determine the health status of such animal or animals and the imports are presented for the administration of all laboratory procedures and tests deemed necessary by the chief livestock sanitary official of Kentucky.

Transportation permit required on wild, game animals, birds and fish. Permit to be obtained from Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Capitol Plaza Tower, Frankfort, Kentucky, 40601 (telephone 502-564-4406).

The above regulations for the Commonwealth of Kentucky were approved by Dr. Tom S. Maddox, State Veterinarian, January 15, 1976.

Louisiana Department of Agriculture
LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

REGULATION 1

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

1. All livestock brought into the State shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that the animals are healthy, free from symptoms of infectious or contagious disease and internal and/or external parasites, and meet the specific requirements stated in this regulation. Health certificates are valid for thirty (30) days only. The following are exempt from this requirement:
 - (A) Livestock consigned to an approved slaughter establishment or an approved livestock auction market on an accompanying waybill, a copy of which must be sent to the office of the State Veterinarian in Louisiana.
2. All livestock entering Louisiana must also meet the requirements of Regulation 26, To Prevent the Introduction of Screwworms Into Louisiana.

SECTION 2 - CATTLE

All cattle entering the State must meet the general requirements of Section 1 and the following specific requirements:

1. TUBERCULOSIS REQUIREMENTS

All cattle must show a negative test for tuberculosis within thirty (30) days prior to entry. The date and results of the test and the individual identification of each animal must be recorded on the health certificate. The following are exempt from this requirement:

- (A) Cattle that originate from a tuberculosis free accredited herd but they must be individually identified and the accredited herd number furnished on the health certificate.
- (B) Cattle that originate from a negative herd, not under quarantine, in an accredited area and moving directly to a Louisiana farm, but they must be individually identified on an official health certificate and the certificate must show that the animals are from an accredited area. (As amended 3/6/69)
- (C) Cattle consigned to a recognized slaughter establishment or to an approved livestock auction market to be sold directly for immediate slaughter only, on an accompanying waybill.

2. BRUCELLOSIS

- (1) NO CATTLE FROM BRUCELLOSIS QUARANTINED HERDS MAY MOVE INTO LOUISIANA EXCEPT THOSE CATTLE MOVING TO AN APPROVED SLAUGHTER ESTABLISHMENT OR APPROVED LIVESTOCK MARKET AND ACCOMPANIED BY THE REQUIRED FEDERAL DOCUMENT, SUCH AS VS 1-27. (As amended 7/25/75)
- (2) All cattle over twelve (12) months of age moving into the State of Louisiana will be required to have one (1) negative brucellosis card test within thirty (30) days prior to moving into Louisiana or may be consigned to a Louisiana approved auction market to be tested immediately upon arrival. (As amended 4/28/72 - Effective 9/1/72)

The following are exempt from this requirement:

- (A) Individually identified, officially calf vaccinated females under twenty (20) months of age for dairy breeds and under twenty-four (24) months of age for beef breeds, which are not parturient (springers) or postparturient, originating

from a Modified Certified area and the herd of origin is known not to be infected with brucellosis. (As amended 4/28/72 - Effective 9/1/72)

- (B) Individually identified cattle originating from a certified brucellosis free herd or certified brucellosis free area, and moving directly to a Louisiana farm. The certified herd number must be recorded on the health certificate. (As amended 4/28/72 - Effective 9/1/72)
- (C) Cattle consigned on and accompanied by a waybill to a recognized slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter only or to an approved livestock auction market. (As amended 7/25/75)
- (D) Steers and spayed heifers.
- (E) Deleted (4/28/72)
- (F) Individually identified cattle originating from areas NOT modified certified but from qualified herds (known not to be infected) may enter Louisiana provided they pass a negative test for brucellosis not less than thirty (30) days from the date of herd qualification and that the animals move into the state within thirty (30) days of test. (As amended 4/28/72 - Effective 9/1/72)

- (3) Cattle under twelve (12) months of age from modified certified areas and calves under six (6) months of age from non-modified certified areas are eligible to move into Louisiana without brucellosis restrictions provided the herd of origin is known not to be infected with brucellosis. (As amended 4/28/72 - Effective 9/1/72)

- (4) Exposed cattle moving into the State will be accompanied with VS 1-27 and move directly to an approved auction market for sale for slaughter or to an approved slaughtering establishment for slaughter. (As amended 7/25/75)

3. CATTLE FOR EXHIBITION OR CONSIGNED TO BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALES.

In addition to the General Requirements, Tuberculosis Requirements and Brucellosis Requirements, all breeding type cattle for sale or exhibition should be vaccinated against LEPTOSPIROSIS not less than fifteen (15) days or more than six (6) months prior to date of the show, fair or sale.

SECTION 3 - SWINE REQUIREMENTS

1. GENERAL SWINE REQUIREMENTS

- (1) All swine imported into Louisiana must meet the General Requirements of SECTION 1 and the specific requirements of this Section.
- (2) NO swine originating from an out-of-state Livestock auction market, feeder pig sale or concentration point are eligible to move to Louisiana livestock auction market, feeder pig sale or concentration point.
(As amended 12/18/70)
- (3) All swine consigned to Louisiana for feeding or breeding purposes or for exhibition must be permanently identified to the herd of origin by ear tag or tattoo*. Ear notch identification will be accepted in lieu of tag or tattoo on registered, purebred animals.

*Unless prohibited by Federal regulations.
(Amended 12/18/70)

- (4) Feeding and/or breeding swine moving into Louisiana from an out-of-state specifically approved livestock auction market, feeder pig sale or concentration point shall move ONLY TO A LOUISIANA FARM and shall be held under quarantine for thirty (30) days. (As amended 12/18/70)
- (5) All eligible swine moving into Louisiana for slaughter purposes must be consigned to a specifically approved livestock auction market or a slaughter establishment maintaining State or Federal meat inspection, and must meet all other specific requirements stated elsewhere in this Section (Section 3). (As amended 12/18/70)

2. HOG CHOLERA REQUIREMENTS

- (1) Swine originating from states in Phase III or less of the hog cholera eradication program SHALL NOT MOVE INTO the State of Louisiana for any purpose.

Exceptions

a.) Swine moving directly from a farm premise located in a state in Phase III or less of the hog cholera eradication program to a slaughter establishment maintaining State or Federal meat inspection, PROVIDED the swine have NOT been vaccinated with modified live virus vaccine or exposed to modified live virus vaccine or hog cholera and move on a PERMIT issued by the Louisiana State Veterinarian's office. The animals must reach the Louisiana slaughter establishment within five (5) days after the date the permit is issued.

b.) Breeding swine moving directly from a farm premise in states in Phase III or less of the hog cholera eradication program to a

Louisiana farm premise PROVIDED the swine consigned to Louisiana along with ALL other swine on the premises of origin have been inspected by the veterinarian who will issue the official health certificate, and the veterinarian shall show that he found ALL swine healthy and the swine HAVE NOT BEEN VACCINATED with modified live virus or exposed to modified live virus or hog cholera nor exposed to unhealthy swine for at least thirty (30) days prior to shipment. A PERMIT must be obtained from the office of the State Veterinarian of Louisiana PRIOR to movement, and the animals must reach the Louisiana farm within five (5) days after the permit is issued.

- (2) All swine originating from states classified as Phase IV or Free in the hog cholera eradication program, to be moved to Louisiana, must be identified to the herd of origin by eartag or tattoo* (ear notch identification will be accepted in lieu of tag or tattoo on registered, purebred animals), and must be accompanied by an official health certificate listing the identification and stating the animals are healthy.

*Unless prohibited by Federal regulations.

Exceptions

- a). Slaughter swine moving directly from a farm to a specifically approved livestock auction market in Louisiana to be sold for slaughter, or moving directly to a Louisiana slaughter establishment maintaining State or Federal meat inspection.
- b). Slaughter swine moving from an approved

livestock auction market directly to a Louisiana slaughter establishment maintaining State or Federal meat inspection. (As amended 12/18/70)

3. BREEDING SWINE REQUIREMENTS

- (1) In addition to the General Requirements of Section 1 and the swine requirements of this Section (Section 3, which includes hog cholera) all swine for breeding purposes must show an official, negative test for Brucellosis in the 1:25 dilution or a negative swine brucellosis card test within thirty (30) days prior to date of shipment. Each animal must be individually identified to herd of origin by ear tag or tattoo* (ear notch identification will be accepted in lieu of tag or tattoo on registered, pure-bred animals), and this identification must be recorded on the health certificate.

*Unless prohibited by Federal regulations.

Exceptions

a). Swine from a validated brucellosis free herd. The validated herd number and individual identification of each animal must appear on the health certificate. (As amended 12/18/70)

4. SWINE FOR EXHIBITION OR CONSIGNED TO BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALES.

- (1) In addition to complying with the General Requirements of Section 1, the hog cholera (Paragraph 2) and brucellosis (Paragraph 3) requirements of this Section (Section 3) all breeding swine should be vaccinated against LEPTOSPIROSIS not less than fifteen (15) days or more than six (6) months prior to the date of the fair, show or breeders' association sale. (As amended 12/18/70)

SECTION 4 - SHEEP REQUIREMENTS

All sheep entering the State must meet the General Requirements of Section 1.

- (1) Sheep entering Louisiana from a state in which scabies is known to exist, must be dipped within fifteen (15) days prior to shipment in a dip preparation approved for this purpose by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The date and name of the dip must be recorded on the health certificate covering this movement. (As amended 4/28/72)

SECTION 5 - GOATS

All goats imported into the State must meet the General Requirements of Section 1 and the following specific requirements:

1. DAIRY GOATS

- (A) In addition to the General Requirements of Section 1, dairy goats must meet the brucellosis and tuberculosis requirements stipulated for cattle.

SECTION 6 - HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

All horses, mules and asses imported into the State must meet the General Requirements of Section 1.

1. VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS (VEE) requirements repealed (7/25/75)

2. EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA

- (A) Horses moving into the State of Louisiana for any purpose other than immediate slaughter or research must be accompanied by record of negative test for equine infectious anemia (Coggins Test) conducted within the past six (6) months. The test must be

conducted at an approved Laboratory and the name of the laboratory and the case number must appear on the health certificate. (As amended 5/31/74)

SECTION 7 - DOGS

1. RABIES

- (A) All dogs imported into Louisiana for any purpose must be accompanied by an official health certificate, issued by an accredited veterinarian, showing they have been immunized against rabies within twenty-four (24) months prior to date of importation with canine chick embryo rabies vaccine, or within twelve (12) months prior to entry with nerve-tissue rabies vaccine.

Exceptions:

Dogs under two (2) months of age are exempt from the rabies vaccination requirement.

SECTION 8 - POULTRY

- (A) Poultry for breeding purposes or eggs for hatching shall not be imported into Louisiana unless they originate in negative, tested flocks under the supervision of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or in flocks that have passed a negative blood test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the proper State Livestock Sanitary Board official within thirty (30) days prior to entry.
- (B) Poultry consigned to a recognized slaughter establishment may enter the State on a waybill, which must include the name and address of the consignee, number of birds, and the name and address of the slaughter establishment. If, in the opinion of an authorized agent of the Livestock Sanitary Board,

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poultry consigned to a recognized slaughter establishment is of questionable health the entire shipment will be immediately quarantined and consigned to a poultry establishment maintaining Federal inspection for wholesomeness, or be returned to the state of origin.

- (C) Poultry or birds originating in an area under quarantine due to exotic Newcastle disease are prohibited entry into Louisiana for any purpose. (As amended 6/23/72)
- (D) Psitticine birds and mynah birds may be imported into Louisiana under permit issued by the State Veterinarian. All birds imported into Louisiana will be quarantined at destination for ninety (90) days. (As amended 6/23/72)
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(E) No permits will be issued for the importation into Louisiana of psitticine birds or mynah birds that have been vaccinated for Newcastle disease. (As amended 6/23/72)
- (F) Birds determined to be infected with or exposed to exotic Newcastle disease shall be destroyed (without compensation to owner). (As amended 6/23/72)

SECTION 9 - WILD ANIMALS

Wild or semi-wild animals, under domestication or in custody, may be imported into the State of Louisiana provided a report of the number of animals is made to the Livestock Sanitary Board official (State Veterinarian)) of Louisiana within ten (10) days of date of shipment, and immediate opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the Livestock Sanitary Board to determine the health status of such animals.

As amended:	9/ 1/61	12/18/70
	1/12/63	1/28/72
	2/21/63	4/28/72
	10/ 1/64	6/23/72
	4/26/65	5/31/74
	1/ 1/68	7/25/75
	4/ 3/69	

The above regulations were approved on February 5, 1976, by Dr. F. E. Henderson, State Veterinarian.

MAINE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

No domestic animals or poultry infected with or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, or scabies, nor any domestic animals or poultry from any herd, flock or area under quarantine in any state or county, shall be imported into the State of Maine.

No domestic animals or poultry shall be imported into the State of Maine that have been treated with any biological product capable of spreading disease among susceptible animals or poultry, without first obtaining a special written permit from the Director of the Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

No person shall import into the State of Maine any cattle, sheep, goats, swine, hatching eggs or poultry, except livestock from Canada for slaughter under the control of the Federal Government, without first obtaining a permit for such importation. Said permit shall be issued by the Director of the said Division of Animal Industry, State Office Building, Augusta, Maine, 04333, and must accompany said movement at time of importation.

IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

Importation of Cattle into Maine. Permit required for all imports of cattle except slaughter livestock from Canada under the supervision of the Federal Government.

A. Brucellosis requirements.

1. All bovines (except steers, spayed heifers, cattle for immediate slaughter and official vaccinates under 20 months) must have passed a negative brucellosis test within 30 days prior to date of entry and must originate directly from one of the following
 - (a) Certified brucellosis-free areas or herds.
 - (b) Herds not under quarantine in Certified brucellosis free areas.
 - (c) Herds not under quarantine in a modified certified brucellosis area provided the individual animals are blood tested negative within 30 days prior to entering the State.
 - (d) Herds not under quarantine in a modified certified brucellosis area provided the individual animals are official vaccinates under 20 months of age.
2. Animals not known to be infected with tuberculosis or brucellosis may enter the State under a permit, if con-

signed to a licensed slaughterhouse, provided they are transported directly to holding pens at the slaughtering establishment, and are held there until slaughtered.

B. Tuberculosis requirements.

1. All bovines must have passed a negative Tuberculosis test within 30 days prior to date of entry and must originate directly from one of the following
 - (a) Tuberculosis-free accredited herds or states.
 - (b) Modified accredited areas from herds tested negative within 12 months.
 - (c) Clean herds in modified accredited areas not tested within 1 year, provided the individual imports have passed a negative 30-day test.
 - (d) Feeder cattle may enter without brucellosis or tuberculosis test under special permit.

Importation of Sheep. Permit required for all imports. The director of the said Division of Animal Industry may require health certificates in cases where he deems it advisable.

Importation of Goats. Permit required for all imports. Brucellosis test requirements: Complete negative herd test within 12 months, or a negative test of animals to be imported within 30 days prior to entering the State. Tuberculosis test requirements: Negative test within 12 months, or a negative test of animals to be imported within 30 days prior to entering the State.

Importation of Swine. Permit required for all imports.

- A. All swine imported for breeding purposes must be accompanied by an official health certificate, and must originate directly from one of the following:
 1. Valadated swine brucellosis-free herds.
 2. Herds tested for brucellosis within 12 months with negative results.
- B. Swine not qualifying to the above requirements must have passed a negative test for brucellosis within 30 days prior to importation.
- C. All animals must be identified by eartag or tattoo.
- D. Swine for feeding purposes may enter the State by permit under quarantine.
- E. Swine for immediate slaughter may be imported under permit.

F. No. swine that have been fed raw garbage, nor swine exposed to any swine that have been fed raw garbage shall be imported into the State.

9 Importation of all Horses or Other Equidae.

A. All horses or other equidae imported into the State of Maine shall be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate from the state of origin, which shall be approved by the Chief Livestock Official, showing evidence of being tested and found negative to the Coggins or Agar gel immuno/diffusion test within six months of date of entry. Such test shall be conducted by laboratories approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the Maine Department of Agriculture, and an official blood sample shall be taken and certificate signed by an accredited veterinarian.

EXCEPTION: A licensed dealer of livestock as defined in Title 8 M.R.S.A. Section 1302 (2):(3) may import horses under special permit, granted only by the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, or his agent. Such horses shall be quarantined and isolated at the dealers premises and undergo test for Equine Infectious Anemia at the owners expense as described above within 48 hours of time of arrival. The Commissioner or his agent shall release such horse or horses when he is satisfied they are free of Equine Infectious Anemia.

Importation of Poultry Hatching Eggs and Poultry. Permit Required.

No poultry hatching eggs or poultry for breeding or production purposes shall be brought, shipped or otherwise introduced into the State of Maine by any person, individual or corporation that does not originate from flocks and/or hatcheries that have a pullorum-typhoid clean rating given by the official state agency of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Poultry for Immediate Slaughter.

Permit and certificate of veterinary inspection are required. Inspection shall be made by an accredited veterinarian and certificate shall accompany request for permit. Inspection shall be made not over two days before request for permit. Certificate shall contain the following information:

Names and addresses of consignor, consignee and trucker
Number of birds
Description of birds
Names and addresses of owners of farm or farms where birds were at the time of inspection
Certificate shall state that said birds are not affected with any disease reportable in the State of Maine, and that no reportable disease is known to be present in

the area where birds are inspected.
Contact the Division of Animal Industry for certificate.

Poultry diseases reportable in the State of Maine are as follows:

Avian encephalomyelitis
Duck virus enteritis (duck plague)
Equine encephalitis
Erysipelothrix infection
Fowl cholera
Fowl plague (fowl pest)
Fowl pox
Infectious laryngotracheitis
Listeriosis
Newcastle disease
Ornithosis
Salmonellosis (including pullorum disease and fowl
typhoid)
Tuberculosis

Dogs. Importation of Dogs and Cats

- A. All dogs or cats brought or shipped into the State for re-sale shall be inoculated against distemper not more than 30 nor less than 7 days before entry and shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an accredited Veterinarian.
- B. An official health certificate means a legible certificate or form issued by an accredited Veterinarian and approved by the Chief Livestock official of the State or County of origin containing the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee. The certificate or form shall also show age, sex, breed and description of each dog or cat and that the dogs are free from visual evidence of communicable disease such as kennel cough (Infectious Tracheobronchitis), canine distemper, external and intestinal parasites (including coccidiosis), and that cats are free from external parasites (including ear mites), intestinal parasites, distemper (feline panleukopenia), and feline respiratory infections.
- C. No person, firm or corporation shall ship into the State of Maine or offer for sale or resale in the State of Maine any cat or dog less than 7 weeks of age.
- D. Rabies: Requires that a dog 6 months old or older coming into the State of Maine has 10 days in which to obtain a license. A valid certificate must show that the date of immunization has been within 730 days (two years) preceding the date of entry.

Wild animals, wild birds and zoo animals. Permit required from

the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, 284 State Street,
Augusta, Maine 04333.

Exhibitions, fairs and shows. Livestock and Poultry, same re-
quirements as for imports.

The foregoing regulations for the State of Maine was reviewed
and approved by John A. Smiley, Director, Division of Animal
Industry.

MARYLAND

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

Livestock and poultry imported into the State of Maryland shall meet Maryland interstate regulations and be accompanied by an approved health certificate or permit.

A. Permits (Written Permission)

1. When needed: Any animal, including poultry or birds of any species, which does not meet the import regulations as set forth below, may be moved into Maryland only if granted written permission (permit).
2. Where obtained: Application for such permits must be made in writing by the person wishing to import the animal(s) to the Animal Health Section, Maryland Department of Agriculture, Symons Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742. telephone: 301-454-3831, at least 10 days before the anticipated movement.
3. Conditions: Special permits are granted only at the discretion of the Chief, Animal Health Section and animals so imported are subject to quarantine and such testing as he may prescribe at the owner's risk and expense. Permits are void after 30 days.

B. Health Certificates

1. Definition: An official certificate of health is a legible certificate made on an official form issued and approved by the chief Animal Health official of the state of origin or the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

2. Who may prepare: Health certificates shall be prepared by veterinarians in the employ of the state of origin, by those in the Veterinary Services, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by accredited veterinarians or licensed graduate veterinarians. The veterinarians must be approved by the recognized Animal Health official of the state of origin.
3. Contents:
 - a) Name and address of consignor and consignee
 - b) Origin of livestock
 - c) Accurate description or identification of livestock
 - d) Appropriate dates and descriptions, by name, of current disease tests specifically required
 - e) Herd status of herd of origin when required
 - f) Dated statement by the approved veterinarian certifying that upon physical examination the livestock are free from any evidence of an infectious, parasitic or transmissible disease and have not recently been exposed to the same.
4. How used:
 - a) One copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the Maryland Department of Agriculture, Animal Health Section.
 - b) Another copy shall accompany the imported livestock or poultry by being either attached to the waybill or in the possession of the person in charge of the livestock.
 - c) Health certificates shall be void after 30 days.

C. Exceptions

1. Immediate Slaughter: Apparently healthy livestock and poultry may be imported into the state without a health certificate provided they are accompanied by a waybill and consigned for immediate slaughter to a recognized public stockyard where Federal or State veterinary inspection is maintained, or shipped to a slaughtering establishment or center that is approved and designated by the Veterinary Services, U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Director, Division of Animal Industries, Maryland Department of Agriculture. Such livestock shall

be slaughtered within 10 days after arrival at destination except when this period is extended by special permit from Maryland Department of Agriculture, Animal Health Section.

2. Any other exceptions will be found under the species involved.

D. Sanitation of Conveyances and Stockyards:

1. All trucks, railway cars and other conveyances, used for the transportation of livestock and poultry, shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.
2. Owners and operators of conveyances that have been used for movement of livestock or poultry infected with, or exposed to, an infectious or transmissible disease shall obtain a certificate to be attached to the waybill or in the operator's possession stating that the conveyance and affected enclosures have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision.
3. Stockyards and Auctions: No livestock approved for entry into Maryland as free from tuberculosis, brucellosis, or other infectious disease shall be assembled, handled or confined in any public stockyard, livestock auction, sales stable or yard, unless they are properly segregated in thoroughly cleaned disinfected pens to prevent their exposure to infected livestock or premises.

CATTLE

A. General Requirements

B. Brucellosis: Cattle including calves for dairy, feeding, breeding or exhibition purposes.

1. From Certified Brucellosis Free States - no test required

2. Who may prepare: Health certificates shall be prepared by veterinarians in the employ of the state of origin by

2. Cattle from all states not Certified Brucellosis Free

- a) From Certified Brucellosis Free herds - no test required
- b) From qualified negative herds tested within 12 months, or from herds which have two (2) negative milk ring tests and no intervening positive milk ring tests within 12 months of entry - imported animals (except official vaccinates * under 20 months and calves** under 6 months of age) must be negative to an official Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry.

C. Tuberculosis: Cattle may be imported into Maryland provided they originate from qualified herds in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Free areas or Accredited Tuberculosis Free areas and meet one of the following:

1. From Tuberculosis Free Accredited herds - no test required

* Health certificate of official vaccinates shall contain a statement of vaccination, the date and age when vaccinated.

** Health certificates covering excepted calves under 6 months of age shall include identification of the dam as well as Tuberculosis and Brucellosis status of the herd and area in which the calves originate.

2. From herds tested negative within past 12 months - no test required. Progeny from such herds born since that test, may be imported without a tuberculin test. Identification of calves under one (1) year old must be given.

3. Negative tuberculin test within thirty(30) days prior to entry. Status of herd and area must be shown on certificate.

4. Exceptions:

- a) Cattle which originate directly or indirectly from herds where infection with Mycobacterium bovis has been known to exist within the past three (3) years may not be imported except for immediate slaughter.
- b) Steers from herds not under quarantine may be imported without tuberculin test upon special permit (see General) provided they are maintained separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

A. General Requirements

- B. Equine Infectious Anemia Requirements: All horses over 9 months of age entering the State of Maryland shall be negative to an official test for equine infectious anemia made within 12 months prior to entry, and all horses shall be accompanied by proof of said test.

Note: A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the Animal Health Section, Maryland Department of Agriculture before the arrival of animals at destination.

SWINE

A. General Requirements

- B. Hog Cholera Requirements: All feeder and breeder swine entering Maryland from any state where Hog Cholera has been known to exist during the preceding 6 months must be accompanied by a permit issued prior to shipment by the Maryland Department of Agriculture. Said permits may be refused or conditioned based on reports of Hog Cholera by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and officials of other states.

- C. Brucellosis Requirements: Breeding swine subject to following:

1. Swine over 6 months of age must

- a) be negative to an official test for swine brucellosis conducted within thirty (30) days of shipment, or
- b) originate directly from a Validated Brucellosis Free herd tested within one (1) year of shipment.

Information regarding the brucellosis test status of the imported swine and/or the herd of origin shall be entered on the interstate health certificate.

2. If not ear tagged, swine shall be identified by registered name and number and a description sufficient to identify the animal.
3. All swine imported to Maryland farms will be subject to at least thirty (30) days of quarantine and possible inspection.

- D. Healthy swine, accompanied by proper interstate certificate, temporarily in the State for exhibition purposes must meet all the preceding requirements except C.3.

SHEEP

- A. General Requirements
- B. Flock Health Status. The official health certificate shall indicate that an examination of the flock of origin, not more than thirty (30) days prior to entry, revealed no symptoms of scabies, contagious ecthyma, footrot, or any other infectious or communicable diseases.

GOATS

- A. General Requirements
- B. Brucellosis: Negative test within 30 days prior to entry.
- C. Tuberculosis: Negative test within 30 days prior to entry.

POULTRY

- A. General Requirements
- B. Pullorum: All baby chicks, turkey poults, and hatching eggs shipped or otherwise brought into this state must originate in flocks and hatcheries that are Pullorum Passed or Pullorum Clean, according to the requirements of the N.P.I.P., and must be so certified by the state Animal Health office or similar official agency in the state of origin. All shipments must be accompanied by N.P. I.P. Form #15.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

- A. General Requirements

DOGS

- A. General Requirements
- B. Rabies: Health certificate must also include statement that dogs

1. did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, and
2. by reasonable investigation, have not been exposed to rabies within 100 days prior to importation, and
3. have been treated (except puppies under four (4) months of age) with at least one injection of canine rabies vaccine within twelve (12) months of shipment.

C. Exceptions:

1. No health certificate will be required for dogs entering the state temporarily for exhibition purposes, provided the above stated health requirements have been fulfilled.
2. Dogs consigned directly to research facilities and/or licensed dealers as defined by Federal Law No. PL89-544 are exempted from provisions of this regulation.

CATS AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD PETS

A. General Requirements

FUR BEARING ANIMALS

A. General Requirements

WILD AND SEMI-WILD ANIMALS

- A. Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported provided that a report giving the number of animals is made to the Maryland Department of Agriculture, Animal Health Section within 72 hours after arrival. Immediate opportunity for examination must be afforded a representative of this agency to determine health status of such animals.

The above regulations were submitted on March 18, 1976, by Dr. H. E. Binks, Chief, Animal Health Section, Maryland Department of Agriculture.

MASSACHUSETTS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

All bovine animals, except for immediate slaughter, driven, shipped or in any way transported into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from any point outside thereof must be accompanied by a permit signed by the Director of the Division of Animal Health, and if intended for dairy or breeding purposes must also be accompanied by an approved certificate of health bearing the approval of the proper livestock official of the state of origin indicating said cattle to have conformed to the following requirements:

CATTLE

Brucellosis

All cattle for dairy or breeding purposes over six (6) months of age entering the Commonwealth of Massachusetts must be blood tested negative in all dilutions to the Brucellosis Test within thirty (30) days at a laboratory approved by the state of origin prior to importation, except feeder steers, spayed heifers, and official vaccinates under eighteen (18) months of age.

Tuberculosis

Cattle must (1) originate from accredited herds or
(2) negative herds tested within 12
months, or
(3) negative 30-day test.

Accompanied by a permit and health chart showing status of herd.

Animals which originate in a herd in which infection is disclosed are not eligible for entry unless such herd has passed three (3) consecutive negative tests at least sixty (60) days apart.

Exhibition cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate which will also serve as a permit.

Cattle For Immediate Slaughter: In compliance with Federal Regulations.

HORSES, MULES and ASSES

A health certificate signed by an accredited veterinarian must accompany all shipments of horses, mules and asses into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The health certificate must state that the animal or animals to be shipped are free from all contagious or infectious diseases, must have been negative to a Coggins test made at an approved laboratory within six (6) months of importation, and do not originate from a quarantined area, or an area where a contagious or infectious disease is officially diagnosed. Each animal must be individually identified, and the health certificate is void after thirty (30) days.

SWINE

All swine shipped or in any way transported into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from any point outside thereof must be accompanied by a health certificate approved by the livestock official of the state of origin showing that they have not been fed raw garbage and are not affected with Vesicular Exanthema, Hog Cholera or any communicable diseases.

SHEEP and GOATS

All sheep and goats shipped or in any way transported into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from any point outside thereof must be accompanied by a health certificate approved by the livestock official of the state of origin, except for immediate slaughter, and shall be:

- A. Free of scabies, lice, foot-rot, sore mouth, and have not been exposed to scrapie.

- B. Originated from areas and herds that are not quarantined for any contagious or communicable disease.

POULTRY

No person shall import into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hatching eggs, baby chicks or live poultry, except poultry intended for immediate slaughter or for exhibition subject to permit granted by the State Department of Agriculture, unless such hatching eggs are the produce of flocks which meet, and such baby chicks or live poultry meet, or are the first generation progeny of flocks which meet, the minimum requirements for "pullorum passed" or "pullorum clean" grades of poultry, as established by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or the equivalent thereof.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

General health certificate.

All birds must originate from healthy flocks and premises.

DOGS

Require health certificate, except those for exhibition purposes. Must be vaccinated against rabies within 12 months of importation.

ZOO ANIMALS

Must comply with all Federal Regulations.

DIRECTOR - Division of Animal Health
Leverett Saltonstall Building,
Government Center
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02202

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 10, 1976, by Mr. Walter F. Lewis, Director, Division of Animal Health of Massachusetts.

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MICHIGAN

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Relation to Federal requirements.

- a. All livestock entering Michigan must meet Michigan requirements for entry in addition to Federal interstate requirements.
- b. No animal, including poultry, that is affected with or has recently been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or transported into Michigan until written permission is obtained from the State Veterinarian of Michigan.

2. Who May Inspect.

Accredited veterinarian
State employed veterinarian
USDA veterinarian

a. Where permits can be obtained.

State Veterinarian's office, 5th Floor, Lewis Cass Building, Lansing, Michigan, 48913. Telephone - 7:30am. to 4:30 pm. EST, Monday through Friday. Area Code 517-373-1077.

b. Permits are needed as follows:

1. Feeding and grazing cattle under 18 months of age, except when accompanied by an official interstate health certificate. No permits will be issued for cattle over 18 months of age.
2. Feeder swine also must be accompanied by an official health certificate.
3. Requirements for official health certificates.

All livestock, including poultry, must be accompanied by an official health certificate of the state of origin or permit, or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be

in the possession of the driver of the vehicle
or person in charge of the shipment of animals.

An approved copy of the health certificate shall be
forwarded immediately to the office of the State Vet-
erinarian of Michigan. The health certificate shall:

- a. Be prepared on official forms of the state of
origin.
- b. Be approved by the livestock sanitary official
of the state of origin.
- c. State that the animals are apparently free from
contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.
- d. Describe the animals by species, breed, sex, age,
and identify them by tag, registration or tattoo
number.
- e. Record all data necessary to report required tests
and vaccination.
- f. Indicate the origin and destination of the ship-
ment and give the names and addresses of the con-
signor and consignee.
- g. State the intended purpose for which the animals
are to be used -
 1. Dairy or breeding
 2. Feeding or grazing
 3. Immediate slaughter
 4. Other purposes - exhibition, racing, etc.

CATTLE

1. Dairy and breeding.

a. Brucellosis requirement

1. All female dairy and breeding cattle over 8
months of age shall have been officially calf-
hood vaccinated for brucellosis between the
ages of 3 through 7 months.
2. Cattle over 12 months of age must meet one of
the following requirements:
 - a. Originate from a certified brucellosis
free herd or
 - b. Originate from a herd in a modified bru-
cellosis area, all cattle in the herd
having passed a negative blood agglutination
test for brucellosis within 1 year prior
to entry, or,
 - c. Are identified as official brucellosis
vaccinates under 30 months of age on the

- date of shipment, or,
- d. Males 12 months of age and above and females 30 months of age and above that are negative to an agglutination test for brucellosis within 30 days of shipment and originate in a herd not under quarantine (See (1) above)
 - e. Male calves under 12 months, and female calves under 8 months originating in herds not under quarantine may enter without brucellosis test or vaccination but shall be identified on the health certificate.

b. Tuberculosis requirement

- 1. Accredited herd, or,
- 2. Negative test within 30 days on all ages.

c. Consignment sales

- 1. Health certificate must be approved by livestock sanitary official of state of origin prior to entry.

2. Feeding and grazing cattle

- a. Males and females under 18 months must be accompanied by -
 - 1. Health certificate, or,
 - 2. Permit - feeding and grazing cattle under 18 months may enter on a health certificate or a permit and be placed under feeder quarantine separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle until tested for brucellosis and tuberculosis or slaughtered.
 - 3. Cattle over 18 months of age intended for feeding must be negative to a test for brucellosis and tuberculosis within 30 days prior to shipment and be accompanied by a health certificate certifying to the test. Such cattle to be held in feeder quarantine separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle until slaughtered.

3. Steers and spayed heifers

- a. Health certificates or permit.
- b. Be kept separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle until tuberculosis tested or slaughtered.

4. Slaughtered cattle

- a. Cattle entering Michigan for immediate slaughter shall be consigned and delivered directly to a slaughterhouse or packing plant in which USDA meat inspection is maintained or to a slaughterhouse or packing plant approved by the director of agriculture to import cattle for immediate slaughter.
- b. Cattle for immediate slaughter may move to specifically approved markets and to terminal markets.
- c. Cattle for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate, or a bill of lading or an owner shipper statement stating the origin and destination of the cattle.

5. Exhibition

Requirements for exhibition are the same as for importation except that the copy of the health certificate accompanying the cattle must be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin prior to entry.

HORSES AND OTHER EQUIDAE

1. Any domestic member of the equine species moved or imported into this state shall be accompanied by a Certificate of Inspection issued by an Accredited Veterinarian in the State or territory from which the Equines are imported. A legible copy of such certificate approved by the Chief Livestock Sanitary official of the State or territory of origin or by an official of the United States Department of Agriculture shall immediately be furnished to the Michigan Department of Agriculture. Certificates of Inspection shall contain the following information:
 - (a) Name, address, and location of consignee at destination and the number and description of the Equine species.
 - (b) Negative to an official test for Equine Infectious Anemia conducted within 180 days of importation. This test shall be conducted in a laboratory approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

- (c) Any existing positive identification.
 - (d) An accurate description of the animal including color or markings, type, breed, age and sex.
 - (e) Place of origin, including name, address, and location.
 - (f) Certificate shall contain a statement that the animal or animals to be shipped have not been in contact with or exposed to an animal which has been positive to the official test for Equine Infectious Anemia, within 90 days prior to shipment.
 - (g) Rectal temperature recorded on day of examination.
2. An Equine affected with or recently exposed to contagious, infectious or communicable disease shall not be brought into the State. This section shall not apply to:
- (a) The transportation of Equines through the State to points beyond the State lines.
 - (b) Equines imported for immediate slaughter purposes only.
 - (c) Foals up to 5 months of age still nursing their dams.
3. The effective date of this Act will be April 1, 1975.

SWINE

1. No person, company, association or agent shall import or move any swine into this state except in conformity with the requirements of this section.
- a. Each shipment of swine imported into this state for slaughter purposes shall be delivered only to a slaughterhouse approved by the department of agriculture to receive livestock for slaughter; to a public stockyard where state or federal veterinary inspection is daily maintained or to a market specifically approved to receive swine for slaughter. The swine, upon arrival at the slaughterhouse at destination, shall be killed within 48 hours.
 - b. Swine for breeding purposes shall be accompanied

by an official interstate health certificate, a copy of which shall be furnished immediately to the state veterinarian. The certificate shall be issued by an accredited veterinarian or a state or federal veterinarian at the point of origin.

The health certificate shall certify that the swine have been inspected and found to be free from clinical evidence of contagious or infectious disease.

The certificate shall show that breeding swine over 4 months of age were negative to an agglutination test in the 1/25 dilution for brucellosis, conducted in a state or federal laboratory within 30 days of importation, or originated directly from a validated brucellosis free herd of swine.

c. Swine imported into this state shall be free from clinical evidence of any contagious or infectious disease and shall be transported in disinfected cars or vehicles.

d. Swine imported for feeding purposes shall be accompanied by a permit from the state veterinarian's office and shall be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate.

e. All swine imported into this state except those for immediate slaughter shall be identified by individual ear tag or tattoo, and shall be held in quarantine for a period of not less than 3 weeks after arrival at destination.

f. The responsibility for obtaining permits to import swine, and assuring that official interstate health certificates prepared in compliance with requirements of this section accompany the swine, rests upon the person purchasing or receiving the imported swine in this state. The person transporting the swine into this state shall be equally responsible for assuring that the swine are accompanied by valid permits and official health certificates required by this section.

g. No person shall be eligible to receive indemnity payments for any imported swine, or any native swine, that are comingled (sic) with imported swine destroyed to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious disease, that developed or exhibited symptoms of contagious or infectious disease, during the 3-week quarantine period provided in this section; nor shall any person that has violated any of the requirements of this section be eligible to receive indemnity

payments for swine so destroyed.

2. Swine for exhibition must meet requirements for importation and must be accompanied by a health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin prior to shipment.

SHEEP

Michigan is a scabies free state. All sheep imported into Michigan for purposes other than immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by an official health certificate. A copy approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin must be forwarded to the state veterinarian of Michigan, so as to arrive not later than the arrival of said sheep. The official health certificate shall state:

1. The name and address of the consignor and consignee.
2. The date the sheep are loaded from the point at which the animals are to be moved interstate, and the destination of the sheep.
3. The name and address of the farm or ranch of origin, including the name of the county where the farm or ranch of origin is located.
4. The number and description of the sheep, including the sex.
5. That the sheep are free from scabies, foot rot and other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or exposure thereto, and that the sheep originated from a scabies free state or county so designated by the director of the Animal Health Division, ARS, USDA, or have been dipped in accordance with the requirement set forth by ARS, USDA.
6. The purpose for which the animals are to be moved.
7. That the sheep shall not be diverted enroute.
8. Sheep being transported must be hauled in cars or vehicles that have been cleaned and disinfected since hauling other livestock, and while in transit, if unloaded, must be kept in pens which are free from contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.

GOATS

The importation requirements are the same as for sheep listed above.

POULTRY

Official health certificate.

DOGS

1. All dogs imported into Michigan must be accompanied by an official health certificate. A copy approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin must be forwarded to the state veterinarian of Michigan. The official health certificate shall state:
 - a. Free from communicable diseases or rabies or recent exposure thereto.
 - b. Breed, age, sex.
 - c. Type and date of vaccination, if any.
 - d. Exact name and address of consignor and consignee.
 - e. Exact point of origin and destination of dog.
2. Any such dog for importation which originates within a radius of 50 miles of any point where rabies has been known to exist within a period of six months prior to shipment, that has not been properly vaccinated with an antirabic vaccine within 6 months period prior to importation, may, at the discretion of the director of agriculture, be subject to quarantine for a period of not less than 60 days following arrival in the state of Michigan.

RABBITS

No person shall bring into or release within Michigan any live San Juan rabbit.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on January 8, 1976, by Dr. John F. Quinn, State Veterinarian of Michigan.

MINNESOTA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Relation to Federal Requirements

Livestock and poultry imported into Minnesota shall comply with the regulations governing admission of livestock and poultry into Minnesota and be in compliance with Federal Interstate Health Requirements.

2. Who may inspect

Any accredited veterinarian authorized by the State Veterinarian of the State of origin.

a. Where permits can be obtained

Permits may be obtained from the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board Office, 555 Wabasha Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota 55102. Telephone 24-hour service 7 days a week. Area Code 612 - 296-2967, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. All other times 612 - 296-2942.

b. When permits are needed

(1) Cattle

With exception of shipments to State-Federally approved markets, St Paul Stockyards, and slaughtering establishments, permits are needed for the following:

- (a) Feeding and grazing heifers of beef type and breed between 8 to 18 months of age.
- (b) Calves under 2 months of age not accompanied by dam.
- (c) Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter to establishments not under Federal inspection.

- (d) Identified cattle of all types, to approved dry lot feeding premises without tests for tuberculosis or brucellosis.
 - (e) Dairy and breeding cattle for test on arrival for tuberculosis.
- (2) Swine
- (a) All swine except those consigned to the St Paul Stockyards, exhibition, or to a slaughtering establishment where Federal inspection is maintained.
- (3) Poultry
- (a) Poults, chicks, and other fowl under 4 months of age.
 - (b) Hatching eggs of any kind.

All permits void five (5) days after issuance.

3. Requirements for official health certificate.

All livestock must be accompanied by one copy of the official health certificate of the State of origin, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the shipment of animals.

An approved copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the office of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board. The certificate shall:

- a. Be prepared on official forms of the State of origin.
- b. State that the animals are apparently free from and have not been exposed to contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.
- c. Describe the animals by species, breed, sex, and age and individually identify where required by tag, registration or tattoo number.

- d. Record all data necessary to report required tests and vaccination.
- e. Have complete names and addresses of the consignor and consignee.
- f. State the intended purpose for which the animals are to be used.
 - (1) Dairy or breeding.
 - (2) Feeding or grazing.
 - (3) Immediate slaughter.
 - (4) Other purposes (exhibition, etc.).

EXCEPTIONS:

- 1. All animals shipped for immediate slaughter to federally inspected packing plants.
- 2. Cattle shipped to auction markets approved under Title 9, Part 78 of the federal regulation for cattle, and
- 3. All animals shipped to the St Paul Stockyards.

All animals entering the State consigned to the above described stockyards, markets, and slaughter establishments, shall be accompanied by a waybill or similar document; such document delivered to the consignee at destination and containing the following:

 - (a) Name and address of the consignee or his agent.
 - (b) Purpose of the movement.
 - (c) Number of animals in the shipment.
 - (d) Point of origin.
 - (e) Name and address of the owner or shipper.
- 4. Poults, chicks, and other fowl under 4 months of age.
- 5. Hatching eggs of any kind.

CATTLE

1. Brucellosis

No cattle accepted from herds under quarantine for brucellosis.

Dairy animals 6 months of age and over and beef animals 8 months of age and over must meet one of the following requirements:

- a. Originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd, or
- b. Identified as official brucellosis vaccinates less than 20 months for dairy breeds and less than 24 months for beef breeds, or
- c. Negative to an agglutination test for brucellosis (confirmed by a State or Federal Laboratory) within thirty days of shipment. Official brucellosis vaccinates disclosing a titer no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1:50 will be accepted as negative. Cattle may move on veterinarian's test.

2. Tuberculosis

Dairy animals 6 months of age and over and beef animals 8 months of age and over must meet one of the following requirements:

- a. Originate from an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, or
- b. Have negative test within 60 days of shipment, or
- c. Originate from a State with a reciprocity agreement with Minnesota.

3. Other named disease requirements

Scabies: No cattle affected with, or recently exposed to, or from an area under quarantine for scabies may enter the State of Minnesota for any purpose.

4. Other Movements

- a. Salesyards and Markets

See brucellosis and tuberculosis requirements.

b. For Feeding or Grazing

- (1) Female cattle, between the ages of 8-18 months, of beef type and breed may enter without tests for brucellosis or tuberculosis by PERMIT and health certificate.
- (2) Steers and spayed heifers may enter the State without tests for brucellosis or tuberculosis if accompanied by a health certificate listing the breed and number of steers and/or spayed heifers in the consignment.
- (3) Calves of dairy type and breed over 2 months of age and under 6 months and calves of beef type over 2 months of age and under 8 months may enter the State without tests for brucellosis and tuberculosis if accompanied by a health certificate listing the number of calves in the consignment.

c. Farm Premises

See brucellosis and tuberculosis requirements.

d. Exhibitions, Fairs, Shows

Brucellosis: Negative test if over 12 months of age within 90 days or official vaccinate less than 20 months dairy breeds or official vaccinates less than 24 months beef breeds or from a certified herd.

Tuberculosis: Negative test if over 24 months of age within 90 days, accredited herd, or from States having reciprocity agreement with Minnesota.

HORSES AND OTHER EQUIDAE

1. General Requirements: Official health certificate within 30 days certifying a negative AGID test within six months.

a. Exceptions:

- (1) Rodeo, Circus, and animal acts.
- (2) Trail rides.
- (3) Exhibitions.
- (4) To Federally inspected slaughtering plant.
- (5) Suckling foals accompanying negative dam.

b. Information Required:

- (1) Complete description including age, sex, breed, color, markings, and registration name and number.
- (2) Certification of a negative AGID test made at an approved laboratory within six (6) months including the name of the laboratory and date of test.

2. Sales: Horses imported for sale or resale must be negative to the AGID test before leaving the sale premises if sold to remain in Minnesota, unless the health certificate shows a negative test within six months.

SWINE

No swine, except those consigned to a public stockyard, exhibition, or to a slaughtering establishment where Federal inspection is maintained, shall be imported into the State of Minnesota until a permit has first been obtained from the Livestock Sanitary Board. All swine to be individually identified by ear tag, tattoo, registration number, or other suitable identification. All swine imported under permit into Minnesota are quarantined to the premises of the consignee for 30 days after arrival.

1. Specific Disease

- a. A statement required on the health certificate that swine are free from any symptoms of, and have not been exposed to, any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease.

- b. Brucellosis: Breeding swine shall be negative to test within 30 days of importation unless from a validated brucellosis-free herd.

2. Exhibition, Fairs, and Shows

Official inter-state health certificate required. Brucellosis: Breeding swine shall be negative to test within 30 days of importation unless from a validated brucellosis-free herd. No permit necessary.

SHEEP

No health certificate is required for sheep consigned directly to St Paul Stockyards, or slaughtering establishments where Federal inspection is maintained.

GOATS

1. Specific Disease

- a. The health certificate shall include a description of each animal included in the shipment by age, sex and color and marking. It shall also include a statement that the goats are free of infectious, contagious, or communicable disease and a record of a negative 60-day test for tuberculosis and a negative 30-day test for brucellosis.

POULTRY

1. Specific Disease Requirements

Pullorum-Typhoid - All poultry (to include turkeys, chickens, fancy, exhibition, game birds) under the minimum testing age of 4 months must originate from flocks classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or its equivalent.

Mycoplasma gallisepticum - Salmonella typhimurium

All turkeys under the minimum testing age of 4 months must originate from flocks officially classified for these two diseases.

2. Permits: Importation permits are required for the following. Permit number to be placed on shipping labels. Permits may be issued on an annual basis.
 - (a) Poults, chicks, and other domesticated fowl (to include exhibition, fancy, game) under 4 months of age.
 - (b) Hatching eggs of any kind.
3. Adult poultry over the minimum testing age of 4 months, not consigned to slaughter, must be accompanied by an official health certificate of the State of origin to include a statement which indicates the poultry qualify for the specific diseases stipulated above or pass negative tests for the specific applicable diseases within 30 days prior to shipment.

DOGS

1. Specific Disease

Rabies: All dogs shipped, transported, or moved into Minnesota for any purpose, with the exception of performing dogs shipped for a limited period of time within the State, must be accompanied by a health certificate stating that the animal, to the best knowledge and belief of the veterinarian issuing the certificate, has not been exposed to rabies within the preceding 12 months and is free from symptoms of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease. The health certificate for all dogs six months of age or over, shall also include a statement that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies within 12 months with killed vaccine, or within 24 months with modified live virus prior to shipment, giving the date of vaccination and the product used.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 6, 1976, by Dr. J. G. Flint, Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board.

MISSISSIPPI

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

1. Federal Requirements:

All domestic animals, livestock and poultry entering the State of Mississippi must conform to Mississippi requirements and be in compliance with Federal regulations, and must not be known to be infected with any infectious or contagious disease.

2. Official Health Certificate:

All livestock transported or otherwise moved into the State shall be accompanied by a copy of an official health certificate. An official health certificate is a legible health and test record, authorized by the State Veterinarian and issued by an accredited veterinarian after examination of animal(s). Health certificates shall not be valid more than 30 days from date of inspection. Copy of health certificate shall be forwarded to livestock sanitary official of state of origin for approval and transmittal.

SECTION I - DUTIES OF CARRIERS

A. Owners and operators of private and common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into, or through this state except in compliance with provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances shall have such vehicles thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, under official supervision, before their use for the transportation of livestock into the State of Mississippi.

LIVESTOCK

All livestock entering Mississippi shall be free of the contagion of Screwworms. All specifically approved livestock markets in Mississippi under Part 78, Title 9 CFR, to handle interstate shipment of cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis, and under Part 76, to handle interstate shipments of all classes of swine, must comply with all health requirements of Mississippi before leaving specifically approved markets, and livestock consigned to such markets would be for the purpose of being sold only on specified sale days listed for each market.

A. BRUCELLOSIS:

All cattle 8 months of age and over will be required to be negative to brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry into the State of Mississippi, or 60 days if on show circuit.

Exceptions:

1. Cattle originating from a Certified Brucellosis Free Herd. (Certified number and date certified shown on certificate.)
2. Official vaccinated dairy heifers under 20 months of age and beef heifers under 24 months of age which are not parturient (springers) or post-parturient.
3. Steers and spayed heifers.
4. Cattle for immediate slaughter consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment accompanied by permit or waybill. A copy shall accompany cattle and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

NOTE: ALL BRUCELLOSIS TESTS SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY STATE OR FEDERAL LABORATORIES APPROVED BY OFFICIAL OF STATE OF ORIGIN.

SEMEN: Minimum health requirements for bulls used to furnish semen as prescribed by National Association of Animal Breeders. Copy of U. S. Animal Health Association certificate for each bull in service by American Breeders Service must be on file in the State Veterinarian's Office, Jackson, Mississippi, before semen may enter Mississippi.

C
F
E

M:

B. TUBERCULOSIS:

All cattle will be required to be negative to tuberculosis test within 30 days prior to date of shipment, and in addition from a non-quarantined herd in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area. If on show circuit, 60 day test allowed

Exceptions:

1. Cattle originating from an Accredited Tuberculosis Free Herd (Accredited herd number and date accredited shall be entered on health certificate).

2. Steers

3. Cattle for immediate slaughter.

SECTION III- HORSES & MULES

Equines entering Mississippi must be accompanied by:

1. Official interstate health certificate issued by a licensed accredited veterinarian, or State or Federal Veterinarian showing the name, breed, registration number if any, tattoo or brand if any, sex, age, color and markings of each horse listed on certificate.

2. Record of physical examination of each animal, verifying animal to be free of symptoms of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease.

3. A copy of the official laboratory test for Equine Infectious Anemia (Coggins Test), certifying the animal to be negative to test within the past 6 months.

SECTION IV- SWINE

A. All gilts, sows, and boars 6 months of age and over for breeding purposes must be negative to an official brucellosis test made within 30 days immediately preceding the date of entry, except swine on show circuit 60 days will be allowed; or originate from a Validated Brucellosis Free Herd.

B. Permit is NOT required on swine from Hog Cholera Free State

C. Swine must be accompanied by an official health certificate.

SWINE (continued)

D. Further provisions are as follows:

1. All swine in shipment must be individually identified and shown on health certificate.

2. All swine in the shipment shall be held in isolation from all other swine at the farm of destination for a period of not less than 30 days.

3. All swine in the herd of origin shall be certified, apparently healthy and free of cholera and other diseases by an accredited veterinarian.

E. All swine entering Mississippi must meet requirements of Title 9 - Animals and Animal Products, Chapter 1 - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, Code of Federal Regulations.

F. All swine for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment on either a health certificate or permit or waybill or inspection certificate from Federally inspected stockyards. In either instance, copy shall accompany swine and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

G. Feeder pigs consigned to Feeder Pig Association Sales shall:

1. Be farrowed and raised on the particular farm. Pigs are moved directly from that farm to the sale.

2. The entire herd and pigs consigned to sale are inspected for health by veterinarian issuing certificate within 10 days prior to sale.

3. Sales accept no cull pigs or pigs from herds that are fed garbage.

4. All pigs are ear tagged to maintain records to herd of origin.

5. Owners of pigs are required to present certificate to sale inspector prior to unloading.

6. Male pigs must be castrated and properly healed by sale day.

7. All pigs are inspected upon arrival at sale.

8. All pigs must have tails docked.

SECTION V - SHEEP AND GOATS

All sheep and goats, except those for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate and shall comply with the following:

A. Originate from herds that are not quarantined for any contagious or communicable disease.

B. Free of scabies, lice and foot-rot.

C. When originating from an area known to have scabies, must be dipped within 10 days immediately preceding the date of entry in an approved lime and sulphur dip, and maintained on absolutely clean premises until delivered to the final destination.

D. Dairy goats must be negative to an official tuberculin test and an official brucellosis test made within 30 days immediately preceding date of entry. Dairy goats maintained separate from other sheep and goats are exempt from dipping when certified free of scabies on inspection.

E. All sheep and goats for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment on either a health certificate or permit or waybill or inspection certification from Federally inspected stockyards. In either instance, a copy shall accompany sheep and goats and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

SECTION VI - POULTRY, HATCHING EGGS, CHICKS, POULTS AND POULTRY BREEDING STOCK

A. Any and all chicks, poults, hatching eggs, and breeding stock shipped or transported into Mississippi must be produced from flocks which meet the U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean requirements as outlined in the rules of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and the National Turkey Improvement Plan. An official health certificate specifically covering the above requirement shall accompany the shipment and another copy forwarded through proper livestock officials of the state of origin to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

SECTION VII- DOGS

All dogs 3 months of age and older transported or moved into the State for any purpose shall be accompanied by an official health certificate with the following compliance:

A. Free from all contagious and infectious diseases and recent exposure thereto.

B. Did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, or exposed.

C. Properly vaccinated against rabies within 6 months prior to date of entry. Dogs under 3 months of age may be admitted without rabies vaccination.

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Any Person, Firm, or Corporation, who shall violate any provisions of the Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health shall be subject to prosecution and penalties as provided by law.

The above summary was reviewed and approved on March 1, 1976 by Dr. Harvey F. McCrory, State Veterinarian and Executive Secretary of the Mississippi Board of Animal Health.

MISSOURI

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Accredited Veterinarians, or veterinarians regularly employed by the State of origin or Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture, are authorized to inspect and issue official Health Certificates on livestock entering Missouri.

PERMITS

- A. Requests for permits when required shall be directed to the Missouri State Veterinarian and shall list the following information:
 - 1. Names and addresses of consignor and consignee.
 - 2. Number and kinds of animals.
 - 3. Purpose for which intended.
 - 4. Origin and destination.
- B. Permits shall be void after 15 days.

HEALTH CERTIFICATES

- A. All livestock entering Missouri must be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate except an Official Health Certificate is not required for any livestock consigned to slaughtering establishments under Federal or State supervision if a waybill, bill of lading, cattle backtag, or certificate of ownership accompanies the shipment. All tested cattle entering on a health certificate to be individually identified.

- B. Health Certificates will not be required on farm of origin cattle moving to an approved market if accompanied by a waybill, bill of lading, or a certificate of ownership.
- C. Health Certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after issue.

CATTLE

1. BRUCELLOSIS

- A. All cattle entering Missouri, 8 months of age and over, must have passed a negative blood test within the preceeding 30 days except:
 - 1. Steers and spayed heifers.
 - 2. Feeder heifers 12 months of age and under.
 - 3. Non-pregnant OCV heifers of the beef breeds under 24 months of age.
 - 4. Non-pregnant OCV heifers of the dairy breeds under 20 months of age.
 - 5. Cattle from a certified brucellosis free herd, with herd number and date of last herd test listed on the health certificate.
 - 6. Cattle consigned to a slaughtering establishment under state or federal inspection.
 - 7. Cattle consigned directly from an out-of-state farm of origin to a livestock market to be tested at the market prior to sale. Cattle must be on the farm 90 days to be "farm of origin" cattle.
- B. All Brucellosis tests, regardless of method, to be confirmed at a state or federal approved laboratory. Any discrepancies in test to be reported immediately to the Missouri State Veterinarian's Office.
- C. All tested cattle entering Missouri must be individually identified by an official eartag

or breed tattoo listed on an official health certificate.

- D. All cattle which have been tested and found negative, but have been exposed to brucellosis must be identified with an eartag and a hot "B" or "S" brand on the left jaw prior to entry into Missouri, and enter on a 1-27 shipping permit for movement directly to slaughter.
- E. In addition to the above requirements, due to the high incidence of brucellosis in the following states, breeding cattle 8 months of age and over from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas shall comply with the following:
 - 1. No breeding cattle may enter Missouri from the above named states without a prior permit obtained from the Veterinary Division of the Missouri Department of Agriculture, phone number 314-751-4359.
 - 2. Breeding cattle 8 months of age and over entering Missouri from the above named states and moving direct to a farm or through a livestock market, shall be held in isolation from all other cattle and shall be placed under quarantine upon arrival and will be retested not sooner than 60 nor more than 90 days after arrival at owner's expense. Reactors are not eligible for indemnity payments.
- F. Any cattle arriving in Missouri (either at a market or on a farm) that are not in compliance with these regulations will be either:

1. Tested immediately, at owner's expense, then quarantined as one unit for a minimum of 120 days with two negative tests at 30, and at 120 days, after quarantine issued or,
 2. The entire group branded, tagged and consigned to slaughter with no indemnity provision.
- G. Official identification tags shall not be tampered with, or removed by any person. Anyone who tampers with, or removes such official identification tags, or in any other manner deliberately attempts to disguise the origin of cattle which are subject to these provisions so as to avoid these restrictions, shall be punished as provided by State Statutes 267.470 to 267.550 RSMo.
- H. These regulations have been promulgated and adopted by the Missouri Department of Agriculture pursuant to authority granted under State Statutes 267.470 to 267.550 RSMo and any persons violating these regulations shall be punished as provided by law.

II. BABY CALVES

Calves under 2 months of age, not accompanied by their dams, will not be allowed to move into Missouri unless the following requirements are met:

- A. Prior permits will be necessary and granted to resident buyers only. Calves will be quarantined to buyer's premises for a 60 day period.

- B. Calves may be imported by livestock dealers for Missouri residents if calves are delivered by the dealer directly to the resident's farm under the prior permit.
- C. Calves must be accompanied by an official health certificate. Each calf must be individually identified by eartag.
- D. Interstate movement of calves under 2 months of age, to a Missouri Livestock Market is prohibited.

III. TUBERCULOSIS

All breeding cattle 8 months of age or over entering Missouri must meet one of the following requirements:

- 1. Originate from a herd not under quarantine in a tuberculosis free state.
- 2. Originate from a Tuberculosis Accredited Free Herd in any state. The herd number and last test date to be shown on the certificate.
- 3. Tested and negative within 90 days prior to shipment from non-quarantined herds.
- 4. Steers and spayed heifers may enter Missouri without test from non-quarantined herds.
- 5. Originate from non-quarantined herds in a state having reciprocal agreement with Missouri: Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska (except dairy cattle), North Dakota, and Tennessee; states not listed - check with state officials.

IV. SCABIES

All cattle from quarantined areas to be dipped in Toxaphene and come by permit. Cattle coming from an area adjacent to quarantined areas to be dipped, if deemed necessary by the State Veterinarian, Missouri Department of Agriculture.

HORSES

- A. All equine entering the State of Missouri must be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian showing:
1. The sex, breed, name and registration number, if any, age, color and markings of each equine listed on the certificate.
 2. Certification by the accredited veterinarian that all equine are free from symptoms of contagious or infectious diseases.
 3. VEE vaccination, at least 14 days prior to entry from states in which VEE has been diagnosed. Permit is also required on equine from such states.
 4. A negative agar-gel immuno-diffusion test (AGID or Coggins Test) for EIA within 12 months of entry, listing date tested, and the name and address of a federally approved laboratory that conducted the test. No EIA test will be required for those consigned directly to a market for slaughter or directly to a slaughter establishment.
- B. If suckling foals are accompanied by their dams, no test will be required. Weaned foals are to be tested.
- C. Equine entering Missouri without a negative test for EIA shall be quarantined. If negative test results are not produced in 10 days, or the animals are found to be positive, the animals shall be returned to the state of origin in compliance with Title 9, Part 75.4, Code of Federal Regulations or be slaughtered without indemnity.
- D. Equine traveling through the State of Missouri direct to another state without an EIA test is

permissible, as long as they are accompanied by an official health certificate with the state of destination recorded.

SWINE

1. Prior permit and health certificate required for entry of all breeding and feeding swine.
2. Swine to be individually identified by eartag, or breed association markings, if from a registered herd.
3. All boars, sows, and stags consigned to slaughter must be individually identified by slap tattoo or eartag at the concentration point.
4. Breeding swine 6 months of age and over, to be from a Validated Brucellosis Free Herd, or tested and negative for Brucellosis within 30 days prior to movement.

SHEEP

Shall be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying to the freedom of symptoms of contagious or infectious diseases or known exposure thereto. Official dipping within 10 days prior to shipment is required on sheep originating from scabies infected areas or eradication areas.

GOATS

Six (6) months of age and over entering for dairy or breeding purposes must have passed a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis within 30 days of entry. Description of each animal including age, sex, breed, color, and markings shall appear on the health certificate.

DOGS

Shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, issued within 15 days showing freedom of symptoms of

contagious or infectious diseases or known exposure thereto. Dogs over four months of age shall have been vaccinated against rabies by one of the following methods:

1. Modified live virus vaccine administered not more than 24 months prior to shipment, or;
2. Killed virus vaccine administered not more than one year prior to shipment.

These requirements shall not apply to performing dogs or dogs brought in for exhibition or breeding purposes if kept on leash while in Missouri, exemption not to exceed 30 days.

POULTRY

All poultry, exotic and game birds entering the State of Missouri shall be accompanied by a health certificate, certifying the birds to be negative to a test for pullorum disease, or originate from a flock approved by the National Poultry Improvement Plan. Hatching eggs also to be accompanied by a health certificate certifying the eggs to be from pullorum-free flocks.

These regulations have been promulgated and adopted by the Missouri Department of Agriculture pursuant to authority granted under state statutes 267.470 to 267.550 RSMo and 267.560 through 267.585 RSMo. Any persons violating these regulations shall be punished as provided by law. Adopted and approved on December 19, 1975, by Taylor H. Woods, D.V.M., Director of Animal Health Program, Missouri Department of Agriculture.

MONTANA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Official health certificate is required on all animal and poultry importations, except apparently healthy animals consigned to slaughter at a state or federally approved slaughter establishment, which shall be issued only after an accredited veterinarian has personally inspected those animals and renders health statement on official form of state of origin.

Permits, obtainable prior to shipment by contacting the Animal Health Division of the Montana Department of Livestock are required upon animals affected with or recently exposed to any infectious contagious or communicable disease, or which are moving from a state or federally quarantined area. Animals moving from a quarantined area must additionally meet the requirements for leaving quarantine imposed by the quarantining authority. Other specific instances in which permits are required are noted below.

CATTLE:

Tuberculosis: Negative test within previous 30 days on all dairy breed cattle over 1 year and all other cattle from states having M. bovis quarantined herds in past 6 months.

Brucellosis: All cattle over twelve (12) months of age must be found negative to a brucellosis test performed not more than thirty (30) days prior to date of entry and confirmed in state or federal approved laboratory except:

- (a) Steers and spayed heifers;
- (b) Officially vaccinated heifers of dairy breeds under twenty (20) months or beef breeds under twenty-four (24) months which are not in last trimester of pregnancy, parturient or post parturient;
- (c) Members from certified brucellosis free herd;
- (d) Cattle consigned directly to a slaughter establishment;
- (e) Test eligible cattle moving direct from ranch to a state-federal approved market and are not consigned from another market or mingled with cattle of other ownerships. Such cattle will be subject to test at the market.

Cattle required to be tested prior to entry or at a state-federal approved market will be quarantined and retested at owners expense thirty (30) to sixty (60) days after entry. The quarantine and retest requirements do not apply to bulls, or to cattle originating in states which have had no brucellosis quarantined herds in the previous six (6) months.

contagious or infectious diseases or known exposure thereto. Dogs over four months of age shall have been vaccinated against rabies by one of the following methods:

1. Modified live virus vaccine administered not more than 24 months prior to shipment, or;
2. Killed virus vaccine administered not more than one year prior to shipment.

These requirements shall not apply to performing dogs or dogs brought in for exhibition or breeding purposes if kept on leash while in Missouri, exemption not to exceed 30 days.

POULTRY

All poultry, exotic and game birds entering the State of Missouri shall be accompanied by a health certificate, certifying the birds to be negative to a test for pullorum disease, or originate from a flock approved by the National Poultry Improvement Plan. Hatching eggs also to be accompanied by a health certificate certifying the eggs to be from pullorum-free flocks.

These regulations have been promulgated and adopted by the Missouri Department of Agriculture pursuant to authority granted under state statutes 267.470 to 267.550 RSMo and 267.560 through 267.585 RSMo. Any persons violating these regulations shall be punished as provided by law. Adopted and approved on December 19, 1975, by Taylor H. Woods, D.V.M., Director of Animal Health Program, Missouri Department of Agriculture.

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Permits, obtainable prior to shipment by contacting the Animal Health Division of the Montana Department of Livestock are required upon animals affected with or recently exposed to any infectious contagious or communicable disease, or which are moving from a state or federally quarantined area. Animals moving from a quarantined area must additionally meet the requirements for leaving quarantine imposed by the quarantining authority. Other specific instances in which permits are required are noted below.

CATTLE:

Tuberculosis: Negative test within previous 30 days on all dairy breed cattle over 1 year and all other cattle from states having M. bovis quarantined herds in past 6 months.

Brucellosis: All cattle over twelve (12) months of age must be found negative to a brucellosis test performed not more than thirty (30) days prior to date of entry and confirmed in state or federal approved laboratory except:

- (a) Steers and spayed heifers;
- (b) Officially vaccinated heifers of dairy breeds under twenty (20) months or beef breeds under twenty-four (24) months which are not in last trimester of pregnancy, parturient or post parturient;
- (c) Members from certified brucellosis free herd;
- (d) Cattle consigned directly to a slaughter establishment;
- (e) Test eligible cattle moving direct from ranch to a state-federal approved market and are not consigned from another market or mingled with cattle of other ownerships. Such cattle will be subject to test at the market.

Cattle required to be tested prior to entry or at a state-federal approved market will be quarantined and retested at owners expense thirty (30) to sixty (60) days after entry. The quarantine and retest requirements do not apply to bulls, or to cattle originating in states which have had no brucellosis quarantined herds in the previous six (6) months.

Cattle destined to enter Montana from lots in which suspects or reactors have been found on the test are not eligible except by permit.

Permits - Required On:

1. Cattle not complying with above.
2. Calves under eight (8) weeks entering without dams.
3. All cattle entering from a state in which cattle have been quarantined for scabies in past six (6) months.
4. Cattle entering Montana for summer grazing or returning to Montana after summer grazing in an adjacent state.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES:

All Equidae six (6) months of age and over must be found negative to the Coggins or any other federally approved test for EIA performed at an approved federal or state animal diagnostic laboratory within the six (6) months prior to entry. Such information must be on the health certificate.

SHEEP:

Bluetongue: Sheep from states in which bluetongue existed in previous six (6) months. If imported during active vector season the veterinarian issuing the health certificate must certify sheep originated from flock free of bluetongue, have been vaccinated against bluetongue at least thirty (30) days prior to entry and have been dipped or sprayed with a USDA approved dip within ten (10) days prior to entry; or show Montana permit number.

Epididymitis (Brucella ovis) Rams exhibiting palpable lesions or which are positive to an approved test for ram epididymitis shall not be shipped into Montana. The health certificate shall certify that rams have been individually examined and are free of gross lesions of ram epididymitis.

Sheep infected with biting lice (*Damalinie ovis*) may enter by permit only after acceptable insecticide treatment under supervision of an accredited veterinarian.

GOATS:

Brucellosis: Goats must be found negative to a brucellosis test confirmed in a state or federal approved animal diagnostic laboratory, performed not more than thirty (30) days prior to entry and originate in a herd found negative to brucellosis by a herd test performed within the past twelve (12) months; or be from a certified brucellosis free herd.

SWINE:

Identification: All swine shipped into Montana must be individually identified on an official health certificate with an eartag, tattoo or other permanent identification, except those consigned to immediate slaughter at a state or federally approved slaughter establishment.

Hog Cholera: Swine fed raw garbage or coming from a state or federal hog cholera quarantined area are not eligible for entry.

Brucellosis:

Breeding: All breeding swine entering Montana shall have originated directly from a validated free herd; or be negative to an approved test for brucellosis performed not more than thirty (30) days before and from a herd tested negative to brucellosis in the past twelve (12) months.

Feeder: Identification and no tests if under six (6) months.

DOGS:

Dogs may enter the State of Montana provided they are (1) free from evidence of any infectious, contagious, communicable or parasitic disease, or known exposure thereto; (2) have been officially vaccinated against rabies with modified virus vaccine within two (2) years; and (3) identified on the health certificate by the date of rabies vaccination and the serial number of the rabies tag. Rabies vaccination requirements shall not apply to puppies under three (3) months of age.

Dogs from areas under any federal, state, county or municipal rabies quarantine shall not be permitted entrance into Montana except upon a permit from the State Veterinarian of Montana obtained in advance of shipment.

GAME, FURBEARING, AND WILD ANIMALS:

Game, furbearing and wild animals including but not limited to elk, bison and skunks under domestication or in custody may enter by permit only.

POULTRY AND HATCHING EGGS:

Birds Over Five Months: Excepting ducks and geese, negative on official pullorum-typhoid test in previous thirty (30) days.

Baby and Started Chicks, Turkey Poults, Hatching Eggs: Originate in flocks and distributed from hatcheries or premises classified as pullorum-typhoid clean. Season permits

to be issued by State Veterinarian to pullorum-typhoid-clean-status hatcheries and are required for marketing in Montana.

SEMEN:

Permit required and is issued after chief livestock sanitary official of the jurisdiction of origin certifies freedom from disease and exposure of each sire by the presentation of a sire health certificate showing negative results within previous six (6) months on all required tests.

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS:

All must be manufactured and produced unless specifically exempted by shipment by the State Veterinarian, under United States Department of Agriculture license; no virulent or modified disease-producing product to be offered for sale or distributed without first obtaining permit from State Veterinarian. Distribution or sale or use of hog cholera virus (either live or modified) or viable anthrax vaccine prohibited except by permit from State Veterinarian.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 26, 1976, by Dr. Glenn C. Halver, State Veterinarian of Montana, Capitol Station, Helena, Montana 59601 - telephone, (406) 449-2043.

NEBRASKA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Date: May 7, 1975

ALL NEW MATERIAL - PLEASE DISCARD ALL PREVIOUS NEBRASKA
REQUIREMENTS

SECTION A - GENERAL

1. All animals and poultry entering Nebraska shall be accompanied by a legible health certificate, signed by an accredited veterinarian and shall contain the following information:
 - a. Name and address of both consignor and consignee.
 - b. Purpose of movement into Nebraska.
 - c. Age, breed, and sex of the animals.
 - d. The number of animals in the shipment.
 - e. The identification by eartag or tattoo of animals other than birds or poultry.
 - f. The certification of absence of any dangerous, infectious, contagious or otherwise transmissible disease, and the specific disease information required as stated under the species involved.

A duplicate copy of the certificate shall be approved by the state of origin and mailed to the bureau within fourteen (14) days of issuance.

EXCEPTIONS: Animals excluded from the requirements for health certificates as stated above shall include all animals shipped for immediate slaughter, cattle shipped to markets approved under title 9, part 78, CFR and swine shipped to markets approved under title 9, part 76, CFR and poultry under eight (8) weeks of age. All such excluded animals consigned to the above-described markets and slaughter establishments shall be accompanied by a

waybill or similar document, which document shall be delivered to the consignee and shall contain:

- a. Name and address of the consignee or his agent.
- b. Purpose of the movement.
- c. Number of animals in the shipment.
- d. The point of origin.
- e. Name and address of the owner or shipper.

In addition to the general provisions contained herein, all specific import requirements shall be satisfied for the applicable species.

2. No animal that is infected with, exposed to, or suspected of having been exposed to any dangerous, infectious, contagious, or otherwise transmissible disease, or that originates from a quarantined area, herd, or flock, shall be transported into the state, except those animals consigned to immediate slaughter and accompanied by an ANH 1-27.
3. Animals entering the state without the proper health certificates and permit, when required by these regulations, shall be held in quarantine at the expense of the owner until released by the bureau or may be immediately returned to the state of origin if in transit pursuant to permission from said state of origin.
4. No animal or shipment shall be diverted from the Nebraska destination stated on the health certificate, waybill, or similar document, to any other destination in the state, except by permit issued by the bureau.
5. All blood agglutination tests of animals for shipment into Nebraska shall be conducted by a State-Federal Laboratory or a laboratory approved by the state of origin prior to shipment; Provided, that when such tests are conducted by a laboratory approved by a state of origin, the results shall be confirmed by an approved state-federal laboratory.

SECTION B - DUTIES OF CARRIERS

1. All carriers transporting animals into Nebraska shall be maintained in a sanitary condition so as to prevent the transmission of disease. The bureau may quarantine any vehicle not so maintained until such vehicle is properly cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of an approved veterinarian.

SECTION C - PERMITS

1. Requests for permits, where required by these regulations, shall be made to the bureau, telephone number (402) 471-2351, which permit upon issuance shall be valid for one shipment only and which shall become void fourteen (14) days after issuance.
2. If permits are required, it will be so stated under the requirements for the species being shipped.

SECTION D - CATTLE

1. Calves under two hundred pounds shall not be permitted entry by dealers for the purpose of resale in Nebraska. Calves under two hundred pounds may be imported by state residents or their agents provided that a permit is first obtained and that said calves are taken directly to the farm named on said permit, to be held for a minimum of sixty (60) days. Such calves shall be identified with metal eartags applied by the inspecting veterinarian. Each consignment shall be segregated in transit. The above restrictions shall not apply to calves under two hundred pounds which are accompanied by their dam for which a health certificate has been obtained.

2. TUBERCULOSIS

a. Dairy breeds:

Dairy breeds may enter the state, Provided: (1) they are steers, spayed heifers, or calves under six (6) months of age and are accompanied by a health certificate or (2) they originate in an accredited herd and the herd number appears on the accompanying health certificate, or (3) they pass a negative tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry and identification tags or tattoos are listed on the health certificate, or (4) they originate in a herd tested in its entirety with negative results within the previous twelve (12) months and the health certificate contains both that statement and the date of such test, or (5) they are imported from a state having a reciprocal import agreement with the State of Nebraska.

b. Other cattle:

All other cattle may enter the state, Provided: (1) they originate in a herd not under quarantine in a

modified-accredited area and which is so stated on the health certificate, or (2) they are steers, spayed heifers, or calves under six (6) months of age and are accompanied by a health certificate, or (3) they are cattle designated for immediate slaughter, for which no health certificate shall be required.

3. BRUCELLOSIS

- a. Cattle from infected herds, quarantined herds, herds of unknown status in non-modified-certified areas, and cattle of unknown status in certified-free areas and modified-certified areas shall be permitted to enter the state only to immediate slaughter.
- b. Cattle moving for any purpose other than to immediate slaughter shall not enter the state, unless: (1) they are steers, spayed heifers or calves under six (6) months, or (2) they originate in certified brucellosis-free herds, and the herd number appears on the health certificate, or (3) they are official calfhood vaccinates under twenty-four (24) months of age for beef breeds and twenty (20) months for dairy breeds, are not parturient (springers) or post-parturient and are from herds not known to be infected or exposed to brucellosis, or (4) they originate in herds not known to be infected or exposed to brucellosis in a certified or modified-certified area and are tested with negative results not more than thirty (30) days prior to entry into Nebraska or (5) they move directly from a farm of origin in certified-free or modified-certified areas to a market for testing prior to sale; Provided, heifers of the beef breeds under eighteen (18) months of age and originating in certified-free areas and modified-certified areas shall be allowed entry into the state for feeding purposes without testing for brucellosis. The feeding period shall not exceed fifteen (15) months and such heifers are to be identified by an accurate statement of count and description and accompanied by a health certificate and a permit obtained from the bureau.

4. SCABIES

- a. Cattle may enter the state from a scabies-free area; Provided, they show no evidence of scabies and have

not been exposed thereto, all of which is so stated on the health certificate.

- b. Cattle may enter the state from a federally designated scabies infected or eradication area or a scabies infected or eradication area designated by the State Veterinarian; Provided, such cattle are accompanied by a health certificate and a permit issued by the bureau. Such cattle shall be quarantined upon entry into the state unless such cattle have been treated as prescribed by the State Veterinarian within ten (10) days prior to entry with an approved pesticide under the supervision of an approved veterinarian.

5. ANAPLASMOSIS

Cattle may enter the state; Provided, the health certificate contains a statement certifying the absence of clinical evidence of anaplasmosis in the herd of origin during the six (6) months immediately prior to the date of issuance.

SECTION E - SWINE

1. General Provisions:

No person shall move any swine into the state, except to immediate slaughter or to a market approved under title 9, part 76, CFR, unless:

- a. Such person first obtains a permit therefor from the bureau; and
- b. An official health certificate has been issued stating the swine have not been fed raw garbage and are not known to be infected with, exposed to, or suspected of having been exposed to any dangerous, infectious, contagious, or otherwise transmissible disease. Each health certificate shall be issued by an accredited veterinarian pursuant to a health examination made within twenty-four (24) hours prior to shipment; and
- c. The following specific requirements are satisfied.

2. Feeder Swine:

Movement of feeder swine into the state shall be permitted; Provided, that the following additional require-

ments are met:

- a. The state of origin shall have no swine, premises, or area under quarantine because of hog cholera.
 - b. Feeder swine shall not have moved through more than one concentration point after they have moved from the farm where farrowed, and all swine in the shipment are native to the state from which shipped. The movement into Nebraska shall be completed in not more than five (5) days.
 - c. Feeder swine moving from a farm of origin or through a market or concentration point to a farm in Nebraska shall be identified with serially numbered metal eartags in the right ear identifying the swine to the farm where farrowed, which eartags used in shipment shall be the sole tags listed on the health certificate.
 - d. Feeder swine may move to any Nebraska market approved under title 9, part 76, of the CFR without a health certificate or permit required; Provided, they move direct from the farm where they were farrowed in a state adjacent to Nebraska.
 - e. The following management requirements shall be observed: All feeder swine moved into Nebraska shall be quarantined to the premises of the destination listed on the permit and health certificate until the swine are moved to slaughter or released for good cause by the State Veterinarian, and such swine shall not co-mingle with any other swine, including both swine shipped on a separate permit and health certificate and swine on the premises in an isolation facility for at least a sixty (60) day period following their arrival at such destination.
3. Breeding Swine:
Movement of breeding swine into the state shall be permitted; Provided, that the following additional requirements are met:
- a. The requirements for feeder swine contained in section (2) a, b, c and d above shall be satisfied and the following requirements shall be met:

- (1) Swine over four (4) months of age either have originated directly from a validated herd for which the validation number and date of the last test is shown on the health certificate or have been tested negative for brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to entry; and
 - (2) Swine over four (4) months of age have been vaccinated against Leptospirosis within four (4) months prior to entry or have passed a negative Leptospirosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry, or entire herd tested negative in the previous twelve (12) months; and
- b. All swine shall be identified by tatoo, ear notch, or ear tag, which individual identification shall be listed on the health certificate.
4. Slaughter Swine (excluding garbage fed swine):
Swine for slaughter purposes and which are not garbage fed swine may enter the state from hog cholera free states without restriction unless infected with, or suspected of having, any dangerous, infectious, contagious, or otherwise transmissible disease; Provided:
- a. Such swine are consigned to a slaughter establishment where federal inspection is maintained, or
 - b. Such swine are consigned to a market approved under title 9, part 76, of the CFR.
5. Garbage Fed Swine:
Garbage fed swine shall not move into the state except to a slaughter establishment where federal inspection is maintained.

SECTION F - SHEEP

1. Sheep may enter the state; Provided, they are free of scabies, ram epididymitis, and contagious ecthyma (sore mouth).
2. Sheep, except those consigned to immediate slaughter, which originate in areas where blue tongue is known to exist, must be vaccinated for blue tongue at least thirty (30) days prior to entry, which shall be so stated on the health certificate.

SECTION G - MISCELLANEOUS

1. Equidae:

- a. Equidae may enter the state; Provided, they are accompanied by a health certificate which certifies the following:
 - (1) That such animals are free of infection from, or exposure to, any dangerous, infectious, contagious, communicable, or otherwise transmissible disease;
 - (2) Vaccination status and dates of vaccinations;
 - (3) That such animals have been given a physical examination within twenty-four (24) hours of the issuance of the health certificate; and
 - (4) That such animals have been tested and found free of Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) within six (6) months of shipment into the State of Nebraska.
- b. Each health certificate shall be valid for not more than one movement into the State of Nebraska; Provided, such movement occurs within thirty (30) days of its issuance.
- c. Equidae for slaughter shall not be required to meet the requirements of sub-division A. above pertaining to health certificates, but shall be accompanied by a waybill or similar document.

2. Dogs:

Dogs may enter the state; Provided, they are accompanied by an official health certificate which certifies freedom from any dangerous, infectious, contagious, or communicable, or otherwise transmissible disease, which certificate shall be valid for thirty (30) days from date of examination. All dogs over four (4) months of age shall have been immunized against rabies either by: (1) modified live virus vaccine not more than two (2) years prior to entry; or (2) killed virus vaccine (caprine origin) not more than one (1) year prior to entry. Unvaccinated dogs moved into the State of Nebraska must be vaccinated against rabies within

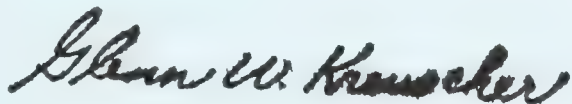
thirty (30) days after arrival, unless under four months of age, in accordance with section 71-4401 to 71-4412 R.R.S., Nebraska, 1943.

3. Poultry:

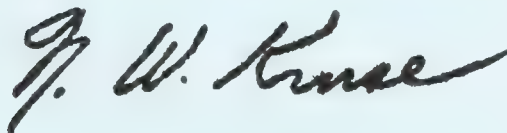
In addition to those general requirements contained in section (4) (a), the importation requirements for poultry to control and eradicate hatchery-disseminated diseases shall be as prescribed by the Nebraska Poultry Disease Control Act, sections 2-3001 to 2-3008, R.R.S., as amended and section (11) of this rule.

These regulations are to be effective on and after May 7, 1975.

All other previous regulations pertaining hereto are hereby revoked.



GLENN W. KREUSCHER
Director
Department of Agriculture



N. W. KRUSE, DVM
State Veterinarian

COMMENT: The above is a condensation and extract of official Animal Disease Control regulations of the Nebraska Department of Agriculture, copies of which are on file in that office.

NEVADA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Any domestic animal known to be infected with any contagious disease or exposure thereto is not permitted entry into Nevada.

GENERAL

Who May Inspect

Graduate veterinarians in the employ of the Federal Government, the livestock health authorities of the state, territory or district of origin, or one jointly approved for the making of interstate inspections by the livestock health authorities of the state, territory or district of origin and the Federal Government and who has not been disapproved by the Administrator, Division of Animal Industry.

Permits May Be Obtained From

All copies of health certificates, applications for permits and requests for additional information relative to these provisions, should be addressed to the Administrator, Division of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 11100, Reno, NV 89510, telephone - area code 702-784-6401.

When Permits Are Needed

Cattle must have a permit in advance of movement when they do not meet requirements set by regulations of the Federal Government at the time for entry into a Certified Brucellosis Free Area.

Swine must be accompanied by a permit in advance of movement unless consigned direct to slaughter with no diversion enroute.

All other animals and birds that are under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, Federal Government, or the state, territory or district of origin must be accompanied by a permit in advance of movement.

Stock in Transit

All classes of livestock covered by these regulations may pass through the State of Nevada in railroad cars or trucks without restriction, provided no part of the shipment is diverted within the State of Nevada and may be unloaded for feed and rest for a period not to exceed forty-eight (48) hours. If held at any point within the State of Nevada for a period in excess of forty-eight (48) hours, immediate notice must be sent to the Administrator, Division of Animal Industry.

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

An "Official Health Certificate" is a health certificate setting forth in proper detail, the facts called for under the several sections issued by a graduate veterinarian in the employ of the Federal Government, the livestock health authorities of the state, territory or district of origin, or one jointly approved for the making of interstate inspections by the livestock health authorities of the state, territory or district of origin and the Federal Government and who has not been disapproved by the Administrator, Division of Animal Industry. Such certificates to be upon the official forms issued for that purpose by the Federal Government or the livestock health authorities of the state, territory or district of origin.

CATTLE

Cattle from areas under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government or the state, territory or district of origin, may be shipped, moved or transported into the State of Nevada only in accord with the provisions of such quarantines and a special permit secured in advance from the Administrator, Division of Animal Industry.

Brucellosis

Cattle from Certified Brucellosis Free areas, from herds not under quarantine and under a continuing program, may enter the State of Nevada, if accompanied

by an Official Health Certificate and are in compliance with Federal Regulations.

- (1) Cattle consigned directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment--no health certificate required.

Cattle from Modified Certified Brucellosis Free areas or Non-Certified areas.

- (1) All classes of cattle intended for feeding, breeding, stocking or exhibition purposes may enter the State of Nevada only on official permit from the Administrator, Division of Animal Industry, obtained in advance of entry into the State.
- (2) Cattle must be tested negative for Brucellosis by an approved Laboratory within thirty (30) days prior to entry with the following exceptions:
 - (a) Calves under eight (8) months of age.
 - (b) Steers and spayed heifers of any age.
 - (c) Officially vaccinated heifers under twenty-four (24) months of age.
 - (d) Cattle consigned directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment. No permit or health certificate required.
- (3) Negative cattle from an infected herd will not be permitted entry into Nevada.

Tuberculosis, Paratuberculosis & Other Disease Requirements and Movements

Cattle may enter Nevada in accord with the regulations of the Federal Government in effect at the time.

HORSES

General Requirements

Horses, mules and asses entering the State of Nevada must be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate showing a normal temperature taken at the time the certificate was issued.

Other Movements

Horses, mules or asses from areas under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government or the state, territory or district of

origin may be shipped, moved or transported into the State of Nevada only in accord with the provisions of such special quarantines.

SWINE

Permit for Entry

All classes of swine intended for feeding, breeding, stocking or exhibition purposes may enter the State of Nevada only on written permit from the Administrator, Division of Animal Industry, obtained in advance of entry into the State. This permit may require a negative test for Brucellosis.

Official Health Certificate

All swine, except those consigned for immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate showing them to be free from symptoms of any communicable disease of swine based upon physical examination, and stating that the swine have not been fed raw garbage or been exposed to swine that have been fed raw garbage.

Swine for Immediate Slaughter

Swine for immediate slaughter may enter the State of Nevada without inspection, permit in advance or Official Health Certificate, provided:

- (1) They are consigned directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment.
- (2) No part of the shipment is diverted enroute within the State of Nevada.
- (3) All are slaughtered within a reasonable time and no part of the shipment removed from the immediate premises of the slaughtering establishment prior to slaughter without written permission from the Administrator, Division of Animal Industry.

Quarantine

Swine shipped on permit and under Official Health Certificate may be held in quarantine at destination until released in writing by the Administrator, Division of Animal Industry.

SHEEP

Health certificates and inquiries as to the regulations governing the importation of sheep into the State of Nevada should be addressed to the Nevada State Sheep Commission, 602 South Arlington Avenue, Reno, NV 89502, telephone - area code 702-323-8479. If the office is closed, call area code 702-323-6625.

GOATS

General Requirements

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the State of Nevada provided they are accompanied by an Official Health Certificate showing:

- (1) A negative test for Tuberculosis within thirty (30) days of the date of entry.
- (2) A negative test for Brucellosis within thirty (30) days of the date of entry.

Each animal shall be identified in an acceptable manner on the Official Health Certificate.

Exceptions

Goats under four (4) months of age are exempt from the restrictions above in regard to Tuberculosis and Brucellosis.

POULTRY

General Requirements

All chickens, turkeys or other poultry and domesticated birds from areas not under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government or the state, territory or district of origin, may enter the State of Nevada without restriction or health certificates.

Other Movements

Poultry or domesticated birds from areas under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government or the state, territory or district of origin, may be shipped, moved or transported into the State of Nevada only in accord with the provisions of such quarantine.

EXOTIC AND WILD BIRDS

Permission for entry should be obtained from the Nevada Department of Fish and Game, P. O. Box 10678, Reno, NV 89510, telephone - area code 702-784-6214.

DOGS

Dogs from areas not under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government or the state, territory or district of origin, may enter the State of Nevada only when accompanied by an Official Health Certificate completed by an approved licensed veterinarian of the state of origin, certifying that:

- (1) The dog or dogs did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies.
- (2) The dog or dogs have not been exposed to rabies.
- (3) The dog or dogs have been officially vaccinated against rabies within twenty-four (24) months if vaccinated with attenuated live virus rabies vaccine or within twelve (12) months if vaccinated with nerve tissue rabies vaccine.

Puppies under four (4) months of age are exempt from the rabies vaccination requirement.

Exception

The above requirements shall not apply to any dog passing through this State to points beyond nor to any dog entering the State for temporary stay for performance purposes when such dog is kept properly under control of the owner or custodian.

Other Movements

Dogs from areas under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government or the state, territory or district of origin, may be shipped, moved or transported into the State of Nevada only by written permit from the Administrator, Division of Animal Industry, obtained in advance of entry into the State.

ZOO ANIMALS, FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND
OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Permission for entry should be obtained from the Nevada Department of Fish and Game, P. O. Box 10678, Reno, NV 89510, telephone - area code 702-784-6214.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 24, 1976 by Dr. John L. O'Harra, Administrator, Division of Animal Industry, Nevada State Department of Agriculture.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. All domestic animals and poultry entering the State of New Hampshire must conform to requirements contained herein, and must be in compliance with Federal regulations, and must not be known to be infected with any infectious or contagious disease.

2. WHO MAY INSPECT

Anyone approved by the Department of Agriculture, state of origin for making official inspection and certificates.

3. PERMITS FOR ENTRY

- a. No cattle, poultry, sheep, goats, and/or psittacine birds shall be shipped into the State of New Hampshire without a prior permit. Permits are issued only upon receipt of an "official health certificate" from the state of origin.
- b. The permit and/or health certificate pertaining to the species as described above must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle in which the livestock is imported.
- c. Where Permits may be obtained:

New Hampshire Department of Agriculture
Division of Animal Industry
Room 201, State House Annex
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
Telephone: Area Code 603-271-2404

4. REQUIREMENTS FOR "OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE"

An "official health certificate" is a record covering the requirements of the State of New Hampshire on an official form from the state of origin, and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and must be issued by a licensed graduate accredited veterinarian, who is approved

by the state livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. An official health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignee and consignor with an accurate description or identification of the animals or poultry to be moved into the State of New Hampshire. The health certificate shall also indicate the health status of the animals, poultry and other species involved and shall include results of required tests and dates of vaccination if the animals, poultry and other species to be shipped have been vaccinated. All health certificates are void thirty days from date of issue.

All laboratory tests of animals intended for interstate movement into the State of New Hampshire shall be made in the official laboratory of the state of origin. All other tests (not laboratory) must be applied by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin.

CATTLE

BRUCELLOSIS

All cattle for dairy or breeding purposes over 18 months of age entering the State of New Hampshire must be blood tested negative in all dilutions to the brucellosis test.

1. Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes may enter the State of New Hampshire if they originate directly from clean herds in modified certified areas on a 30 day negative brucellosis test prior to the date of shipment.
 - a. All imports will be subject to retest upon arrival, or at Department's discretion within 30 to 60 days.
2. Animals not qualifying under Part 1, may not enter the State of New Hampshire except under special permit issued by the State Veterinarian and subject to quarantine upon arrival.
3. Cattle under 18 months of age vaccinated under State and Federal supervision for brucellosis

between the ages of 3 and 6 months, in accordance with 1, above, may enter the State of New Hampshire without a brucellosis test, but must show a record of an official vaccination on the approved health chart.

4. Unvaccinated calves under 6 months of age are not required to be blood tested prior to entry into the State of New Hampshire provided they are identified as the progeny and come directly from a negative or brucellosis free herd, and so stated on the official health chart.

TUBERCULOSIS

1. All cattle for dairy and breeding purposes coming directly from a modified accredited area, or from a tuberculosis free area may enter the State of New Hampshire if said cattle have had a negative tuberculin test applied not more than 30 days prior to shipment.
2. Calves under 6 months of age from negative herds under supervision tested within one year may enter the State without a test, if properly identified as progeny of a tuberculin tested dam.
3. ALL OTHER CATTLE All other cattle may enter the State under special permit only and quarantined upon arrival.

SLAUGHTER CATTLE

Slaughter cattle may be brought into the State of New Hampshire without a test or permit, if consigned directly to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment.

SHEEP

Permit and Health Certificate Required:

Sheep may enter the State of New Hampshire only upon issuance of a permit upon receipt of an official health certificate within 10 days of shipment, stating the animal or animals have not been exposed to Scrapie, scabies or any other contagious or infectious diseases, and are not the direct progeny (first generation) of any animal diagnosed as having scrapie.

GOATS

Permit and Health Certificate Required:

1. Goats may enter the State of New Hampshire only upon issuance of a permit after receipt of an official health certificate from the state of origin.
2. All goats 6 months of age or older entering the State of New Hampshire must have been both blood tested negative in all dilutions to the brucellosis test, and have had a negative tuberculin test within 30 days prior to entry.
3. All goats under 6 months of age must be identified as progeny of a brucellosis and tuberculin tested dam.

SWINE

Permit and Health Certificate Required:

An official health certificate is required and must be issued immediately prior to shipment from the chief regulatory official of state of origin. Permit will be issued only upon receipt of official health certificate on which all swine must be individually identified and shall state that all swine on the premises have been inspected. The certificate must certify that the hogs have never been fed raw garbage or have been exposed to hogs that have been fed raw garbage, and are free from all contagious and infectious diseases.

DOGS

No Permit Required -- Health Certificate Required:

A health certificate, signed by an accredited veterinarian must accompany all shipments of dogs into the State of New Hampshire and must state that the animal or animals to be shipped are free from all contagious and infectious diseases, and not from an area under quarantine for rabies, or from an area where rabies is known to exist. Every dog 3 months of age and older shall be vaccinated against rabies. Dogs under 3 months of age shall be vacci-

nated within 30 days after they have reached 3 months of age. Dogs vaccinated with killed vaccine within 1 year, and with chick embryo within 36 months prior to entry.

EQUINE (HORSES, ASSES, MULES, ETC.)

No Permit Required - Health Certificate Required and Negative EIA Test:

An official health certificate, signed by an accredited veterinarian, and a valid 6 months negative EIA test report, must accompany all shipments of equine (horses, asses, mules, etc.) into the State of New Hampshire. The health certificate must state the animal or animals to be shipped are free from all contagious and infectious diseases, and do not originate from a quarantined area, or an area where a contagious and infectious disease has been officially diagnosed. Each animal must be individually and completely identified and the date of last valid negative EIA test listed. The health certificate is void after 30 days.

Equine Infectious Anemia:

Each equine entering the State of New Hampshire must be accompanied by a valid negative Coggins' test performed in an approved laboratory within 6 months prior to entry.

If the Coggins' test certificate does not properly, or accurately describe said equine, the New Hampshire State Veterinarian may cause the equine to be held and retested at the expense of the owner or be returned to the state of origin.

Effective August 5, 1976

POULTRY

Permit and Health Certificate Required:

All hatching eggs and poultry, including baby chicks, entering the State of New Hampshire must be accompanied by a health certificate from the regulatory official of the state of origin, certifying that the poultry or eggs are from Pullorum free flocks.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Health Certificate and Permit Required:

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No bird customarily used as a household pet shall be imported into the State of New Hampshire unless accompanied by a permit. No permit shall be issued unless an official health certificate has been received by the Department. The health certificate shall state that the birds have been inspected and are free from all infectious and contagious diseases and did not originate from a quarantined area for any infectious or contagious disease of the species. Also,

- a. the name and address of consignee and consignor,
- b. number and species of birds in each lot or shipment,
- c. one copy of health certificate must accompany shipment,
- d. health certificates are void 15 days from date of issue.

EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS AND SHOWS

Cattle: Brucellosis - Same as for all other imports.
and
Goats

Tuberculosis - Must be tested 30 days prior to entry but test will remain valid for 12 months from date of test.

Sheep, Swine and Poultry: Same as for all other imports.

PERMITS REQUIRED ON ALL SPECIES PRIOR TO ENTRY AND ARE VALID FOR ONLY ONE SHIPMENT OR EXHIBITION.

NOTE: These regulations shall be subject to revision, modification or revocation by the State Veterinarian.

The above regulations were reviewed and approved on May 24, 1976, by Dr. C. B. Dearborn, New Hampshire State Veterinarian.

NEW JERSEY

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. All livestock and poultry moved into New Jersey must be in compliance with the requirements contained herein, and also meet all Federal Regulations, and must not be known to be infected with any infectious or contagious disease, or exposure thereto.

2. Who May Inspect

Accredited licensed veterinarians who are approved by the Animal Health Official of the state of origin, veterinarians in the employ of State Animal Health Agency and the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

- (a) Where permits may be obtained:
Week days 8:45 AM to 4:45 PM, Division of Animal Health,
Department of Agriculture, Room 201 - Health and
Agriculture Building, Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Tel: 609-292-3965

3. Requirements for Health Certificate

The official interstate health certificate shall indicate that the livestock designated thereon comply with all requirements for entry into New Jersey and shall include:

- (a) Name and address of consignor
 - (b) Origin of livestock
 - (c) Name and address of the consignee
 - (d) Designation of the livestock
 - (e) Description of the livestock which must include breed, age, sex, ear tag number or tattoo number or registration number and name, and vaccination status.
 - (f) Statement that the examining veterinarian had personally inspected the animals described and found them free from visible symptoms of infectious, contagious or communicable disease or known exposure thereto within thirty (30) days of shipment; that the vaccinations and results of tests are as indicated; and that the certificate is issued in compliance with entrance requirements of the state or country of destination.
 - (g) Additional information as required for specific class of livestock.

The original of the official interstate health certificate shall be mailed promptly by the approving agency to the Division of Animal Health, Department of Agriculture, P.O.Box 1888, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

Official interstate health certificate shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance.

All livestock entering the State shall be under quarantine until released by the Department of Agriculture.

Livestock not meeting the requirements of these regulations shall be refused entry into the State, or if already in the State, shall remain under quarantine until slaughtered, returned to the state or country of origin, or disposed of in accordance with the decision of the Department of Agriculture.

4. Livestock for immediate slaughter may be moved into New Jersey direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provision of the Federal Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, or a slaughtering establishment and stockyard specifically approved under Part 78 of Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations, if accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or a certificate signed by the owner or shipper of the livestock, stating: (1) the designation of the animals; (2) the purpose for which they are to be moved; (3) the number of animals covered in the waybill or similar document or certificate; (4) the point from which the animals are moved interstate; (5) the name and address of the owner or shipper.

Livestock for immediate slaughter shall not be diverted from the destination of the consignee as indicated.

CATTLE AND GOATS - Brucellosis and Tuberculosis

1. Cattle and goats from herds under quarantine because of tuberculosis, brucellosis, or any other disease, or cattle currently classified as suspects because of tuberculosis, shall not be imported into the State.
2. Cattle and goats six (6) months of age and over shall be negative to a tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days of entry.
3. All cattle and goats over six (6) months of age shall be negative to a test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of entry, except officially brucellosis vaccinated dairy heifers under twenty (20) months of age and heifers of the beef breeds under twenty-four (24) months need not be tested.

4. Vaccination tag, tattoo or date of vaccination must be recorded on the official interstate health certificate.
5. All cattle and goats that originate in a county not modified certified shall originate in herds negative to the blood test within twelve (12) months prior to entry and shall be negative to a test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of entry.

STEERS AND SPAYED HEIFERS

1. Negative thirty (30) day tuberculin test, OR
2. Under special permit, may be imported without official tuberculin test prior to entry provided they are held in quarantine apart from all other animals and tuberculin tested within thirty (30) days after entry OR
3. Under special permit, no tuberculin test is required provided they are held in quarantine separate and apart from all other cattle until sent to slaughter.

SWINE

Brucellosis

Breeding swine brought into the State must be accompanied by an official health certificate in compliance with the General requirements. Swine from Validated Herds may enter without a blood test for brucellosis. All other breeding swine must be from a brucellosis-free herd and be negative to a blood test within thirty (30) days of entry.

Hog Cholera

All breeding and feeder swine imported into New Jersey must meet the requirements of Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

No swine shall be diverted enroute from the destination of the consignee as indicated on the health certificate.

All swine imported must be held in quarantine on farm of destination for thirty (30) days until released by the Department of Agriculture.

SHEEP

Sheep entering New Jersey must be accompanied by an official health certificate approved by the state of origin and in compliance with Item 3 of General requirements.

Sheep originating in a state known to have scabies shall have been dipped with a permitted dip as approved for treatment

of sheep scabies by the Federal Code of Regulations, Title 9, Part 76, as amended and these facts recorded on the health certificate and approved.

POULTRY AND HATCHING EGGS

Poultry entering New Jersey must be in compliance with Item 3 of General requirements.

Poultry, flock replacement

In addition to the general requirements for importation, poultry for flock replacement shall be moved only from flocks classified as pullorum-typhoid clean under the National Poultry or Turkey Improvement Plans or an equivalent disease control program.

Hatching Eggs

Hatching eggs shall be moved only from hatcheries or premises classified as pullorum-typhoid clean under National Poultry or Turkey Improvement Plans or an equivalent disease control program.

Poultry for immediate slaughter

Poultry for immediate slaughter may be moved into New Jersey without restriction, except that poultry infected with or exposed to contagious diseases are prohibited.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Importation of psittacine birds is under the jurisdiction of the New Jersey Department of Health.

Health certificate required indicating birds are from area free of psittacosis, except on special permit issued by New Jersey State Department of Health. Certificate to be sent to Bureau of Veterinary Public Health, New Jersey Department of Health, P.O. Box 1540, Trenton.

DOGS

Importation of dogs is under the jurisdiction of the New Jersey Department of Health.

Health certificate required and local Board of Health notified upon arrival. Health certificate shall indicate animal is free of rabies, has not been exposed thereto or is not from a quarantined area.

If vaccinated, type and date of vaccination to be noted on health certificate and sent to Bureau of Veterinary Public Health, New Jersey Department of Health, P. O. Box 1540, Trenton.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS

Nutria (*Myocaster coypu*) must be in compliance with Item 3, General requirements.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

1. General Requirements

Must be in compliance with Item 3. In addition:

All equidae from states where Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has been diagnosed must have been vaccinated for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis at least 14 days prior to shipment and the date of vaccination entered on the official interstate health certificate.

All equidae entering the State after January 1, 1974, must have had a negative Coggins test for Equine Infectious Anemia conducted at a jointly approved United States Department of Agriculture-State laboratory within the past 12 months.

2. Horses destined for race tracks, must meet the requirements of the New Jersey Racing Commission as follows:

193-a. All horses, including ponies, entering the grounds of any race track in New Jersey must be accompanied by a current, valid certificate of veterinary examination.

3. No horse, pony or equine mascot may enter upon a track licensed by this Commission after April 1st of any year, without evidence of a negative Coggins test. The original of such negative Coggins test must be attached to the foal certificate and/or eligibility certificate and filed with the Racing Secretary or the appropriate designated official. No certificate will be accepted without the copy of the negative Coggins test. In the case of a pony or equine mascot, evidence of a negative Coggins test, together with a picture of the animal involved, must be filed with the horse identifier.

EXHIBITION

Livestock entering the State for exhibition purposes must meet the same health requirements as those entering for permanent livestock of the State, need only to be in compliance with Item 3, General Requirements.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 24, 1976, by C. Kenneth Jewell, D.V.M., Director, Division of Animal Health, Department of Agriculture, P.O.Box 1888, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

NEW MEXICO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION

OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

A health certificate and a PRIOR PERMIT are required for all cattle, swine, sheep and goats entering New Mexico. No prior permit required for equines. Failure to obtain a permit constitutes a violation of the New Mexico permit law and the shipper is subject to prosecution.

CATTLE *

All female cattle, bulls and steers - upon arrival at destination the shipper must notify the New Mexico Livestock Inspector of the shipment prior to comingling with other cattle or release to pasture.

This import inspection is for the purpose of determining that the shipment has met all applicable requirements and that the animals "fit" the permit and health certificate.

There will be an import inspection service charge of \$1.00 plus 0.20 per head inspection fee to be paid at completion of the inspection.

BRUCELLOSIS: Origin from herds not known to be infected with brucellosis. Negative test within 30 days prior to entry, enter with quarantine for retest in 60-90 days at owners' expense.

* Includes privately owned buffalo (Bison)

Exceptions:

1. Steers, spayed heifers and calves under eight months of age.
2. Cattle originating in recognized Certified, Brucellosis Free Herd or Area.
3. Official calfhood vaccinates under 20 months of age (dairy) or 24 months of age (beef) unless parturient or post parturient.
4. Consignments direct to Specifically Approved Stockyard* or Slaughtering Establishment; Federal Slaughtering Establishment or Quarantined Approved Feed lot.

* The eligible cattle will be tested at the stockyard. Negative cattle will be reconsigned to New Mexico destination, under quarantine, for 60-90 day retest.

TUBERCULOSIS:

All dairy cattle and beef breeding bulls, six months of age and over, must have negative tuberculin test within 30 days of shipment unless origin is an Accredited Free Herd or Area.

SWINE

Prior permit from the Board. Health certificate by an accredited veterinarian or authorized state or federal official at point of origin required.

Certificate shall show positive individual identification on all swine and certify that the swine have not been fed raw garbage.

All breeding and exhibition swine over four months of age must have a negative brucellosis test within 30 days of shipment unless they originate in a Validated Brucellosis Free Herd or Area.

SHEEP and GOATS

Prior permit and health certificate are required.

HORSES, MULES and ASSES

No prior permit required. To be accompanied by a veterinarians health certificate listing, in part, that the equines were negative to the Coggins (AGID) Test of equine infectious anemia. Said test is to be conducted in a USDA approved laboratory within twelve months prior to entry. The certificate shall show the name and address of the laboratory and date of test.

The certificate shall show the name, registration number, if any, tattoo, if any, sex, age, colors and markings of each equine listed.

Special permission may be granted to permit the Coggins Test to be performed after arrival at destination provided the animals may be held under quarantine until test results are known.

DOGS and CATS

No permit required. Health certificate showing rabies vaccination within 12 months of entry for dogs and cats three months of age or older.

POULTRY

No entry requirements, provided they are apparently healthy and free of infectious or contagious diseases.

PERMITS

Request permits, when required, from the New Mexico Livestock Board, P. O. Box 2048, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Telephone (505) 247-2253.

In addition to the New Mexico permit, permission for cattle consigned to the Navajo Indian Reservation should be obtained from the General Superintendent's office, Window Rock, Arizona. Telephone (602) 871-4171.

IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR WILD GAME

A prior permit is required from the State Game and Fish Department, Villagra Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Telephone (505) 827-2438. Deer, elk, antelope and buffalo (bison) must have a negative test for brucellosis and leptospirosis within 30 days prior to entry. A permit and health certificate must accompany shipment.

The foregoing summary for New Mexico was reviewed and approved on March 12, 1976, by Dr. Robert L. Pyles, State Veterinarian, New Mexico Livestock Board.

Health Requirements and Regulations
Governing the Interstate and International
Movement of Livestock and Poultry

May 14, 1976

The following is a radically abridged summary of those portions of Title 1 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (Parts 53-62-63-64-65) which deal with the importation of livestock and poultry. While it is useful for quick reference, the full text of the rules and regulations should be consulted before issuing or approving interstate shipment certificates.

WHO MAY INSPECT

Accredited, licensed veterinarian or veterinarian employed by the U.S.D.A.

WHO MAY APPROVE

Chief livestock sanitary official.

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

Official document of the state of origin which provides complete information on each animal including health data, tests, origin, destination and identification and which certifies that the animals to be shipped meet New York State health requirements for importation.

Importation without health certificate or waybill illegal regardless of purpose for which imported. Official copy of certificate must be in the mails for delivery to Albany before the animals enter the state of New York. Animals under quarantine or subject to quarantine cannot enter.

BLOOD TESTS

All blood tests must be performed by an approved laboratory.

PERMITS

Permit prior to shipment not required.

EXHIBITION

Same requirements as for dairy or breeding purposes unless otherwise indicated.

CATTLE

BRUCELLOSIS

From certified free area - tube test negative in all dilutions or card test negative within 30 days prior to entry.

From modified certified or non certified areas - originate from a herd with negative herd blood test between 3 and 12 months prior to entry and individual animal be tube test negative or card test negative within 30 days prior to entry. Animal must appear on herd test or be natural addition to herd.

EXCEPTION: From certified free area, vaccinated females less than 18 months and any animal less than 179 days of age need not be blood tested but age in months shall be shown on health certificate. Animals from modified certified or non certified areas shall originate from a herd with a negative herd blood test within 3-12 months and be natural additions, in addition to the above.

EXCEPTION: Steers for other than exhibition-a health certificate is required but no tests are necessary.

EXCEPTION: Cattle for immediate slaughter from brucellosis free areas only need not be tested but shall be accompanied by a waybill, shall be individually identified if 2 years of age or older, shall be consigned and be delivered to an approved commission sale or slaughterhouse, and shall be slaughtered within 144 hours after entry.

TUBERCULOSIS

Cattle over 179 days of age must be tuberculosis tested within 30 days prior to entry.

EXCEPTION: Same as for brucellosis.

ANAPLASMOSIS

Negative CF test at 1:5 dilution or negative card test required if originating from states where the disease is endemic. A list of such states is available in Albany office.

OTHER DISEASES

Cattle with mange, ringworm, warts or other communicable disease are ineligible for entry.

HORSES AND OTHER EQUIDAE

Official Health Certificate

Certificate is required and shall include

1. Signature of accredited veterinarian and chief veterinarian of state of origin.
2. Names and addresses of owner or trainer of the animal and consignee or destination in New York State.
3. Date of examination, number of animals and premises where examined.
4. Complete identification of each horse including names, registration number, tattoo, breed, sex, age, color and markings.
5. Negative EIA test, date and name of laboratory where tested. Such certificates are valid for 30 days following date of examination shown on the certificate.

Equine Infectious Anemia

1. All horses and other equidae 6 months or more of age must have been tested negative to EIA within 12 months prior to entry.
2. The test report is to be in possession of the custodian of the animal at time of entry and

is to include all identification information listed in #4 above, in addition to name and address of owner, date of test, laboratory name and address, and signature of accredited veterinarian.

3. No horse may be transported on the highway unless accompanied by a negative EIA report except those untested horses which are consigned to slaughter. These must be accompanied by a Form 1-27.
4. Horses which are sold, bartered, or given away must be accompanied by a report of negative EIA test which was performed within 90 days previous to the transfer.
5. Exceptions to the above are animals for slaughter, research, return to state or farm of origin, or other authorized purpose. All such excepted movements require advance written authorization from the Commissioner.

SWINE

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

Certificate required except for swine for immediate slaughter. Information to include individual identification (eartag or legible tattoo only - ear notches not acceptable), name and address of consignor and consignee, results of brucellosis test or validated herd number, and record of serum prophylaxis if used.

HOG CHOLERA

No swine shall have been immunized against cholera except that hog cholera antiserum or antibody concentrate may be used.

BRUCELLOSIS

Breeding swine over six months of age shall be negative to card test or tube test at 1:25 dilution and higher within 30 days prior to entry unless from validated herd or for immediate slaughter. Card test

shall be conducted by full-time state or federal employee. Tube test shall be conducted by officially approved laboratory.

SWINE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Shall be accompanied by waybill. Information to include date of shipment, number of swine, point of origin, destination in New York, name and address of consignor and consignee. Swine shall be consigned only to approved slaughtering establishment or to commission sale specifically approved by U.S.D.A. Swine are to be identified with official slap tattoo symbol from state of origin and must be slaughtered within 5 days of entry into state.

PERMITS

Swine may not be imported from any herd or area under quarantine for hog cholera or other infectious swine disease except by permit from N.Y.S. Department of Agriculture and Markets.

SHEEP & GOATS

SCABIES

From free area. Negative flock-of-origin inspection within 30 days prior to entry.

From infected or eradication area. Negative flock-of-origin inspection within 10 days prior to entry plus officially supervised dipping.

TUBERCULOSIS & BRUCELLOSIS

Goats shall be negative to tuberculosis test and brucellosis test (1-25 dilution) within 30 days prior to entry.

OTHER DISEASES

Flock-of-origin inspection as for scabies.

EXCEPTION: Inspections not required for immediate slaughter but animals shall be consigned and delivered only to an approved slaughterhouse.

POULTRY

No regulations.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

No regulations.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED WITHOUT HEALTH CERTIFICATE.

(a) No person shall bring or ship or cause to be brought or shipped into the state of New York any non-resident dog without providing a health certificate signed by an accredited veterinarian legally qualified to practice in the state or province of origin. The certificate may accompany the dog or may be placed in the mail for delivery to the consignee prior to entry of the dog into the state.

(b) A common carrier accepting dogs for delivery to a destination in the state of New York shall not be held responsible for violation of 65.1 (a) hereof.

(c) A copy of said health certificate addressed to the Director, Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, New York shall be placed in the mails prior to entry of the animal into the state.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE

(a) The certificate shall list the date of examination, the breed, sex and age of the dog, the state and county of origin and the full name and complete post office address of the consignee and consignor.

(b) The certificate shall state that the examination revealed no clinical evidence of infectious or communicable disease including external parasites and fungi and that to the best of the veterinarian's knowledge and belief the dog has not recently been exposed to such disease.

TIME LIMITATION OF CERTIFICATE

The certificate shall show that the dog was examined by the issuing veterinarian within seven (7) days of entry into the state.

DOGS EXEMPT FROM THE HEALTH CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENT

Dogs passing through the state of New York to points beyond, dogs which are brought into the state for temporary residence for purposes of exhibition, and dogs which enter the state for delivery to research institutions, and dogs under the control of dealers or other persons registered or licensed and regulated by the United States Department of Agriculture pursuant to the provisions of U.S. Public Laws 89-544 and 91-579, as amended, are exempt from the provisions of this part provided such dogs are at all time properly restrained and under the immediate control of the owner or custodian and that the dogs entering the state pursuant to the said Federal Laws remain subject to its provisions.

CATS

No regulations.

FUR BEARING AND ZOO ANIMALS

Must comply with all applicable federal regulations. In addition, contact N. Y. State Department of Environmental Conservation, Albany, N. Y. 12233.

NORTH CAROLINA

Health Requirements Governing Admission of Livestock and Poultry

GENERAL

1. Animal imports must meet the requirements of Health Regulations Governing Admission of Livestock and Poultry into North Carolina and be in compliance with Federal Interstate Health Requirements.
2. Any accredited veterinarian approved by the recognized livestock sanitary official of the state of origin may inspect animals and issue health certificates. Permits may be issued when required. Permits may be secured from the State Veterinarian's office, P. O. Box 26026, Raleigh, N. C. 27611, Phone 919-829-7601. Requests for permits must be made by the resident purchaser.
3. No animal affected with, or recently exposed to, an infectious or transmissible disease shall be imported into the state unless accompanied by a permit from the State Veterinarian.
4. The owners and operators of all vehicles including trucks, trailers, railcars, airplanes and other conveyances shall not move any livestock or other animals, including poultry, into North Carolina except in compliance with the provision of these regulations. An owner or custodian of livestock shall not aid, abet, direct or permit the movement of animals into North Carolina in violation of the regulations. An owner or custodian shall prepare each consignment for shipment according to the requirements of these regulations and see that such requirements are certified on an official health certificate, or by a permit issued by the State Veterinarian of North Carolina when a health certificate is not required. All livestock not required to be accompanied by health certificates, test certificates or permits by the provisions of these regulations shall be accompanied by a waybill, invoice, or owner-shipper certificate stating:
 - (1) The point from which the animals are moved interstate.

- (2) The specific unloading destination (including street address and number if any) of the animals.
- (3) The number of animals covered by the document.
- (4) The name and address of the owner or shipper.
- (5) The identification of the animals.

Owners, custodians and carriers shall not unload livestock or other animals including poultry except at locations indicated on health certificates, waybills, invoices, or owner-shipper certificates. Any deviation of unloading site shall be accompanied by a written permit issued by the State Veterinarian or his agent.

Trucks and other conveyances used for transportation of livestock and poultry must be maintained in a sanitary condition. Owners and operators of trucks and other conveyances used for interstate movement of livestock infected with, or exposed to, an infectious or transmissible disease shall be required to have them cleaned and disinfected under official supervision. A certificate of such cleaning and disinfection shall be attached to the waybill or in possession of the conveyance operator.

5. Requirement for official health certificate. All livestock, poultry and dogs imported into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate containing the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the origin of the animals, their final destination and an accurate description or identification of the animals (age, sex, breed, tag, tattoo or brand number). It shall also indicate the health status of the animals listed including dates and results of required tests and date of pertinent vaccinations. Health certificates shall be void after thirty (30) days except those for cattle and hogs entering the state for exhibition purposes; these shall be valid for sixty (60) days from the date of issuance and the requirements for negative brucellosis tests within thirty (30) days of entry into the state shall be interpreted to mean within sixty (60) days. The exceptions are:

- a. Apparently healthy animals for immediate slaughter.

- b. Horses or mules of the United States Army or horses which are consigned to any race track or entering the state temporarily for exhibition purposes.
- c. Dogs for exhibition purposes which are to be within the state for a limited time.
- d. Poultry. Other than official health certificate required. See poultry.

CATTLE*

Brucellosis

Must comply with one of the following:

1. Originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd in a certified brucellosis-free area or modified certified area; or
2. Originate in a herd not under quarantine in a certified brucellosis-free or modified certified area and pass a negative** official blood test within thirty (30) days (sixty (60) days if the entire state is Certified Brucellosis-Free) of entry into North Carolina, except that cattle under eight (8) months of age and officially brucellosis vaccinated dairy heifers under twenty (20) months of age, and heifers of the beef breeds less than twenty-four (24) months of age need not be tested; or
3. Originate in a certified brucellosis-free herd (not in a modified certified brucellosis-free area) and pass a negative** official blood test within (30) days of entry into North Carolina except that cattle under eight (8) months of age and officially brucellosis vaccinated dairy heifers under twenty (20) months of age, and heifers of the beef breeds less than twenty-four (24) months of age need not be tested for brucellosis; or
4. Originate from a herd not under quarantine in an area not modified certified, meet the test requirements of 2 (above) and be accompanied by a permit issued by the State Veterinarian of North Carolina and an official

*American Buffalo or Bison are subject to the same interstate health requirements as beef cattle.

**Negative in all dilutions if tube or plate agglutination test used, or negative to official card test.

health certificate. Cattle entering the state under permit are subject to quarantine on arrival and retest at the owner's expense; or

5. Originate in a modified certified state from a herd not under quarantine and be consigned to a North Carolina Livestock Market which has State-Federal approval to receive out-of-state cattle for other than immediate slaughter. Cattle entering the state under this provision shall be accompanied by an owner-shipper certificate; or
6. Originate from states modified certified for brucellosis, be under eighteen (18) months of age and consigned directly to an approved Quarantined Feed Lot. An official health certificate is required; or
7. Originate from a herd not under quarantine in a modified certified state contiguous to North Carolina and be consigned to a sale sponsored by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture; or
8. Feeder steers may enter without a test for brucellosis.

Tuberculosis

Dairy and breeding cattle including those for exhibition purposes must originate from:

1. Accredited herd; or
2. Originate from a herd not under quarantine in a modified accredited tuberculosis area and have been tuberculin tested with negative results within sixty (60) days of entry into the state, except that cattle under eight (8) months of age need not be tested.
3. A state contiguous with North Carolina which is modified accredited for tuberculosis and has a reciprocal agreement with North Carolina.
4. Cattle under eighteen (18) months of age originating in states modified accredited for tuberculosis need not be tested for tuberculosis, provided they are consigned directly to an approved Quarantined Feed Lot. An official health certificate is required for cattle entering North Carolina under this provision.

5. Cattle which originate in a herd in which tuberculosis has been disclosed, are not eligible for entry into North Carolina until such herd has passed three (3) consecutive negative tuberculin tests, the first two at least sixty (60) days apart and the third at least six (6) months following the second test.

Other Named Disease Requirements:

No cattle infested with or exposed to ticks (Boophilus annulatus, B. microplus, or Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi) are eligible to enter the state for any purpose. Cattle from State-Federal tick quarantined areas shall not be brought into the state except in accordance with regulations of the Animal Health Division of the USDA.

No cattle affected with scabies may enter the state for any purpose. No cattle recently exposed to scabies, or from an area quarantined for scabies shall enter the state except in accordance with regulations of the Animal Health Division of the USDA.

Other Movements:

Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows. See requirements for brucellosis, tuberculosis, and other diseases. Health certificate valid for sixty (60) days for exhibition cattle.

MOVEMENT OF HORSES, PONIES, MULES AND ASSES INTO NORTH CAROLINA

- a. Horses, ponies, mules and asses may be imported into the state when accompanied by an official health certificate giving an accurate description of them and certifying that as determined by a physical examination they are free from any evidence of an infectious or transmissible disease and have not been exposed recently to any infectious or transmissible disease, and attesting that they have passed a negative official test for equine infectious anemia within six (6) months prior to entry. Horses, ponies, mules and asses which originate in a state bordering Mexico must in addition to the foregoing requirements be accompanied by suitable evidence of vaccination against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis within the past eighteen (18) months unless this requirement is waived by the State Veterinarian of North Carolina.

- b. No health certificate will be required for horses, ponies, mules and asses which are consigned to a race track or entering the state temporarily for the purpose of exhibition, provided such animals are accompanied by certificates verifying a negative test for equine infectious anemia and vaccination against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis as required under subsection (a). The EIA test form shall list one horse only.
- c. Horses, ponies, mules and asses may be imported into the State without having passed a negative official test for Equine Infectious Anemia provided that each animal bear a permanent type oil base red paint mark on its loin area with the mark being a minimum of three inches by three inches and that such animals move directly to a point approved by the State Veterinarian for the purpose of sale for slaughter only.

SWINE

- 1. A permit is required for swine coming into North Carolina; except
 - a. Swine for immediate slaughter.
 - b. Swine from breed sponsored sales.
 - c. Swine directly from a farm where they have been raised or maintained at least thirty (30) days.
 - d. Swine for exhibition.
- 2. Specific Diseases
 - a. Statement required on health certificate that swine are free from any symptoms of an infectious or communicable disease and not known to have been exposed to same.
 - b. Brucellosis - Breeding swine (purebred or grade) shall originate from a validated brucellosis-free herd and the herd of origin shall be free of symptoms of any infectious or contagious disease. Swine originating from brucellosis-free validated herds need not be tested for brucellosis. If not

eartagged, purebred swine shall be identified by a numbered tattoo or registry name and number sufficient to identify each animal or other identification approved by the State Veterinarian of North Carolina.

No health certificate or permit is needed for swine shipped directly to slaughter or to State-Federal approved markets or stockyards to be sold for direct movement to slaughter.

SHEEP AND GOATS

1. Specific Diseases

- a. Scabies - Sheep and goats for other than immediate slaughter that have been handled in stockyards or on premises in public use shall be dipped before loading in accordance with the regulations of the Animal Health Division of the USDA and accompanied in transit by a certificate certifying such dipping. The health certificate must include a record of inspection by an approved veterinarian indicating that the animals are not under quarantine for scabies and are free of symptoms of scabies and other infectious or communicable diseases.
- b. Sheep and goats that have not been handled in stockyards or on premises in public use for livestock may enter North Carolina, for purposes other than immediate slaughter if accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian stating that they are free of scabies or symptoms of any infectious or communicable diseases. At their destination, such animals shall be unloaded from vehicles or conveyances into cleaned and disinfected vehicles or conveyances, or upon clean and disinfected premises.
- c. Goats for dairy or breeding purposes must originate in a certified brucellosis-free herd and accredited tuberculosis-free herd, or have passed negative tests for brucellosis and tuberculosis within thirty (30) days of entry. The description of each animal including age, sex, breed, color or markings must appear on health certificate.

b

2. Other Movements

c

- a. Sheep and goats for other than immediate slaughter shall be transported in conveyances which have been cleaned and disinfected immediately prior to loading animals.
- b. Sheep and goats for immediate slaughter shall be slaughtered within ten (10) days of arrival unless extension is secured from the State Veterinarian. A waybill or certificate marked for immediate slaughter must accompany each shipment.

POULTRY

1. Specific Diseases

1

- a. Pullorum-typhoid - Chickens and turkeys for breeding purposes shall not be imported into the State unless they originate in negative flocks tested under the supervision of the pullorum control phase of the National Poultry (or Turkey) Improvement Plan, or have passed a negative blood test for pullorum-typhoid disease under the supervision of the proper livestock sanitary official within thirty (30) days of entry into the state.

2. Poultry Shows

2

- a. Poultry entering the state for exhibition shall be accompanied by a permit from the State Veterinarian of North Carolina or his authorized representative.

DOGS AND CATS

1. Specific Diseases

- a. Rabies - Health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian must state that dog, if over four (4) months of age, has received a proper dose of rabies vaccine within twelve (12) months of shipment, has not been exposed to rabies, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, and is free from symptoms of any infectious or contagious disease.

At the discretion of the State Veterinarian of North Carolina, a permit may be issued to allow the entry of dogs from areas under quarantine for rabies.

2. Other Movements

- a. Dogs entering the state for exhibition purposes, to be within the state for a limited period of time, need not be accompanied by a health certificate.
- b. Cats - No requirements.

WILD ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals, except the American Buffalo or Bison which shall be subject to the same interstate health requirements as beef cattle, under domestication or in custody may be imported into the state, provided that a report of the number of animals is made to the State Veterinarian within ten (10) days, and that immediate opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the livestock sanitary service to determine the health status of such animals.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 9, 1976, by Dr. T. F. Zweigart, State Veterinarian, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, North Carolina.

NORTH DAKOTA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. No animal or poultry that is infected with, or has been recently exposed to, any infectious or transmissible disease shall be imported into this State.

2. All certificates of health shall be issued and all tests shall be made by an accredited veterinarian whose inspections and tests are endorsed by the officer in charge of livestock sanitary work in the state where the certificate is issued.

a. Permits can be obtained from the Livestock Sanitary Board, Box 2056, Bismarck, Phone: Area Code 701, 224-2655 - after hours and weekends, 223-4686, or 223-9388.

b. Permits are required for all dairy calves under 6 months of age - permits issued only to farmers to import calves for own use and not for resale.

3. Health certificates required on all animals imported, except cattle consigned directly to federally inspected slaughtering establishments. Such certificate to be made on official state or federal forms and contain names and addresses of consignor and consignee, with an accurate description or identification of said animals. Tests for brucellosis shall be conducted by a state or federal laboratory, or if conducted by a veterinarian approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, the blood samples must be rechecked by the state or federal laboratory. Shipment may be moved on the approved veterinarian's test, but any discrepancies disclosed by the laboratory shall be immediately reported to the State Veterinarian of North Dakota.

CATTLE

No test required on steers, spayed heifers and calves.

1. BRUCELLOSIS

No female cattle over 10 months of age can be imported into North Dakota, unless they have been officially calfhood vaccinated against brucellosis and are properly identified as such by either the presence of an official vaccination ear tattoo, or officially designated vaccination ear tag, or each animal must be accompanied by a copy of the original vaccination certificate, and each animal must be bearing the original vaccination ear tag which is recorded on the accompanying vaccination certificate. However, vaccinates originating from states in which the "V" brand on the jaw is recognized by the chief livestock sanitary official as official identification, will be accepted.

All female vaccinates 24 months of age or older must be negative to the brucellosis test within 30 days of importation, unless originating directly from a certified brucellosis free herd. Unvaccinated cattle over 10 months of age are not eligible for entry.

Bulls of any age originating from modified certified brucellosis areas may be imported into North Dakota and sold without brucellosis test provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate.

2. TUBERCULOSIS

No test required on animals 12 months of age or under.

No test required on animals originating from nonquarantined herds in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Areas or Free Areas.

3. OTHER MOVEMENTS

a. Licensed Quarantined Feedlots - cattle may be consigned to North Dakota feedlots

which are operating under North Dakota license. Such feedlots are identified by I. D. cards issued to operators showing license number. Health certificate or permit required. No tests or vaccination required.

b. State-Federal Approved Markets - Feeding or Grazing - test and vaccination requirements same as outlined under paragraphs (1) Brucellosis, and (2) Tuberculosis.

c. Farm Premises - test and vaccination requirements same as outlined under paragraphs (1) Brucellosis, and (2) Tuberculosis.

c. Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows - test and vaccination requirements same as outlined under paragraphs (1) Brucellosis, and (2) Tuberculosis, except nonvaccinated cattle are eligible for exhibition purposes if originating directly from a Certified Brucellosis Free herd or are negative to a brucellosis test within 30 days of date of exhibition.

HORSES

Health certificate and

All members of the equine species including horses, mules, asses, ponies, donkeys, burros, and zebras shall be negative to the agar gel immuno-diffusion test (AGID) for equine infectious anemia within twelve (12) months of the date of importation, with the following exceptions:

1. Suckling foals accompanying negative dams.
2. Trail Rides.
3. Rodeo, circus, and animal acts.

4. Horses consigned to licensed auction markets. (Tests must be made at markets, and the results negative before going to North Dakota premises.)

All tests shall be conducted in a laboratory approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, and all horses must be positively and individually identified, by description and permanent brand number or tattoo number, on the health certificates.

SWINE

BRUCELLOSIS

All swine over 6 months of age imported for breeding purposes must be negative to a brucellosis blood test in a dilution of not less than 1-25, within 30 days of shipment, unless originating directly from a validated herd or state.

SHEEP

Health certificate only.

GOATS

Health certificate only.

POULTRY

1. PULLORUM

All poultry under 5 months of age, except those for immediate slaughter, and hatching eggs imported must originate from flocks that meet pullorum-typhoid requirements of National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan, and regulations issued by authority of this Act, plus additional requirement that each flock must be tested to a rating of pullorum-typhoid clean.

Chickens, turkeys or other poultry over 5 months of age imported for breeding purposes must:

a. Originate from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum-typhoid control and eradication phase of National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in this state, or

b. Pass a negative agglutination test for pullorum-typhoid disease under the supervision of a state livestock sanitary authority within 30 days.

2. OTHER MOVEMENTS

a. Salesyards and Markets - (Same requirements as listed above.)

b. Feeding and Breeding - health certificate in accordance with requirements under No. 1 above.

c. Farm Premises - health certificate in accordance with requirements under No. 1 above.

d. Exhibitions, Fairs and Shows - health certificate in accordance with the following information:

All entries to such shows shall be accompanied by a declaration or certification from the owner or exhibitor that, to the best of his knowledge, the poultry entries and source flock or flocks are free from any evidence of, and were not recently exposed to Newcastle disease or any other infectious or transmissible disease.

The certificate or declaration shall contain the name and address of the owner or exhibitor, name and location of show; also number, breed,

species and identification band number of each bird to be exhibited. All crates, boxes or containers and vehicles used for transporting the poultry to a show shall have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. All entries upon admission to a show shall be examined by an accredited veterinarian approved by the North Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board and employed by the management of the show, who shall also receive and examine all health certifications necessary for admission of entries to a show. Birds not accompanied by certification or those showing evidence of disease shall not be permitted to enter such shows.

Birds showing evidence of disease upon entry to or during a show shall be properly segregated and cared for, and reported promptly to the Livestock Sanitary Board for disposition of affected and exposed birds in such manner that will prevent the spread of disease. Should disease of a highly contagious character (such as Newcastle disease) become manifest during a show, all birds shall be placed under quarantine and slaughtered. Any salvage derived therefrom shall go to the owners of the respective poultry involved, and the Livestock Sanitary Board accepts no responsibility for loss sustained.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

No requirements

DOGS

1. All dogs imported into this state for any purpose, with the exception of those for exhibition purposes to be within the state for a limited period of time, shall be accompanied by a certificate of health, stating that the animals did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies and by reasonable investigation have not been exposed to rabies within 100 days prior to importation and that those

over 4 months of age have been vaccinated with one of the modified live virus rabies vaccines within 3 years of date of entry, or with one of the killed vaccines within one year of importation.

2. The North Dakota Game and Fish Department requires that all dogs imported into the State of North Dakota for hunting purposes must be accompanied by a health certificate stating that said dog has been immunized against rabies not less than 30 days prior to date of entrance.

ALL OTHER ANIMALS

Importation of all animals not included in the foregoing sections of this regulation shall be accompanied by a permit, unless the purpose of importation is for bona fide scientific or educational purposes. Established zoos, carnival, circus, and rodeo animals shall be excluded from the provisions of this section.

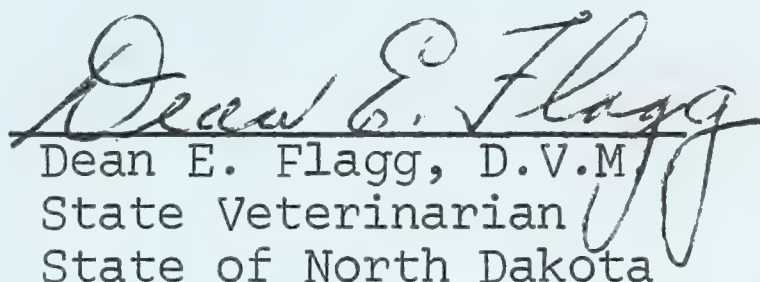
The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on May 11, 1976.

Phone Nos.

Ofc. 701-224-2655

Res. 223-4686

223-9388


Dean E. Flagg, D.V.M.
State Veterinarian
State of North Dakota

OHIO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

Regulation AG-21-01.01

- (A) No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, affected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, nor animals originating from a herd or area under quarantine, may be imported into the State of Ohio unless written permission for such importation is obtained from the Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Ohio Department of Agriculture, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068.
- (B) No animal, including birds of any species, other than domestic animals, domestic livestock, or poultry may be imported without a special permit.
- (C) No domestic animal, domestic livestock or poultry, may be imported into Ohio, except for immediate slaughter as provided for in AG-21-01.10, unless accompanied by either an official health certificate, Form ANH 2-7, or a special permit. The official health certificate or special permit shall be in the possession of the person in charge of the animal during movement.
- (D) No animal or animal product not in full compliance with all Federal regulations governing its movement may be imported.

Regulation AG-21-01.02 HEALTH CERTIFICATES AND SPECIAL PERMITS

- (A) An official health certificate is a legible record, certified, completed and issued by a licensed accredited veterinarian, or by a veterinarian employed by either the state of origin or the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and which contains:
 - 1. The complete name and address of the consignor and the consignee, (including final destination if different from consignees' address), and;
 - 2. An accurate description with complete identification of the animal(s) listed, and;
 - 3. The date and result of any required test(s) conducted, and;
 - 4. A complete description (including dates of administration) of any vaccinations and/or treatments, and;
 - 5. Designation of the purpose the animal is to be imported for, (i.e. exhibition, sale, etc.)

Such certificate shall be approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. Such approval shall indicate the animals meet the Ohio import requirements. A copy of the official health certificate must be forwarded to the Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068, within seven (7) days.

The certificate shall be void thirty (30) days after inspection and issuance.

- (B)
1. A special permit may be issued by the Chief, Division of Animal Industry, State of Ohio, waiving or requiring certain inspections, tests, vaccination, dippings, treatments, or other procedures. Such special permit may stipulate restrictions as to movement, handling quarantine, destination, and purpose of the imported animals.
 2. Applications for special permits are to be directed to the Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068. Such applications shall include the age, sex, number and species of animals, identification numbers, the origin and date of shipments, consignee, and the purpose of the importation. All animals entering Ohio under special permit are subject to quarantine and inspection on arrival at destination.
 3. If at any time during the term of the special permit, said Chief, Division of Animal Industry finds that the permit holder has not complied with the specifications of the permit, any law or regulation of the State of Ohio dealing with or related to livestock, or that continued importation of animals by the holder would endanger the health of other animals in the State of Ohio, he may suspend the permit.

Regulation AG-21-01.03 CATTLE, IMPORTED FOR DAIRY, BREEDING OR EXHIBITION PURPOSES

- (A) All cattle imported for dairy, breeding or exhibition purposes shall comply with one of the following:
1. Originate from an accredited tuberculosis-free herd.
 2. Cattle six (6) months of age or older may enter Ohio provided they originate immediately and directly from a herd not under restriction located in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Area and have passed the negative tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.
 3. Cattle under six (6) months of age, from a herd not under restriction, located in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Area may enter Ohio without a tuberculosis test.

All tuberculosis tests must be conducted by a licensed, accredited veterinarian.

(B) All cattle imported for dairy, breeding or exhibition purposes shall comply with one of the following:

1. Originate from a certified Brucellosis-free herd;
2. Originate from a herd not under restriction located in a certified, Brucellosis-free state;
3. Official Brucellosis vaccinate, under twenty (20) months of age, which originate immediately and directly from a herd not under restriction located in a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area;
4. Non-vaccinated calves under six (6) months of age which originate immediately and directly from a herd not under restriction in a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area will be admitted without blood test.
5. Official Brucellosis vaccinates over twenty (20) months and non-vaccinates over six (6) months of age must be negative to Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry and originate immediately and directly from a herd not under restriction and located in a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area.
6. Animals not complying with one of the above may enter Ohio providing they originate immediately and directly from a herd not under restriction that has passed a negative blood test within the past ninety (90) days and are either;
 - a. Official vaccinates under twenty (20) months of age; or
 - b. Official vaccinates over twenty (20) months and non-vaccinates over six (6) months from such a herd must be blood tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to entry;
 - c. Non-vaccinates under six (6) months of age.

Brucellosis tests of animals intended for interstate movement shall be made in a state or state-federal laboratory. Animals identified as official Brucellosis vaccinates shall have the age of the animal at the time of the vaccination and the date of vaccination listed.

(C) Cattle imported for dairy or breeding purposes, not complying with paragraphs (A) and (B) of this regulation may enter Ohio under certain conditions, if a special permit is granted as provided in regulation AG-21-01.02 paragraph (B).

Regulation AG-21-01.04 CATTLE, FEEDING AND GRAZING

- (A) Cattle imported into Ohio which are designated for feeding and/or grazing purposes and are parturient or post parturient must comply with the requirements set forth in regulation AG-21-01.03 unless they are slaughtered within seventy-two (72) hours of the arrival date.
- (B) Cattle imported into Ohio which are designated for feeding and/or grazing purposes and are not parturient or post parturient must be accompanied by an approved health certificate or Form ANH 2-7 indicating compliance with one of the following:
 - 1. They meet the requirements as set forth by regulation AG-21-01.03, or;
 - 2. They are steers, spayed heifers, or animals twelve (12) months of age or under, or;
 - 3. They are consigned to livestock auction markets licensed by the department, or;
 - 4. They are accompanied by special permit as provided in regulation AG-21-01.02 paragraph (B).
- (C) Cattle designated for feeding and grazing only and identified and/or represented as "Preconditioned" or "Pretreated" may be imported only if; they meet the requirements set forth in "A" or "B" above, and are accompanied by a statement certified by a licensed accredited veterinarian as to the following:
 - 1. Date weaned, date dehorned, date castrated, and;
 - 2. Date of treatments for internal and/or external parasites (if any), and;
 - 3. Complete immunization history, listing type of immunization and date of administration.

Regulation AG-21-01.05 DOGS

- (A) All dogs imported into Ohio must be accompanied by an official health certificate indicating freedom from disease, and if over six (6) months of age vaccination by a licensed, accredited veterinarian for the prevention of rabies within twelve (12) months prior to entry, or within thirty-six (36) months prior to entry if rabies vaccine used is approved for this same interval by the Rabies Subcommittee, Animal Health Committee of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Science.
- (B) Under certain conditions, special permits may be granted as provided in regulation AG-21-01.02, paragraph (B).

Regulation AG-21-01.06 GOATS

- (A) All goats more than four (4) months of age may enter Ohio for dairy, breeding, or exhibition purposes, if accompanied by an official health certificate showing origination immediately and directly from a certified Brucellosis-free herd, or a negative Brucellosis test made in a state or state-federal laboratory within thirty (30) days prior to entry; and,
- (B) All goats more than four (4) months of age may enter Ohio for dairy, breeding, or exhibition purposes if accompanied by an official health certificate showing origination immediately and directly from an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, or a negative tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.
- (C) Under certain conditions, special permits may be granted as provided in regulation AG-21-01.02, paragraph (B).

Regulation AG-21-01.07 HORSES, MULES, ASSES, PONIES, AND OTHER EQUIDAE

- (A) Each equine animal which is imported into Ohio for purposes other than for slaughter within seventy-two (72) hours:
 - 1. Shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued at the point of origin immediately prior to entering Ohio, certifying that they have been given a careful, clinical inspection and been found to be free from symptoms of any dangerously infectious or contagious or communicable disease or known exposure thereto. Rectal temperature at the time of examination must be recorded on a health certificate and;
 - 2. If twelve (12) months of age or more, shall be accompanied by evidence that the identified animal was negative to an official test for the disease Equine Infectious Anemia, conducted at a laboratory approved by the Department. This test must have been conducted within the six (6) month period preceding the date of importation.
- (B) Upon request by an authorized representative of the Ohio Department of Agriculture, the person responsible for each equine animal must make available a chronological list of dates, of places and events this animal has attended within the thirty (30) days prior to entry.
- (C) All horses, mules, asses, and ponies imported into Ohio from a state where the existence of the disease, Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE), has been confirmed within the preceding twelve (12) months prior to the date of importation:

1. Shall have been vaccinated against the disease (VEE) by a licensed and accredited veterinarian not less than fourteen (14) days and no more than twelve (12) months preceding the date of importation, and;
 2. Shall be subject to inspection and quarantine upon arrival at destination.
- (D) Under certain conditions, special permits may be granted as provided in regulation AG-21-01.02, paragraph (B).

Regulation AG-21-01.08 SHEEP

- (A) All sheep imported into Ohio for purposes other than slaughter within seventy-two (72) hours, shall be accompanied by an official health certificate indicating they are free from scabies, foot rot and all other infectious or communicable diseases and known exposure to such diseases. If the sheep originate from a state known to have scabies, they shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, indicating sheep have been dipped within fifteen (15) days prior to the date of importation. Such dipping shall be under state or federal supervision.
- (B) Feeder lambs may be shipped or moved into Ohio for feeding purposes provided they are accompanied by either;
1. An official health certificate indicating they originated from a state free of scabies and are free from evidence of infectious disease or known exposure thereto, or;
 2. Form ANH 2-7 issued by an inspector of animal health, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- (C) Under certain conditions, special permits may be granted as provided in regulation AG-21-01.02, paragraph (B).

Regulation AG-21-01.09 SWINE

- (A) Feeder swine shall not be imported into Ohio unless accompanied by an official health certificate and by a special permit as provided in regulation AG-21-01.02, paragraph (B).
- (B) Swine for breeding or exhibition purposes may enter Ohio when accompanied by an official health certificate indicating:
1. Inspection by a licensed, accredited veterinarian within eight (8) hours preceding shipment or release, and;
 2. Identification by registration number, official ear notch, tattoo or an ear tag firmly affixed, breed and the state of origin, and;
 3. That no garbage has been fed within the lifetime of the swine in the shipment, and;

4. The swine be:

- a. From validated Brucellosis-free herd; or
- b. Negative to a Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days preceding movement, if the animal was six (6) months of age or over, and subject to retest at destination. Brucellosis tests of animals intended for interstate movement shall be made in a state or state-federal laboratory.

(C) Notwithstanding (A) and (B) above no swine may be imported into Ohio from a state, territory or country where the existence of the disease, Hog Cholera, has been confirmed within the preceding ninety (90) days prior to the date of importation, except as provided in (D) 1. of this regulation.

(D) A special permit may be issued as provided by Regulation AG-21-01.02 by the Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Ohio Department of Agriculture, for:

- 1. The importation of swine from areas restricted by (C) of this regulation. All swine so admitted are subject to inspection for compliance with permit requirements and may be quarantined upon arrival;
- 2. Swine for breeding or exhibition purposes not complying with paragraph (B) of this regulation;
- 3. Any garbage-fed swine to be imported into Ohio.

Regulation AG-21-01.10 SLAUGHTER ANIMALS

(A) Animals may be imported into Ohio for slaughter within seventy-two (72) hours without an official health certificate or permit, provided the waybill or other documents accompanying the shipment state that such animals are destined for immediate slaughter and indicate the name and address of the slaughtering establishment or stockyards; provided further that such animals shall not be diverted enroute and shall not be in conflict in any manner with regulation AG-21-01.01, paragraph (A) or regulation AG-21-01.09 paragraphs (C) and (D3).

Regulation AG-17-01.02 FLOCKS MOVED WITHIN OR IMPORTED INTO OHIO

(A) Chickens - No person shall buy, sell, transport within or import into Ohio chickens, except for immediate slaughter, or chicken hatching eggs, unless the flock or hatchery of origin is a participant in the National Poultry Improvement Plans for the eradication of disease or is following a program officially approved by the Ohio Department of Agriculture.

(B) Turkeys - No person shall import turkeys into Ohio, except for immediate slaughter, or turkey hatching eggs, unless the flock of origin is:

1. A 100% negative official flock tube test for pullorum disease and fowl typhoid;
2. A 100% negative official flock typhimurium test; and
3. Negative to an official PPLO test involving ten (10) per cent of the flock, with a check test conducted thirty (30) days after the official PPLO test on a minimum of one hundred (100) birds in each flock.

All tests must be certified by the livestock official of the state or country of origin and the test conducted in accordance with the official testing procedures, as set forth by the National Conference of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians, and a copy of such certification shall be mailed to the Ohio Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 1, 1976, by Dr. Harry E. Goldstein, Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068.

OKLAHOMA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I - GENERAL

1. No specific relation to Federal Requirements

2. Who May Inspect:

Licensed, accredited veterinarian or a regulatory veterinarian.

3. Permits:

A. When permits are needed:

Permits may be issued waiving certain tests and treatments.

B. Requests for permits shall be directed to the State Veterinarian of the State of Oklahoma and shall set forth the following information:

"the name and addresses of the consignor and the consignee, and the number, age, sex and breed of the livestock".

C. All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after the date of issuance.

D. Permits may be obtained by telephone:

1. Week Days: 8 AM - 5 PM - Area Code 405 521-3891

2. After Hours - Weekends - Holidays 405

4. Requirements for Official Health Certificate:

A. All livestock (meaning any animal or bird) imported into the state must have an official health certificate and/or permit, with the exceptions found in the following paragraphs or under particular species of animals. Said certificate must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

B. Livestock may be imported into Oklahoma consigned to specific state-federal approved livestock markets or to packing plants for immediate slaughter without any official health certificate, if a waybill, bill of

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lading, or certifi-
cate of ownership showing consignor,
point of origin of shipment, and approved market or
packing plant to which the livestock are shipped.

- C. It shall be unlawful for any livestock that are affected with or that have been exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or which originate from a quarantined area, to be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into or through the state until written permission for such entry, transportation or movement is first obtained from the State Veterinarian; provided that a written permit shall not be required for diseased animals, which are approved for interstate shipment under specified restrictions by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

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5. Official Health Certificate.

- A. An official health certificate is the legible certificate made on an official form from the state or origin or from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, issued by an accredited veterinarian and approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.
- B. The health certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, age, sex, number, breed of livestock, and sufficient identifying marks and tags to positively identify said livestock, and shall also contain positive identification of the motor vehicle or common carrier used in the transportation of the livestock covered by the health certificate. A health certificate shall be void thirty (30) days after the date of its issuance.

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SECTION II - CATTLE

1. Brucellosis:

- A. All cattle imported into Oklahoma must be tested and found negative for brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to entry. Negative animals from an infected herd are not eligible to enter. The following exceptions to the above regulation will be accepted when certified on an official health certificate to one of the following:
1. Originate from a certified Brucellosis free herd, or
 2. Originate from a herd not under quarantine in a certified Brucellosis free area, or
 3. Official Brucellosis vaccinates and under twenty-four (24) months of age, or

4. Cattle going to approved quarantine feedlot, or
5. Steers and spayed heifers, or
6. Calves under eight (8) months of age, or
7. Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter, or
8. Cattle consigned to specifically state-federal approved livestock markets.

B. All Brucellosis tests shall be made or confirmed at a State or Federal Laboratory.

2. Tuberculosis:

- A. All cattle must originate from herds not under quarantine in a modified-accredited tuberculosis-free area or from an accredited tuberculosis free area or from an accredited tuberculosis free herd.

Cattle from herds of origin other than those above must be tested within thirty (30) days and be accompanied by a permit issued by the Oklahoma State Veterinarian prior to entry into Oklahoma.

Cattle from quarantined herds will not be allowed to enter Oklahoma.

3. Scabies:

- A. Cattle from an area considered scabies free by the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture are eligible for entry into Oklahoma.
- B. Cattle from an area not considered scabies free by the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture must be dipped in an approved solution within ten (10) days prior to shipment or a permit requested from the office of the State Veterinarian for dipping on arrival at one of the approved dipping vats in operation.

SECTION III - HORSES

1. An official health certificate is required on all horses, mules, and asses.
2. All equidae over twelve (12) months of age must be negative to an agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test for EIA within six (6) months prior to entry. The laboratory conducting the test must be approved by the APHIS, USDA.
3. See Section I, General Requirements, Part 4, Paragraph C.

SECTION IV - SWINE

All feeding or breeding swine imported into Oklahoma shall be farm-origin swine and individually identified and shall be accompanied by an official health certificate of the state of origin. All feeder swine entering Oklahoma are to be quarantined at the first destination until consigned to slaughter.

1. Brucellosis:

(Pertains to swine imported for breeding purposes)

A. All Breeding swine must be negative to a Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry, or:

1. Originate from a Validated Herd, or;
2. Originate from a Validated state.

B. All brucellosis tests shall be made or confirmed at a state or federal laboratory.

2. Cholera:

A. No feeding or breeding swine vaccinated for Hog Cholera shall be imported.

B. No swine shall be permitted to enter if they have been vaccinated for Cholera or serum treated.

SECTION V - SHEEP and GOATS

1. Scabies:

A. Originate from a State-Federal approved scabies-free area.

B. All other sheep dipped under the supervision of an approved veterinarian in a solution approved by the State Board of Agriculture or the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, within fourteen (14) days prior to arrival.

SECTION VI - POULTRY

1. Chickens, turkeys, other poultry or game birds and water fowl to be kept under domesticated conditions over five (5) months of age intended for breeding purposes, shall not be imported into the state unless they are healthy, have passed a negative agglutination test for reportable salmonella groups and M. Gallisepticum test for turkeys,

(testing must be conducted under the supervision of a state livestock disease control authority within thirty (30) days preceding date of importation), or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in such disease control and eradication phases of the National Plans, which shall be negative or clean.

2. All poultry under five (5) months of age, including baby chicks, started chicks, turkey poults, started poults, other newly hatched domestic poultry, game birds, water fowl, except those intended for immediate slaughter, and hatching eggs shipped or otherwise brought into or offered for sale in the state, shall have originated in flocks that meet the disease requirements of the National Plans and shall have originated from a hatchery or premises operating under the supervision of the poultry disease control authority of the state of origin, and their disease classification shall be negative or clean. Each container of such products shall bear an official label or certificate showing the name and address of the shipper, the authority under which the testing for disease was done, and the disease control and eradication class and/or classes of the product; the use of said certificate or label shall be approved by the official state agency or the livestock disease control official of the state of origin.

SECTION VII - DOGS

1. Rabies:
 - A. Originate from an area not under quarantine for rabies.
 - B. Have not been exposed to rabies.
 - C. Vaccinated against rabies within twelve (12) months of the date of entry with nerve-tissue rabies vaccine, or within twenty-four (24) months of the date of entry with modified live virus rabies vaccine if four (4) months of age or over.

The above regulations for the State of Oklahoma were reviewed and approved on February 17, 1976 by Dr. J. W. Holcombe, State Veterinarian.

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OREGON

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

No animals, poultry or birds of any species that are in captivity, affected with or that are known to have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease shall be imported into Oregon.

1. RELATION TO FEDERAL REQUIREMENT

Animal imports must meet Oregon requirements and comply with Federal Interstate regulations.

2. WHO MAY INSPECT

Accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian or any official of the state of origin designated by the department, who is approved by the livestock health official of the state of origin, or a veterinarian employed by the state of origin or an authorized veterinarian of the United States Government.

3. PERMITS

A. WHEN PERMITS ARE NEEDED

Permits are required for all animals and poultry in captivity being shipped, or in any manner transported or moved into Oregon:

Except:

- (1) Livestock that is consigned to and will be slaughtered by a licensed slaughterer within eight (8) days after entry into the state.
- (2) Livestock in uninterrupted transit through the state. Stops may be made in Oregon for reasonable period of time for feed, water, and rest.
- (3) Livestock consigned to an Oregon auction market licensed under ORS Chapter 599 where approved veterinary inspection is in force.
- (4) Pet animals traveling in the family car as part of that social entity. For the purpose of this subsection "pet animals" means domestic or captive animals or birds kept in or near private dwellings.

B. WHERE PERMITS CAN BE OBTAINED

Oregon permits may be obtained in writing or by telegram from the Animal Health Division
Agriculture Building, Salem, Oregon 97310.

Permits may be issued by telephone to consignor, consignee or to veterinarian responsible for issuing a health certificate and may be obtained by calling:

Office Hours--AC 503 378-4710 or AC 503 399-7221

EMERGENCY AFTER HOUR PERMITS MAY BE OBTAINED BY
CALLING ONE OF THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS:

Area Code 503

Dr. Glenn B. Rea	363-1777
Dr. E. L. Henkel	873-4684
Dr. L. H. Sprinker	581-5918
Dr. R. A. Bennett	396-2076
Dr. J. H. Berger	382-3706
Dr. A. A. Clark	276-6176
Dr. C. R. Howarth	397-0711
Dr. G. Shortlidge	688-1681
Dr. R. R. Younce	648-5497
Ms. Jerry Keller	393-9145

Permit numbers received by telephone may be inscribed on the health certificate, brand inspection certificate or waybill (Oregon Permit No. _____). This document must then accompany the animal to Oregon.

4. REQUIREMENT FOR OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

- A. In addition to an Oregon permit, an official health certificate, when required, shall be prepared for all animals being shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Oregon. The requisite for a health certificate will be determined at time of application for the permit.
- B. Official Health Certificate means a legible record complying with the animal health requirements of Oregon, from the state of origin, approved by the animal health official of that state or the USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services. The certificate is to be issued by an approved veterinarian or an official of the state of origin who personally inspected the animals, and herd if necessary, covered by the health certificate.

The form shall contain, in addition to information required for a particular species, the following:

- (1) The name and complete address of the consignor and consignee.
 - (2) The point of origin and destination of the shipment.
 - (3) The date of shipment.
 - (4) An accurate description or identification of the animals shipped including sex, breed, brands, and eartags.
 - (5) The health status of the animals and the date of required tests and vaccinations.
- C. A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the state veterinarian of Oregon after approval by the animal health official of the state of origin.
- D. Official health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after the date of issuance.

CATTLE

An Oregon permit must be obtained for all cattle entering Oregon, except cattle consigned directly to an Oregon licensed slaughtering plant and slaughtered within eight (8) days; EXCEPT:

- A. Cattle consigned to an Oregon auction market licensed under ORS Chapter 599 where approved veterinary inspection is in force.
- B. Cattle in uninterrupted transit through the state; provided that stops may be made for feed, water, and rest.

1. BRUCELLOSIS

- A. When brucellosis testing is required, the animals must be tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to entry to Oregon, quarantined separate and apart from other cattle at destination and tested again not sooner than thirty (30) days and not longer than sixty (60) days after arrival in Oregon.
- B. Negative brucellosis test IS REQUIRED of all brucellosis vaccinated beef cattle over twenty-four (24) months of age, all brucellosis vaccinated dairy cattle over twenty (20) months of age, all other female cattle including

springers and those post parturient and bulls over eight (8) months of age; EXCEPT:

- (1) Cattle from certified brucellosis-free herds with certification number written on health certificate.
- (2) Cattle consigned directly to an Oregon licensed slaughtering plant. Animals must be slaughtered within eight (8) days.
- (3) Bulls and feeder cattle consigned and quarantined to a recognized dry feedlot. Animals to be released for slaughter only.
- (4) Beef cattle entering Oregon from "equal status" states of Washington, California, Nevada, Arizona, and North Dakota. (Such areas are subject to deletions or additions by departmental administrative action.)
- (5) Dairy cattle entering Oregon from "equal status" state of Washington. (Such areas are subject to deletions or additions by departmental administrative action.)
- (6) Eligible beef cattle entering Oregon from that portion of Idaho west of U.S. Highway 93 must be tested negative to brucellosis within thirty (30) days before entry to Oregon but will not be required to be retested at thirty (30) to sixty (60) days after arrival.
- (7) Eligible beef cattle transported to Oregon from that portion of Idaho west of U.S. Highway 93 will not be required to be brucellosis tested prior to entry to Oregon if the herd has moved to Oregon for grazing in previous years. Other herds of cattle entering Oregon for this purpose will be required to be tested negative to brucellosis within thirty (30) days before entering Oregon.

2. TUBERCULOSIS

- A. In addition to the permit requirement for importation of cattle into Oregon, all cattle must originate from herds not known to be infected or exposed to reactor animals or herds.
- B. Negative tuberculosis test IS REQUIRED of all animals over two (2) years of age in the herd of

cattle from which animals are consigned to Oregon within thirty (30) days of entry if the herd is located in a state or geographically defined area designated by Oregon Department of Agriculture in which *Microbacterium Bovis* has been diagnosed within the past year; EXCEPT:

- (1) Cattle consigned directly to an Oregon licensed slaughtering plant and the animals slaughtered within eight (8) days.
- (2) Cattle consigned and quarantined directly to a recognized dry feedlot. Animals to be released for slaughter only.

3. CATTLE AND BISON SCABIES

No cattle or bison infected with, exposed to scabies, or originating from quarantined areas shall be shipped, transported or in any manner moved to Oregon unless a permit has been issued by the livestock health official of Oregon and all provisions of the permit have been completed before the animals enter Oregon.

BISON

An Oregon permit must be obtained for all bison entering Oregon, except bison consigned directly to an Oregon licensed slaughtering plant and slaughtered within eight (8) days; EXCEPT:

- A. Bison consigned to an Oregon auction market licensed under ORS Chapter 599 where approved veterinary inspection is in force.
- B. Bison in uninterrupted transit through the state. Stops may be made in Oregon for reasonable period of time for feed, water, and rest.

1. BRUCELLOSIS

- A. When brucellosis testing is required, the animals must be tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to entry to Oregon, quarantined separate and apart from other bison at destination and tested again not sooner than thirty (30) days and not longer than sixty (60) days after arrival in Oregon.
- B. Negative brucellosis test IS REQUIRED of all brucellosis vaccinated bison over twenty-four (24) months of age, all other female bison and bulls over eight (8) months of age; EXCEPT:

- (1) Bison consigned directly to a licensed Oregon slaughtering plant and slaughtered within eight (8) days.

2. TUBERCULOSIS

- A. All bison must originate from herds not known to be infected or exposed to reactor animals or herds.
- B. Negative tuberculosis test IS REQUIRED of all animals over two (2) years of age in the herd from which animals are consigned to Oregon within thirty (30) days of entry if the herd is located in a state or geographically defined area designated by Oregon Department of Agriculture in which *Micobacterium Bovis* has been diagnosed within the past year; EXCEPT:
 - (1) Bison consigned directly to an Oregon licensed slaughtering plant and slaughtered within eight (8) days.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES OR OTHER EQUIDAE

An Oregon permit must be obtained for all horses, mules, and asses or other equidae entering Oregon, except horses, mules, and asses or other equidae consigned directly to an Oregon licensed slaughtering plant and slaughtered within eight (8) days; EXCEPT:

- A. Equidae consigned to an Oregon auction market licensed under ORS Chapter 599 where approved veterinary inspection is in force.
- B. Equidae in uninterrupted transit through the state. Stops may be made in Oregon for reasonable period of time for feed, water, and rest.

1. EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA

- A. All horses, mules, and asses or other equidae entering Oregon must have been tested negative by the agar gel immunodiffusion (Coggins) test for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) within the previous six (6) months. Test must have been conducted at a laboratory approved to perform such tests by USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; EXCEPT:
 - (1) Equidae under six (6) months of age.
 - (2) Equidae consigned directly to an Oregon licensed slaughtering plant and will be slaughtered within eight (8) days.

- (3) Equidae consigned directly to an Oregon veterinary clinic for treatment and will be returned immediately thereafter to place of origin.
- (4) Equidae entering Oregon from the "equal" status" state of Washington. (Such areas are subject to deletions or additions by departmental administrative action.)
- (5) Equidae originating in Oregon, transported out-of-state for purposes other than for shows, rodeos, or other similar public gatherings (i.e., working on a ranch and returning directly therefrom).

SWINE

An Oregon permit must be obtained for all swine entering Oregon, except swine consigned directly to an Oregon licensed slaughtering plant and slaughtered within eight (8) days.

1. An official health certificate is required for all breeding swine to enter Oregon indicating that the animals have been inspected within fifteen (15) days prior to entry into Oregon; that the animals are free from evidence of infectious, contagious or communicable diseases, or known exposure thereto; and they have not been fed raw garbage.

2. BRUCELLOSIS

All breeding swine over six (6) months of age shall be tested negative to brucellosis by the card test or other approved brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry into Oregon; EXCEPT:

- A. Swine originating in validated brucellosis-free herd or area.

3. ERYSIPELAS

All breeding swine shall have been vaccinated for erysipelas with a killed or inactivated product in dosage as recommended by the manufacturer within four (4) months prior to entry into Oregon.

SHEEP

An Oregon permit must be obtained for all sheep entering Oregon, except sheep consigned directly to an Oregon licensed slaughtering plant and slaughtered within eight (8) days.

GOATS

An Oregon permit must be obtained for all goats entering Oregon, except goats consigned directly to an Oregon licensed slaughtering plant and slaughtered within eight (8) days.

1. BRUCELLOSIS

All dairy goats over six (6) months of age must be brucellosis tested negative by the card or other approved test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

POULTRY

An Oregon permit must be obtained for all poultry, which includes but is not limited to chickens, turkeys, waterfowl, pheasants, quail, partridges, grouse, guineas, and peafowl of all ages and their hatching eggs, except poultry consigned directly to an Oregon licensed slaughtering plant and will be slaughtered within eight (8) days.

1. Poultry shall not be shipped, transported, or imported into Oregon unless they:
 - A. Have originated from pullorum-typhoid clean flocks under the supervision of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or
 - B. Have originated from flocks which are in compliance with an equivalent program to A above under the supervision of the livestock health official of the state of origin, or
 - C. Have passed a negative blood test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the proper state livestock health official within thirty (30) days prior to such importation to Oregon.
2. No permit is necessary if poultry are shipped, transported direct, without diversion, to an Oregon licensed slaughtering plant and slaughtered within eight (8) days.

NONHUMAN PRIMATES

An Oregon permit must be obtained for all nonhuman primates entering Oregon. These include but are not limited to monkeys, baboons, gibbons, chimpanzees, and marmosets.

1. HEALTH CERTIFICATES

All nonhuman primates entering Oregon shall be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying that the animals are free from the following human pathogenic agents by:

- A. Negative skin test for tuberculosis.
- B. Actual examination and laboratory negative tests for Arizona, Salmonella, Shigella, and internal and external parasites.

Permits for importation of nonhuman primates may be issued to zoos, zoological gardens, research laboratories or centers, fairs, circuses or other shows or exhibitions upon investigation and the finding of the department that such facility has the necessary personnel, equipment, and physical facilities to maintain such animals under conditions which contribute to the animal's general health and well being and that such animals will not come in contact with the general public.

DOGS, CATS, AND SMALL PETS

An Oregon permit must be obtained for all dogs, cats, and small pets before entering Oregon by commercial carrier, for breeding purposes or for resale.

1. HEALTH CERTIFICATES

Official health certificate required and shall contain certification that such dogs, cats, and small pets are apparently free from infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and that such dogs, cats, and small pets do not originate from an area under quarantine for rabies.

2. RABIES

Rabies vaccination required of dogs and cats over four (4) months of age and certification thereof on the health certificate including date of vaccination, type, name, serial number, and expiration date of vaccine used.

Immunity from rabies vaccination must extend at least six (6) months beyond the date of entry of the animals to Oregon. Duration of the immunity from the rabies vaccination is based on recommendations of the manufacturer of the vaccine as approved by Center for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY

An Oregon permit must be obtained for all fur bearing animals and other animals in captivity before entering Oregon.

These requirements have been approved by me on the 1st day of March 1976.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Glenn B. Rea". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large initial 'G' and a long, sweeping tail on the 'a'.

Glenn B. Rea, D.V.M.
Director, Animal Health Division
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Salem, Oregon 97310

PENNSYLVANIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING
ADMISSION OF
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

CHAPTER 3

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Source

The provisions of this Chapter 3 amended
April 11, 1975, 5 Pa.B.895.

Authority

The provisions of this Chapter 3 issued under act
of July 22, 1913, P.L.928, as amended and AC § 1702,
as amended (3P.S. § 331 et seq.; 71 P.S. § 442).

Cross References

This Chapter cited in 7 Pa. Code § 5.41 (relating to cattle entering this Commonwealth).

Subchapter A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.

- 3.1. Definitions.
- 3.2. Sale of imports.
- 3.3. Requirements for importation.
- 3.4. Interstate Health Certificates.
- 3.5. Disposition of animals imported in violation of regulations.
- 3.6. Vehicular sanitation.

Cross References

This Subchapter cited in 7 Pa. Code § 3.21 (relating to general provisions).

§ 3.1. Definitions.

The following words and terms, when used in this Chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

APHIS—USDA— Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services, United States Department of Agriculture.

Bureau — The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department.

Department — The Department of Agriculture of the Commonwealth.

Director — The Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who is the chief livestock sanitary official of the Commonwealth.

Interstate Health Certificate — A legible official document, made on a form issued and approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin or the United States Department of Agriculture, and prepared by an approved veterinarian of the state of origin, certifying the health of the animal described therein.

Public livestock marketing agency — Stockyards or livestock auctions.

Transportation — Shipped, trailed, driven, boated, or otherwise moved.

§ 3.2. Sale of imports.

Animals imported, except animals for slaughter, feeder steers and spayed heifers, shall not be offered for resale until an official release letter from the Bureau has been received by the importer. This release letter will be issued to the importer upon receiving a copy of an approved health certificate from the

state of origin which designates that the animals described have met the entrance requirements according to Commonwealth regulations.

§ 3.3. Requirements for importation.

(a) No animal, including poultry or birds of any species affected with or recently exposed to any infectious, contagious, or parasitic diseases shall be imported into the Commonwealth until a permit for such importation is obtained from the Director.

(b) Animals imported into the Commonwealth shall be accompanied by an approved Interstate Health Certificate. Dogs, as provided in § 3.91 of this Title (relating to Interstate Health Certificate required), feeder steers, and spayed heifers, and healthy animals consigned for immediate slaughter are exempt.

(c) Diseased animals for immediate slaughter must have a prior permit from the Director of the Bureau to enter the Commonwealth.

Cross References

This section cited in 7 Pa. Code § 3.131 (relating to interstate health certificate for breeding and feeding swine).

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§ 3.4. Interstate Health Certificates.

(a) Contents of Interstate Health Certificates shall contain the following:

(1) Name and address of the consignor and consignee.

(2) Origin and destination of animals.

(3) Accurate description of the animal including species, age, breed, coloration, or other appropriate description, and complete identification, including ear tag, tattoo, brand, registration number, ear notches, or other designations.

(4) Current disease test dates and results of tests conducted.

(5) Date of administration and name of product used for any vaccines administered.

(6) Herd health status of herd of origin when required.

(7) Dated and signed statement, by an approved veterinarian of the state of origin that upon physical examination the livestock are free from any evidence of an infectious, contagious, or parasitic disease, and have not recently been exposed to same.

(b) Distribution of Interstate Health Certificates shall conform with the following:

(1) The original of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry before the animals arrive at their destination.

(2) A copy shall accompany the imported livestock to final destination stated on the health certificate, and be in possession of the person in charge of the livestock.

(c) Pennsylvania Health Certificates may be issued from an Interstate Health Certificate up to 60 days from the date of issue without additional tests.

(d) Interstate Health Certificates shall be considered void 60 days after date of issue.

§ 3.5. Disposition of animals imported in violation of regulations.

Animals that enter this Commonwealth without an Interstate Health Certificate or that fail to meet health requirements shall be held in quarantine at the expense of the owner until released by the Bureau.

§ 3.6. Vehicular sanitation.

(a) Trucks, railway cars and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition necessary to prevent disease.

(b) Conveyances used in the interstate transportation of livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious or transmissible disease shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at the expense of the owner under the supervision of the Bureau or of the APHIS—USDA.

(c) Proper notice of cleaning and disinfecting shall be certified by proper Bureau or APHIS—USDA personnel and shall be attached to the waybill or be in the possession of the operator of the conveyance.

Subchapter B. IMPORTATION OF CATTLE, GOATS AND BUFFALO

Sec.

- 3.21. General provisions.
- 3.22. Brucellosis requirements.
- 3.23. Tuberculosis requirements.
- 3.24. Exhibition requirements.
- 3.25. Feeder cattle requirements.
- 3.26. Slaughter requirements.
- 3.27. Disease-free cattle, goats, and buffalo.
- 3.28. Cattle, goats, and buffalo from infected herds.

§ 3.21. General provisions.

Cattle, goats, and buffalo, (except feeder steers and spayed heifers, and those for immediate slaughter), imported into the Commonwealth shall meet the general provisions of Subchapter A of this Chapter (relating to general provisions), including an approved Interstate Health Certificate from the State of origin.

Cross References

This section cited in 7 Pa. Code § 3.25 (relating to feeder cattle requirements).

§ 3.22. Brucellosis requirements.

(a) An approved laboratory in the state of origin must conduct an official blood test for brucellosis, (standard agglutination, or card test), and the animal must be negative in 1:50 dilution or be negative to a card test.

(b) Cattle, goats and buffalo, including calves for dairy or breeding purposes must meet one of the following requirements:

(1) If cattle originate from a state not brucellosis certified free, then the herd of origin must be tested within 12 months, or milk ring tested within six months, and the individual animals to be imported must be negative for brucellosis within 30 days of entry.

(2) From certified brucellosis free herds, no test is required.

(3) All other cattle, goats and buffalo, except official vaccinates under 18 months of age and unvaccinated calves under seven months of age, must have a negative test within 30 days of entry into the Commonwealth.

(i) Official vaccinates, those three through six months of age, must have the date and their age when vaccinated recorded on the health certificate.

(ii) Calves under seven months of age must be identified with ear tags.

Cross References

This section cited in 7 Pa. Code § 3.25 (relating to feeder cattle requirements).

§ 3.23. Tuberculosis requirements.

(a) Cattle, goats and buffalo, including calves for dairy or breeding purposes must meet one of the following requirements:

(1) From tuberculosis free accredited herds, no test required.

- (2) All other cattle, goats and buffalo, except those for immediate slaughter, are required to be tested with negative results within 60 days of entry.

Cross References

This section cited in 7 Pa. Code § 3.25 (relating to feeder cattle requirements).

§ 3.24. Exhibition requirements.

(a) The requirements for exhibition are the same as those for dairy or breeding, except the required test will be valid for 180 days of the opening of the show.

(b) Steers entering the Commonwealth for exhibition must meet the same requirements for tuberculosis, or be tuberculin tested within 180 days of the opening date of the show.

§ 3.25. Feeder cattle requirements.

(a) All feeder cattle, (except steers and spayed heifers), entering this Commonwealth are exempt from the requirements of § 3.21 of this Title (relating to general requirements), § 3.22 of this Title (relating to brucellosis requirements), and § 3.23 of this Title (relating to tuberculosis requirements), if they are individually identified with an official ear tag from the State of origin which is recorded on an approved Interstate Health Certificate. If those feeders remain on the farm for breeding purposes they must be tested at the owner's expense for tuberculosis and brucellosis.

(b) There shall be no indemnity for imported feeder cattle used for breeding purposes that react to a tuberculosis or brucellosis test.

(c) Feeder steers and spayed heifers shall be accompanied by an owner shipper statement or waybill.

(d) All feeders must be maintained separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle.

§ 3.26. Slaughter requirements.

(a) Cattle, goats and buffalo may be imported for immediate slaughter into this Commonwealth without an Interstate Health Certificate provided they are consigned to a licensed public livestock marketing agency or slaughter house where federal or state supervision is maintained.

(b) Those animals imported for slaughter must be accompanied by a waybill and be slaughtered within ten days after arrival in the Commonwealth, and may not be sold or used for any other purpose.

§ 3.27. Disease-free cattle, goats and buffalo.

Imported cattle, goats and buffalo approved for entry as free from tuberculosis or brucellosis or any other infectious or contagious disease shall be assembled, hauled, or confined in public livestock marketing agencies where they are properly segregated in thoroughly cleaned and disinfected pens to prevent their exposure to infected cattle or premises.

§ 3.28. Cattle, goats and buffalo from infected herds.

(a) Those animals that originate in a herd in which tuberculosis infection has been disclosed shall not be eligible for importation unless such a herd has passed three consecutive negative tuberculin tests, the first test administered 60 days after removal of reactors, followed by two tests conducted at six-month intervals.

(b) Those animals that originate in a herd in which brucellosis infection has been disclosed shall not be eligible for importation unless such a herd has passed three consecutive negative blood tests, the first administered 30 days after removal of reactors, followed by two tests conducted at 90-day intervals.

Subchapter C. IMPORTATION OF DOGS

Sec.

3.91. Interstate Health Certificate required.

3.92. Show dogs exempt for 30 days.

§ 3.91. Interstate Health Certificate required.

It shall be unlawful to bring any dog, other than those excepted under the provisions of § 3.92 of this Title (relating to show dogs exempt for 30 days), into the Commonwealth without a certificate of health prepared by a licensed graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of origin, which certificate shall accompany such dogs while in the Commonwealth. Such certificate shall state that the dogs are free

from infectious or communicable disease and did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies; and by reasonable investigation, have not been exposed to rabies within 100 days of importation.

Cross References

This section cited in 7 Pa. Code § 3.3 (relating to requirements for importation).

§ 3.92. Show dogs exempt for 30 days.

Any person may bring or cause to be brought into the Commonwealth, for a period not to exceed 30 days, one or more dogs for show, trial, breeding, other demonstration purposes, or as a household pet without securing a Commonwealth license or an approved Interstate Health Certificate. Any person holding a nonresident hunting license may, without securing a Pennsylvania dog license, bring or cause to be brought into the Commonwealth one or more dogs for the purpose of hunting game during any hunting season when hunting with dogs is permitted by law; if, and only if, a similar exemption from the necessity of securing dog licenses is afforded for hunting purposes to residents of the Commonwealth by the State of the person seeking exemption in the Commonwealth. The 30-day exemption is valid provided that each dog is equipped with a collar bearing a name plate giving the name and address of the owner.

Cross References

This section cited in 7 Pa. Code § 3.91 (relating to Interstate health certificate required).

Subchapter D. IMPORTATION OF HORSES, MULES, ASSES AND OTHER EQUIDAE

INTERSTATE HEALTH CERTIFICATE

Sec.

3.101. Interstate Health Certificate required.

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA

3.102. Dangerous transmissible disease.

3.103. Agar gel immunodiffusion blood test.

3.104. Import for slaughtering purposes.

3.105. Equidae imported from quarantined areas; permit required.

INTERSTATE HEALTH CERTIFICATE**§ 3.101. Interstate Health Certificate required.**

(a) An approved Interstate Health Certificate is required for all equidae imported into this Commonwealth. The certificate shall be issued within 30 days of date of arrival in the Commonwealth. The certificate shall specify the results of any tests conducted, along with the date of administration of such tests and the product used for vaccines administered.

(b) A copy of the certificate shall be forwarded to the Bureau immediately upon approval by the chief livestock official of the state of origin.

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA**§ 3.102. Dangerous transmissible disease.**

Equine Infections Anemia, commonly known as "swamp fever," and caused by a virus which is infectious in nature, is hereby considered by the Bureau to be a dangerous transmissible disease.

§ 3.103. Agar gel immunodiffusion blood test.

(a) All equidae imported into Pennsylvania for other than immediate slaughter must be negative to an official agar gel immunodiffusion blood test (commonly called The Coggins Test), conducted by a federally approved laboratory within 12 months prior to date of entry. A copy of the official test shall accompany the animal to its final destination.

(b) Foals under six months of age, accompanied by dam with negative agar gel immunodiffusion test, do not require a negative test.

§ 3.104. Import for slaughtering purposes.

All equidae imported for slaughtering purposes must be consigned to a Pennsylvania Bureau approved horse slaughtering establishment or to a Bureau approved Commonwealth livestock auction. They must be accompanied by either a waybill or an owner or shipper statement listing the number, description and destination of each animal.

§ 3.105. Equidae imported from quarantined areas; permit required.

A permit issued by the Director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry will be required before importing equidae from any state or area wherein a State or Federal quarantine is invoked to prevent the spread of VEE or any other contagious or infectious disease of equidae. Requirements for Interstate Health Certificates are set forth at § 33.3 of this Title (relating to requirements for importation).

Cross References

This section cited in 7 Pa. Code § 5.51 (relating to entry of animals into this Commonwealth).

**Subchapter E. IMPORTATION OF ALL TYPES OF POULTRY, BIRDS,
WATER AND GAME FOWL, AND THEIR HATCHING EGGS****GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

Sec.

- 3.111. Shipping containers.
- 3.112. Immediate slaughter.
- 3.113. Health requirements.
- 3.114. Records, Reports, and Inspections.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

- 3.115. Temporary imports for shows, exhibitions and displays.
- 3.116. Commercial, backyard, or exhibition types of poultry, water and game fowl, and their hatching eggs.
- 3.117. Pet, wild or semi-wild types of birds and their hatching eggs.

VIOLATION OF REQUIREMENTS

- 3.118. Refusal or condemnation of imports.
- 3.119. Quarantine.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**§ 3.111. Shipping containers.**

New, unused, or clean and disinfected containers shall be used for all shipments for import.

§ 3.112. Immediate slaughter.

Shipments for immediate slaughter may be imported without restriction, except those infected with or exposed to contagious diseases.

§ 3.113. Health requirements.

Imports shall be free from evidence of, or have not been exposed to, infectious or transmissible diseases (including but not limited to laryngotracheitis, duck virus enteritis, Newcastle disease, plague-like avian influenza, fowl cholera, fowl or bird pox, chlamydiosis, tuberculosis, mycoplasmosis, pullorum disease and fowl typhoid). If affected by or exposed to such diseases they may be imported only by special permit issued by the Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

§ 3.114. Records, reports and inspection.

(a) The Commonwealth consignee shall maintain a complete record of all imports for a twelve month period. The complete record shall include the following:

- (1) Date import received.
- (2) Name and address of out-of-state consignor.

(b) The consignor and consignee shall promptly report evidence of illness (such as unusual mortality, incoordination or respiratory symptoms) to the Bureau. Additionally, evidence of such illness in other birds, poultry or fowl directly or indirectly exposed to the imports shall also be promptly reported to the Bureau.

(c) It shall be the duty of Bureau agents to periodically inspect imports, poultry, birds or fowl exposed to them, and the premises, including import records, for compliance with Commonwealth health rules and regulations.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS**§ 3.115. Temporary imports for shows, exhibitions and displays: Health Certificate.**

(a) Imports for shows, exhibitions or displays of less than ten days duration, with immediate return to state or origin must be accompanied by a properly completed, owner endorsed, health certificate.

(b) The contents of the health certificate shall include the following:

- (1) Name and location of the show.
- (2) Name, address and telephone number of the owner.

(3) The following additional information as applied to the particular types shall include the following:

(i) Chickens, turkeys, and guinea fowl or other fowl considered a pullorum hazard by the Director:

(ii) The health certificate must verify participation in an official pullorum-typhoid eradication program by either an attached state pullorum blood test report for all birds in the flock over five months of age within the twelve months preceding the first day of the show; or an attached state pullorum blood test report for the individual birds offered for exhibit within thirty days preceding the first day of the show or properly completed NPIP Form 15.

(iii) Pigeons, ornamental pheasants, canaries and other pet, wild or semi-wild birds, game or water fowl, (poultry excluded): General description of entries provided with a statement that birds imported from foreign countries during the three week period immediately preceding the first day of the show are not included in the entry.

(c) A statement that they and their flock of origin are free of evidence of contagious diseases.

(d) An endorsement signed and dated by the owner that the certificate is a true and accurate statement.

§ 3.116. Commercial, backyard, or exhibition types of poultry, water and game fowl and their hatching eggs.

(a) Imports shall be only from flocks classified as pullorum-typhoid clean or free under the provisions of Chapters 15 of this Title (relating to pullorum disease), 89 of this Title (relating to turkey and poultry improvement plans) and 91 of this Title (relating to prevention, control, and eradication of pullorum disease), or a Bureau approved equivalent disease control program of another state.

(b) The annual pullorum blood test requirements for water fowl (such as ducks and geese and game fowl, such as pheasants, quail, guinea fowl) and their hatching eggs, may be waived on written request to the Bureau if they originate from geographical regions, flocks and hatcheries with a history of freedom from pullorum disease and fowl typhoid.

§ 3.117. Pet, wild, or semi-wild types of birds, and their hatching eggs.

Birds (such as parrots, parakeets, finches, canaries, mynahs), wild or semi-wild fowl for domestication, confinement or sale as pets or for zoological or

menagerie collections, and their hatching eggs, may be imported provided the out-of-state consignor shall mail a copy of the shipping invoice to the Bureau Director no later than 14 days after export. An acceptable substitute for separate invoices for each consignee shall be a single report mailed to the Director by the consignor listing all exports to the Commonwealth during, but not exceeding, the most recent 14-day period. The list shall contain the following information:

- (1) Names and addresses of all Commonwealth consignees.
- (2) A summary of the number and types of birds or fowl shipped to each consignee.
- (3) The date of each shipment.

VIOLATION OF IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

§ 3.118. Refusal or condemnation of imports.

Shipments in violation of importation requirements of this subchapter, and all other birds, poultry, or fowl exposed to them may be condemned by the Bureau without indemnity.

§ 3.119. Quarantine.

Quarantine powers as provided in the Act of 1929, April 17, P.L. 533, sections 4, 5 and 6 (3 P.S. § 344 *et seq.*), may be enforced; as well as other penalties provided in the enabling statute.

Subchapter F. IMPORTATION OF SHEEP

Sec.

- 3.121. Approved Interstate Health Certificate required.
- 3.122. Sheep for slaughter only.
- 3.123. Dipping requirements.
- 3.124. Vehicular sanitation.

Cross References

This Subchapter cited in 7 Pa. Code § 5.71 (relating to entry of animals into this Commonwealth).

§ 3.121. Approved Interstate Health Certificate required.

Sheep imported into this Commonwealth shall be accompanied by an approved interstate health certificate, which shall include a statement that the flock of origin was inspected and found free from symptoms of scabies or any other infectious or contagious disease. The certificate must also meet the requirements of § 3.3 of this Title (relating to requirements for importation).

§ 3.122. Sheep for slaughter only.

(a) Apparently healthy sheep may be imported into this Commonwealth for the purpose of immediate slaughter when consigned directly to a Bureau approved public livestock marketing agency or to a slaughtering establishment or center that is approved by the Bureau or APHIS—USDA.

(b) Such sheep shall be accompanied by a waybill or owner-shipper certificate marked "For Immediate Slaughter", and shall be slaughtered within ten days after arrival at their destination unless the ten day period is extended by special permit from the Bureau.

§ 3.123. Dipping requirements.

(a) Sheep intended for purposes other than immediate slaughter that have been handled in stockyards, stockpens or other premises in public use for livestock shall not be imported into this Commonwealth until they have been dipped in accordance with the regulations specified by APHIS—USDA. Such animals shall be accompanied while in transit by a certificate certifying such dippings.

(b) Sheep which have not been handled in public stockyards, stockpens or other premises in public use shall, upon arrival, be unloaded directly from the conveyance into cleaned and disinfected areas.

§ 3.124. Vehicular sanitation.

Vehicular Sanitation shall meet the requirements set forth in § 3.6 of this Title (relating to vehicular sanitation).

Subchapter G. IMPORTATION OF SWINE**Sec.**

- 3.131. Interstate Health Certificate for breeding and feeding swine.
- 3.132. Swine for immediate slaughter.
- 3.133. Garbage fed swine.
- 3.134. Swine in interstate traffic.
- 3.135. Brucellosis requirements.
- 3.136. Feeder swine.
- 3.137. Areas under quarantine.
- 3.138. Use of hog cholera virus prohibited.

§ 3.131. Interstate Health Certificate for breeding and feeding swine.

All swine imported into this Commonwealth for breeding or feeding purposes shall be accompanied by an official health certificate which meets

the requirements set forth in § 3.3 of this Title (relating to requirements for importation).

Cross References

This section cited in 7 Pa. Code § 5.61 (relating to entry of swine into this Commonwealth).

§ 3.132. Swine for immediate slaughter.

Swine may be imported for immediate slaughter without a certificate of health, provided they are consigned directly to a public livestock marketing agency or to a slaughtering establishment or center that is approved and designated by the Bureau or APHIS—USDA.

Cross References

This section cited in 7 Pa. Code § 5.61 (relating to entry of swine into this Commonwealth).

§ 3.133. Garbage fed swine.

Swine that have been fed garbage shall not be imported into this Commonwealth unless they come directly from a piggery which is licensed by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin to engage in the business of feeding garbage. The license number shall be included on the Interstate Health Certificate.

Cross References

This section cited in 7 Pa. Code § 5.61 (relating to entry of swine into this Commonwealth).

§ 3.134. Swine in interstate traffic.

Swine in interstate traffic to points outside this Commonwealth shall be subject to the regulations of the state of destination and APHIS—USDA.

Cross References

This section cited in 7 Pa. Code § 5.61 (relating to entry of swine into this Commonwealth).

§ 3.135. Brucellosis requirements.

(a) All breeding swine over six months of age must originate from a validated herd or be negative to a brucellosis test within 30 days of entry into this Commonwealth. The validated herd number of negative test date must be shown on the approved health certificate.

(b) Exhibition breeding swine over six months of age must originate from a validated herd or be negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 180 days of closing date of exhibition.

(c) Exhibition breeding swine to be sold following exhibition and over six months of age on date of sale, must originate from a validated herd or be negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 30 days of date of sale.

§ 3.136. Feeder swine.

Brucellosis test is not required. Feeder swine must be individually ear tagged and identified to their origin at the time the Interstate Health Certificate is signed. Tag series must be listed on the approved certificate.

§ 3.137. Areas under quarantine.

Prior permission by telephone or letter must be obtained from the Director of the Bureau for all swine originating from other than Phase IV or hog cholera free areas. No swine will be accepted from areas under State-Federal quarantine for hog cholera or other infectious or contagious disease.

§ 3.133. Use of Hog Cholera virus prohibited.

Use of any type of hog cholera virus is prohibited. No swine receiving hog cholera vaccine of any type are eligible for entry into this Commonwealth.

Subchapter H. IMPORTATION OF WILD ANIMALS

Sec.

3.141. Conditions for importing.

3.142. Approved health certificate required.

§ 3.141. Conditions for importing.

Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into this Commonwealth, provided that a report of the number of

and species of the imported animals is made to the Director within ten days and that immediate opportunity for examination is offered a representative of the Bureau to determine the health status of the animals.

§ 3.142. Approved Health Certificate required.

(a) Animals imported into this Commonwealth for game preserves shall be accompanied by an Interstate Health Certificate from the state of origin listing the ear tag or tattoo, description, number of animals and date shipped. A copy of the approved certificate shall be forwarded promptly to the Pennsylvania Bureau.

(b) A prior permit must be obtained from the Director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry for all feral swine imported into this Commonwealth.

(c) All sheep imported for game preserves, if from other than scabies-free areas, must be accompanied by an approved dipping slip. The dipping date shall not be more than ten days prior to arrival at the Commonwealth destination.

PUERTO RICO
HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING THE ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. Whenever the laws and regulations of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico pertaining to health requirements for livestock and poultry are more restrictive than those of the Federal Government, the laws and regulations of the Commonwealth shall take precedence and, when the laws and regulations of the Federal Government are more restrictive, the Federal laws and regulations shall take precedence.

2. No animal or fowl that is affected with or has been exposed to an infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or which originated in an area quarantined by a Territory, State or the Federal Government because of such disease shall be permitted to be introduced in Puerto Rico.

3. All animals introduced into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be accompanied by an accredited certificate stating that the animal was examined immediately before its shipment by a Federal or State Veterinarian of the state of origin and that the same was free of screwworms.

In the case of animals coming from areas quarantined for or where the screwworms are known to exist, the certificate shall also indicate that animals have been treated with an insecticide accepted or approved for such purposes by the USDA, the name of the specific insecticide used and the treatment performed.

4. Each animal or fowl must be accompanied by a certificate issued and endorsed within 30 days of the date of shipment and it shall contain:

(a) an accurate description of the animals or fowl, including individual identification number, age, sex, breed, tattoos and ear notches, as appropriate.

(b) the date and results of laboratory or other tests and name of the laboratory or person conducting the test.

- (c) date of vaccination and vaccines used.
- (d) the name and address of the consignee, consignor, origin and destination.
- (e) a statement that the animals are free from symptoms or infectious, contagious or communicable disease and exposure thereto.
- (f) statements required elsewhere in this summary pertaining to specific species of animals.

5. Accredited veterinarians, or veterinarians employed by the State, or by the Animal Health Division may issue certificates. Certificates must be endorsed by the Chief, Livestock Health Officer, or by the Veterinarian in Charge of the state of origin before shipment.

6. All livestock and poultry may be quarantined immediately after entry into Puerto Rico, and submitted to such tests as directed by the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture.

7. Livestock and poultry found in an unhealthy condition upon arrival or during quarantine shall be destroyed without any compensation.

8. Livestock and poultry which are not accompanied by certificates issued, endorsed and containing the information required by the importation regulations, or not released by a veterinarian of the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture or the U.S. Department of Agriculture, shall not be permitted to leave the custody of the carrier.

I. Brucellosis

(a) Dairy and Beef Cattle:

1. Shall originated from Certified Brucellosis Free herds or,
2. qualified negative herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis, the last test of which was made within twelve (12) months prior to the date of shipment and no reactors disclosed.
3. All dairy or beef cattle over 18 months of age, regardless of their vaccination status, shall

have been completely negative to a test for brucellosis within thirty (30 days) prior to the date of shipment.

4. The brucellosis test required shall be the "brucellosis card test" or any other which may be acceptable to the Department of Agriculture of Puerto Rico.

- (b) All test for Brucellosis shall be conducted in a:
 1. State-Federal laboratory,
 2. Laboratory operated by the State Government of the state of origin,
 3. a laboratory operated or supervised by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

II. Tuberculosis

Dairy and beef cattle:

Shall originate in Accredited Tuberculosis Free herds or in qualified negative herds in accredited areas. All cattle more than three (3) months of age must pass a negative test within 30 days prior to the date of shipment.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Horses, mules and asses shall be vaccinated against viral encephalitis with bivalent vaccines within six (6) months prior to the date of shipment. All equidae be accompanied by an accredited certificate stating that the animal has passed a negative test for Equine Infectious Anemia within six (6) months prior to the introduction into Puerto Rico and said test shall be performed in a laboratory accredited by the USDA. Certificate shall indicate in addition to the results of the test, the date performed and name and address of laboratory.

SWINE

All swine entering the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they come from a certified brucellosis free herd and were negative to a blood agglutination test for brucellosis within 30 days prior to the date of shipment; that they come from an

officially certified hog cholera free State; that they have not been vaccinated with any type of anti-hog-cholera vaccine, nor with anti-hog-cholera serum; and have not been fed raw garbage. All hogs entering the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall, upon arrival, be placed under quarantine and completely isolated from other swine on the premises of the consignee for a period of not less than 30 days. They shall be retested for brucellosis after 30 days following the date of arrival by a veterinarian employed by the Department of Agriculture of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or of the United States Department of Agriculture.

SHEEP

All sheep must originate in a Certified Brucellosis Free herd, and shall have been negative to a test for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis within 30 days prior to the date of shipment.

The health certificate shall state that the sheep have not been exposed to scrapie and aren't the progeny of scrapie infected sheep. It must also state that sheep shall have been dipped within 15 days prior to the date of shipment in a solution prescribed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and under the supervision of a State or Federal inspector.

GOATS

Must originate in a Certified Brucellosis Free herd and shall have been negative to a test for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis within (30) days prior to the date of shipment.

POULTRY

Poultry is defined as chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, pea fowl, pigeons, doves, quail, partridges and pheasants.

Shipments of hatching eggs, newly hatched chicks or other poultry under five months of age shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the National Poultry (or Turkey)

Improvement Association stating that the flocks of origin are classified as "U.S. Pullorum Clean" and US Mycoplasma gallisepticum tested".

All fowl over five months of age not originating in flocks under any of the two national improvement association afore-mentioned must be accompanied by health certificates signed by an authorized livestock sanitary official in the state, territory or possession of the United States from which the shipment comes, stating that the fowl have passed a negative blood test for pullorum disease, fowl typhoid, and mycoplasma gallisepticum within 30 days prior to the date of arrival in Puerto Rico and further stating that they were found free of evidence of any other infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and that they were not exposed to any such disease during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement. All fowl shall in addition meet all other requirements set forth in the "General" section of this Summary.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Requirements ennumerated under the "General" section of this Summary shall be met, providing that the inspection shall be made immediately before shipment and the certificate specifically should state that the birds were found free of Psittacosis or Ornithosis.

DOGS AND CATS

The certificate shall state that the animals do not originate in an area quarantined for rabies.

All dogs and cats more than eight (8) weeks of age shall be vaccinated against rabies within six (6) months prior to the date of shipment, and shall be identified with proper identification tags and accompanied by a certificate of vaccination against rabies.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on January 27, 1976 by Antonio González Chapel, Secretary of Agriculture, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

(c) date of vaccination and vacci-
(d) the

For Rhode Island Import
Requirements Contact

Dr. T. J. Grennan, Jr.
Chief, Div. of Animal and Dairy Industry
Room 207 Health Building
Davis Street
Providence, RI 02908
A.C.401 277-3047

SOUTH CAROLINA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

All animals for any purposes whether domestic or wild must be in compliance with the U. S. Department of Agriculture interstate regulations.

All inspections must be made by an accredited veterinarian or a veterinarian employed by the State of origin or the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Health Certificate shall mean an official certificate of health made on an official form from the State of origin or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture issued by a veterinarian in the employment of that Department or the State of origin or an accredited veterinarian.

The health certificate shall give the complete name and address of the consignee, the name and address of the consignor, and a complete description of the livestock covered, giving age, sex, and breed and other permanent means of identification.

The health certificate shall contain the statement that the animal or animals have been examined and are found to be free from the symptoms of an infectious, contagious or communicable disease or exposure thereto. In addition, specific tests or other requirements as may be noted hereafter must be included.

The health certificate shall be signed by the issuing veterinarian and approved by the official livestock health official of the State of origin.

A copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded to The State Veterinarian, P. O. Box 1771, Columbia, S. C. 29202. Phone (803) 788-2260.

CATTLE

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes shall be individually identified and accompanied by an official health certificate.

Brucellosis - Cattle may enter without further test if they move directly from a certified herd (provided certification number and date of last herd test is listed on the certificate) or directly from an established herd in a certified free state provided in both cases the animals do not pass through any dealer, stockyard, or other concentration point.

Steers, animals under six (6) months of age, or official vaccinates under twenty (20) months of age from non-quarantined herds or areas may enter without further test.

All other cattle from non-quarantined herds or areas may enter provided they are negative to a brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

Tuberculosis - Cattle may enter without further test directly from an accredited herd provided the certificate shows accredited herd number and date of last full herd test.

All other cattle from non-quarantined herds or areas may enter provided they are negative to an official tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

Fever Tick or Scabies - No cattle infested with or exposed to either fever ticks or scabies shall be imported into the State for any purpose.

Cattle for immediate slaughter from non-quarantined herds or areas which are apparently free of infectious or contagious disease may be shipped directly to an approved stockyard or slaughter establishment provided they are slaughtered within ten (10) days.

SWINE

Swine for feeding and breeding purposes shall be individually identified and accompanied by an official health certificate.

Swine for immediate slaughter from non-quarantined herds or areas which are apparently free of infectious or contagious disease may be shipped directly to an approved stockyard or slaughter establishment provided they are slaughtered within ten (10) days.

EQUINE

Horses, mules and asses may be imported into the State when accompanied by an approved health certificate certifying the animal or animals are free from evidence of an infectious, contagious or communicable disease or exposure thereto.

All equine must be negative to an official test for equine infectious anemia within six (6) months prior to entry.

SHEEP

Sheep for feeding and breeding purposes shall be accompanied by an official health certificate and shall include report of inspection indicating that they are not infected with, exposed to or from a flock or area under quarantine for scabies, scrapie, bluetongue or any other infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

Sheep for immediate slaughter from non-quarantined flocks or areas which are apparently free of infectious or contagious disease may be shipped directly to an approved stockyard or slaughter establishment provided they are slaughtered within ten (10) days.

GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes shall be accompanied by an official health certificate containing a record of a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to importation.

Goats for immediate slaughter from non-quarantined herds or areas which are apparently free of infectious or contagious disease may be shipped directly to an approved stockyard or slaughter establishment provided they are slaughtered within ten (10) days.

POULTRY

Poultry for purposes other than for immediate slaughter shall not be imported into this State unless they originate in flocks under the supervision of the pullorum control phase of the National Improvement Plan or the

flock has passed a negative blood test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the proper State Livestock Health Official within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

DOGS

All dogs to be transported or moved into this State for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an approved health certificate stating that the dog or dogs did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or any area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than twelve (12) months prior to shipment.

CATS

Must be accompanied by an approved health certificate.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate.

FUR BEARING AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate.

ZOO ANIMALS AND BIRDS

Shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate.

The foregoing summary for the State of South Carolina was reviewed and approved on January 21, 1976, by Dr. C. E. Boyd, Director, Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health Division, P. O. Box 1771, Columbia, South Carolina 29202. Phone (803) 788-2260. Additional information may be obtained from the preceding address.

SOUTH DAKOTA
HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

I. GENERAL

A. Relation to Federal Requirements

B. Who may Inspect

1. Licensed and accredited veterinarians of the state of origin.
2. Permits may be obtained from the Office of the Livestock Sanitary Board, AC 605-224-3321) Pierre, South Dakota. Only Veterinarians will be issued a permit number over the phone. Individuals needing a permit will have to write to the Livestock Sanitary Board, Anderson Building, Room 104, Pierre, South Dakota 57501.

C. Requirements for health certificates.

All livestock entering South Dakota must be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate. The certificate must show the name of the Consignor and the Consignee and their address. It must list the kind of livestock and description such as: sex, breed, age et cetera. Individual identification is required on all breeding cattle and all swine (except those for immediate slaughter). The health certificate must show the Special Permit Number when a permit is required. It must be legible and signed by a licensed, accredited veterinarian of the state of origin. One copy must accompany the livestock and one copy must be approved by the Chief Livestock Official of the state of origin and forwarded to the Office of the Livestock Sanitary Board within 10 days of the date of issue. No livestock which is affected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease can be legally imported into South Dakota.

II. BREEDING CATTLE

A. Brucellosis

Female cattle over six (6) months of age must be either negative to the agglutination test within 30 days just prior to entry or an official vaccinate. Females of the beef breeds which are official vaccinates and over 24 months of age and females of the dairy breeds which are official vaccinates and over 20 months of age must be negative to the Brucellosis test within 30 days prior to their being imported.

Bulls over six (6) months of age must be negative to the Brucellosis test.

FEEDER CATTLE

A special permit may be obtained from the Office of the Livestock Sanitary Board to import feeder heifers under twenty (20) months of age, without a brucellosis test) if consigned to a feedlot and fed out for slaughter only.

B. Tuberculosis

All cattle must be either negative to the Tuberculosis test within 30 days prior to entry or originate in a herd not under quarantine in a modified-accredited T.B. area.

C. Other Diseases

No cattle may enter if affected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

D. Other Movements.

A special permit must be secured in order to import baby calves into South Dakota. This permit allows the South Dakota resident to import calves for his own use and are to be transported in his own vehicle. Baby calves are 4 months of age and under.

Each year from April 1 to October 1, all cattle imported into South Dakota from south of a line along the north border of California, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri must first secure a permit to do so. These cattle must be dipped or box sprayed using an approved dip, approved for treating or preventing screwworm, under the supervision of a state, federal or licensed-accredited veterinarian from the state of origin. This treatment must be done within 10 days prior to importation.

Anyone who intends to or causes cattle to be imported into South Dakota from a state which has CATTLE SCAB reported in the past twelve (12) MONTHS, may do so, provided: (1) Special Permit is secured prior to the movement, (2) the cattle are dipped or box sprayed within 10 days prior to importation into South Dakota with a solution approved for the treatment of cattle scab. Only cattle consigned direct to a slaughter establishment are exempt from the dipping requirements.

III. HORSES

A. Health Certificate

B. Must be free from any infectious, contagious or communicable disease

C. Must be negative to the Coggins test within past 12 months.

IV. SWINE

- A. Health Certificate.
- B. Permit required on all swine except those consigned direct to slaughter.
- C. Individual identification (ear tags) on all swine except those consigned direct to slaughter.
- D. All breeding swine must be negative to the brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry, unless originating in a Validated Herd or Area. Herd validation number to be recorded on the certificate.

V. SHEEP

- A. All sheep entering South Dakota except those for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a health certificate and special permit prior to importation.
- B. Sheep originating in states where sheep scab has been diagnosed within the past twelve (12) months, must be dipped in an approved dip within 10 days just prior to entry. Only those sheep consigned direct to slaughter need not be dipped.

VI. GOATS

Same as Sheep and must be negative to the Brucellosis test within 30 days prior to importation.

VII. POULTRY

- A. No poultry affected with or exposed to any disease may be imported.
- B. Apparently healthy poultry may be imported for slaughter with no other requirements.
- C. Turkeys under 4 months of age and turkey hatching eggs may be imported if they originated in flocks or are distributed from hatcheries participating in the NTIP or are operating under the disease control agency of the state of origin and are classified as U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or of a comparable status.
- D. Chickens and other domesticated fowl under five (5) months of age (and hatching eggs) may be imported in to South Dakota if they originate in flocks or are distributed from hatcheries operating under NPIP or the disease control agency and are classified Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or are of a comparable status.
- E. Turkeys over four (4) months of age and chickens and other domesticated fowl over five (5) months of age may enter South Dakota if accompanied by an official health certificate which certifies that the birds do originate in Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Flocks or are of a comparable status and further, are not affected

with nor have been exposed to any other infectious or contagious disease.

VIII. DOGS AND CATS

- A. Health Certificate.
- B. If over three (3) months of age must have been vaccinated for Rabies within the past year.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 1, 1976, by Dr. M.D. Mitchell, State Veterinarian of South Dakota.

M.D. Mitchell

TENNESSEE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I GENERAL

1. No animal, including poultry and birds of any species, that is affected with or that has been exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Tennessee; except that animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture may be moved to immediate slaughter.

2. Who may inspect: Accredited veterinarians who are approved by the State Veterinarian of Tennessee, and veterinarians in the employ of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

3. A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by air mail, or the most rapid means available, to the State Veterinarian of Tennessee.

4. All domestic animals, except poultry, imported into Tennessee shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the animals.

5. Domestic animals entering the State of Tennessee without proper health certificate shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by the State Veterinarian.

6. All animals entering the State of Tennessee shall meet Federal requirements for interstate movement in addition to specific requirements set forth herein.

SECTION II OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES

1. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of destination, accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the State of origin, and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin, or an equivalent form from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and issued by an accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of origin, and the proper official of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

2. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignors, the origin of the animals, and final destination of the animals, the consignee's address with an accurate description or identification of the livestock and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved, including results of required tests as well as dates of vaccination, if any. Health certificates shall be void 30 days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Tennessee, unless otherwise specifically authorized in writing.

3. All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement into Tennessee shall be made in either (1) State or Federal laboratories; (2) laboratories approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of origin; or (3) commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and approved by the State of origin.

SECTION III DUTIES OF CARRIERS

1. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the State of Tennessee or through the State except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

2. All railway cars, trucks and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

3. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible, for the transportation of livestock into Tennessee.

SECTION IV DOMESTIC ANIMALS

General rules under Sections I, II, and III apply to all subsequent sections.

SECTION V CATTLE

Brucellosis

1. All cattle moved into Tennessee, except as exempted below shall:

(Tennessee)

- a. Be individually identified by eartag, tattoo, brand, or other permanent means.
 - b. Be accompanied by a valid health certificate which includes the brucellosis status of the farm and area of origin.
 - c. Be negative to an official test for brucellosis within 30 days of entry.
2. Feeding or breeding cattle originating from noncertified States or areas.
 - a. Certified brucellosis-free herds - No restrictions. Certificate number shall be indicated on the official health certificate.
 - b. Other herds - Two negative tests for brucellosis at least 30 days apart and no more than 60 days apart; or negative complete herd test within 12 months plus a negative test of individuals moved within 30 days of movement.
3. The following are exempted from health certificate requirement (1.b.) above:
 - a. Cattle assembled in an approved market in another State and consigned to an approved market in Tennessee, accompanied by a certificate of negative test for brucellosis.
4. The following are exempted from the test requirements (1.c.) above:
 - a. Calves under 6 months of age.
 - b. Steers and spayed heifers.
 - c. Official vaccinates under 24 months of age for beef breeds or 20 months of age for dairy breeds.
 - d. Cattle originating from a certified brucellosis-free herd.
5. The following are exempted from both (1.b. and 1.c.) above:
 - a. Cattle consigned from a farm of origin to an approved market in Tennessee for sale, and
 - b. Cattle consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment and accompanied by a waybill or owner-shipper statement.

(Tennessee)

Tuberculosis

1. Cattle originating from accredited tuberculosis-free herds or areas or herds in modified accredited areas which have not been under quarantine for tuberculosis for at least one (1) year may enter Tennessee without test.
2. Cattle which do not meet requirements of number one (1.) above may enter Tennessee provided they are negative to official test for tuberculosis within 30 days of movement, and do not originate in a herd that is under quarantine.

Scabies

1. Cattle which are known to be infested with or exposed to psoroptic scabies or cattle originating in any area which is under State or Federal quarantine for psoroptic scabies may enter Tennessee only under the following conditions:
 - a. Said cattle shall meet all requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture.
 - b. Cattle consigned to a State or Federal inspected slaughterhouse shall be moved in a sealed vehicle direct from point of origin to slaughterhouse.
 - c. All such cattle except those consigned direct to slaughter shall be treated for scabies by a method and with a material currently approved by Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, within 10 days of movement.

SECTION VI HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

1. Horses or other equidae imported into Tennessee shall be free of infectious diseases and shall be accompanied by an official health certificate.
2. Horses or other equidae imported into Tennessee from a State or area where Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has been diagnosed in equines shall be accompanied by proof of vaccination for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis at least 14 days prior to movement.
3. All horses or other equidae more than 6 months of age imported into Tennessee shall be accompanied by evidence of a negative agar gel immunodiffusion test for equine infectious anemia performed not more than 6 months prior to entry.

(Tennessee)

4. EIA-AGID test required under (3) may be waived for equines moved from farm premises in other States to a market or assembly point approved by the Tennessee State Veterinarian and the USDA-APHIS-VS, District Veterinarian for Tennessee provided:
 - a. All imported equines more than 6 months of age are marked on the left loin or hip with the letter "S" at least 3 inches by 3 inches in size, in red oilbase paint, and consigned to a State or federally approved slaughterhouse, or
 - b. Have a blood sample for equine infectious anemia testing taken before leaving the market premise by an approved, accredited veterinarian. This sampling is to be done at owner's expense.
5. Each approved market operator shall agree to keep adequate records so that EIA-infected horses may be readily traced and properly dealt with. Each market operator also shall agree to carry out an adequate program of insect control throughout the market premises.

SECTION VII SWINE

1. All classes of swine, except those consigned directly to slaughter, must be accompanied by a valid health certificate, issued by an accredited veterinarian.
2. Slaughter swine must be accompanied by a waybill or owner-shipper statement.
3. Feeder and breeder swine shall be individually identified to farm of origin (where the swine were born, and which has not been used to assemble, buy or sell swine brought in from another source), by ear tag or other approved means.
4. Feeder and breeder swine shall be maintained in quarantine, on one premise, without exposure to other swine, for 30 days after entering the State.
5. No feeder swine shall be imported from any State where hog cholera is known to exist, or where any portion of the State is under State or Federal quarantine for hog cholera.
6. No breeder swine shall be imported from any State where hog cholera is known to exist, or where any portion of the State is under State or Federal quarantine, except by permission of the State Veterinarian.

(Tennessee)

7. No slaughter swine shall be imported from any county where any part of the county is under State or Federal quarantine.

SECTION VIII SHEEP

SAME AS THE FEDERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF SHEEP INTERSTATE, PART 74, TITLE 9, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

SECTION IX GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Tennessee provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing they come from a certified brucellosis herd, and are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable diseases. Health certificate shall give full description of each animal.

Goats for immediate slaughter: Apparently health goats may be moved into Tennessee when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment which is under State or Federal meat inspection.

SECTION X POULTRY

1. No live poultry or hatching eggs shall be imported into Tennessee except those which originate in pullorum-typhoid clean flocks or their equivalent. Said flocks shall be so classified by virtue of their participation in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, the National Turkey Improvement Plan, or equivalent disease control program.
2. Poultry entering the State for exhibition which do not meet Item on (1.) may qualify by being in apparent good health and by having a negative blood agglutination test for pullorum disease within 30 days of entering the State.
3. Item on (1.) shall not apply to poultry consigned directly to slaughter.

SECTION XI DOGS

All dogs to be transported or moved into Tennessee for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by a health certificate stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate from an area under quarantine for rabies, or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than 12 months prior to shipment.

(Tennessee)

SECTION XII WILD ANIMALS

Consult Tennessee Game and Fish Commission, Chief of Game Management, P.O. Box 40747, Melrose Station, Nashville, Tennessee 37204, for importation requirements.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 4, 1976, by Dr. John R. Ragan, State Veterinarian, Nashville, Tennessee.

TEXAS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

I. GENERAL

A. WHO MAY INSPECT

Accredited veterinarians, veterinarians employed by the state of origin or by Veterinary Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, EXCEPT that scabies inspection and dipping certificates covering sheep and cattle must be issued by regularly employed scabies inspector of the state of origin, or of the United States Veterinary Services. Cattle, horses, mules, jacks, jennets from fever tick quarantined areas must be certified to as being free of fever ticks and exposure by regularly employed State or Federal Inspectors.

B. PERMIT

Requests for permits shall be directed to the Texas Animal Health Commission, 1020 Sam Houston State Office Building, Austin, Texas 78701, Telephone No. Area Code 512, 475-6488, and shall contain the following:

1. number and kind of animals;
2. origin of shipment;
3. proposed date of shipment;
4. destination of shipment;
5. name and address of consignor and consignee;
6. method of transportation.

Permits shall be issued upon the condition that the consignee, owner, or purchaser hold the imported livestock upon arrival in this State, pending compliance with the provisions of the permit. Animals are not to be diverted enroute.

All permits shall be void fifteen days after issuance.

No animals, poultry or birds affected with or recently

exposed to infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originate in quarantined areas shall be moved into Texas without written permission from the Texas Animal Health Commission.

C. OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES

All livestock entering Texas from any state, territory, or foreign country must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by or recognized by the Texas Animal Health Commission, except animals or poultry approved for interstate shipment for immediate slaughter by the Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Official Health Certificates must be issued within ten (10) days prior to the date the shipment enters the State of Texas.

II. CATTLE

A. BRUCELLOSIS

All cattle entering Texas must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing individual identification by ear tag, fire brand, tattoo number, or other approved method of identification, and must comply with one of the following provisions:

All breeding cattle eighteen (18) months of age and over will be required to be brucellosis tested within thirty (30) days prior to entry into the State of Texas except:

1. Calves under six (6) months of age;
2. Steers and spayed heifers;
3. Official yaccinates under twenty (20) months of age for beef breeds or twenty (20) months of age for dairy breeds;
4. Cattle originating from a Certified Brucellosis Free Herd or Area;
5. Cattle consigned from a private premise to an approved slaughter establishment for immediate

slaughter provided accompanied by an official health certificate or a waybill;

6. Cattle from a livestock market consigned to an approved slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by and individually identified on an ADE 1-27.

Other exceptions are as follows:

1. Breeding cattle eighteen months of age and over consigned to an approved livestock market in the State of Texas may enter without test if accompanied by a waybill or Official Health Certificate. Cattle will be quarantined upon arrival and tested prior to sale.
2. Breeding cattle eighteen months of age and over consigned to a private premise in the State of Texas without test provided accompanied by an Official Health Certificate and a written permit issued from the office of the Texas Animal Health Commission. All such cattle will be quarantined upon arrival and brucellosis tested within thirty (30) days.

If brucellosis reactors are disclosed after arrival at a livestock auction in the State of Texas, reactors will be identified and consigned for immediate slaughter. The exposed animals in the shipment will be consigned either to slaughter, to an approved quarantined feedlot or allowed to return to the state of origin if approval is granted by such state.

All cattle entering the State of Texas must be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate and individually identified. A waybill is acceptable only under circumstances enumerated above and must provide the following information:

- (a) name and address of owner or shipper;
- (b) point of origin;
- (c) number and type animals covered by waybill, memorandum, or certificate;
- (d) purpose for which they are being moved;
- (e) destination of animals.

Cattle originating in herds known to be affected with

brucellosis in any area and cattle originating in herds of unknown status in any Non-Certified Area, when accompanied by a shipping permit as defined in Sub-section 78.1 (r), Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, may enter directly to a Federally inspected or specifically approved slaughtering establishment as defined above or to an approved quarantined feedlot. Cattle from an approved quarantined feedlot may be consigned on a shipping permit giving individual identification to an approved market for sale to immediate slaughter.

ALL BRUCELLOSIS TESTS OF CATTLE SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY STATE OR FEDERAL LABORATORIES OR LABORATORIES APPROVED BY OFFICIAL OF STATE OF ORIGIN.

B. TUBERCULOSIS

1. Cattle from Accredited Tuberculosis Free Herds may enter without tuberculin test if accompanied by health certificate showing Tuberculosis Free Herd Certificate Number.
2. Cattle which originate in Non-Quarantined Herds in Modified-Accredited Tuberculosis Area may enter without tuberculin test.
3. All cattle, except steers, from a Non-Accredited Tuberculosis Area, except consignments direct to a slaughtering establishment or an approved quarantined feedlot, must enter under permit to be quarantined upon arrival and tuberculin tested at owner's expense within five (5) days.

C. SCABIES, FEVER TICKS

1. Fever Ticks

Cattle originating in fever tick quarantined areas must, in addition to other requirements, be accompanied by a certificate issued by a regularly employed State or Federal Inspector showing animals to be shipped free of infestation and exposure and dipped under supervision in recognized dipping solution immediately prior to shipment, and transported in clean and disinfected trucks, railroad cars, or other vehicles.

2. Scabies

Cattle originating in scabies quarantined areas outside the State of Texas must, in addition to other requirements, be accompanied by a permit from the Texas Animal Health Commission and an official health certificate certifying that herd of origin has been inspected and declared free of scabies or exposure thereto and that cattle have been officially dipped in Toxaphene or Lime and Sulphur under supervision of State or Federal employed personnel within ten (10) days prior to shipment, and transported in clean and disinfected trucks, railroad cars, or other vehicles.

Slaughter cattle originating in a quarantined area will be required to be accompanied by an official health certificate or a certificate issued by a State or Federal Livestock Inspector showing "Freedom from Scabies", in addition to a permit issued from the office of the Texas Animal Health Commission.

D. SCREWORMS

All animals presented for entry into Texas from any area in which the screwworm is known to exist must be free of screwworms and screwworm fly eggs; wounds (infested or noninfested) must be treated with Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Service, United States Department of Agriculture approved screwworm killer and fly repellent.

Animals for immediate slaughter shall be sprayed with 25 percent (one-fourth percent) CO-RAL spray, and wounds shall be treated with an approved screwworm killer and be free of worms. All other animals shall be sprayed with .5 percent KORLAN spray or .25 percent CO-RAL spray and wounds shall be treated with Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture approved remedy.

Lactating dairy animals and young animals under two (2) weeks of age are exempt from spraying requirements; however, their wounds shall be treated as above.

III. OTHER CATTLE MOVEMENTS

A. EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS AND SHOWS

An Official Health Certificate is required on all animals originating outside or inside the State of Texas entered in fairs and expositions for exhibition.

All cattle (nurse cattle included) are subject to general requirements for entry into Texas, EXCEPT:

1. Cattle subject to the brucellosis and tuberculosis tests must meet the general entry requirements.

All cattle entering Texas from other states must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing individual identification by ear tag, fire brand or tattoo number. In addition, all breeding cattle, eighteen (18) months of age and over must be brucellosis tested within thirty (30) days prior to exhibition except: (1) Official vaccinates under twenty (20) months of age for beef breeds or twenty (20) months of age for dairy breeds, and (2) cattle originating from a certified brucellosis free herd or area.

2. All cattle originating in Texas twenty-four (24) months of age or over must be tested within thirty (30) days prior to exhibition except: (1) Official vaccinates under twenty-four (24) months of age for beef breeds or twenty (20) months of age for dairy breeds and (2) cattle originating from a certified brucellosis free herd or area.
3. Animals that show any evidence of abnormal vaginal discharge will not be admitted, and all cows nearing calving time must be isolated.

IV. EQUINE (Equidae)

An Official Health Certificate is required for all equidae entering the State of Texas except as exempted below.

In addition to the health certificate, all horses, mules, asses, ponies, zebras and any other equidae must have a negative Agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) within twelve (12) months prior to entering Texas except as given below. Only test results from USDA approved laboratories are acceptable and the test document (VS Form 10-11 is recommended) must list the description of the equidae to include age, breed, color, sex, animal's name, and/or registration number (when applicable), and distinctive markings when present (brands, tattoos, scars, or blemishes). It must list owner's name, address, the animal's home premise and county, the name and address of the authorized individual collecting the test sample, and laboratory and individual conducting the test. The EIA test document shall list one horse only, and must accompany the health certificate.

Exceptions:

- A. Equidae consigned directly to an approved slaughtering establishment must be accompanied by a health certificate listing complete description and identification of the equidae as listed above or a prior permit issued by the Texas Animal Health Commission. (Phone Number - Area Code 512, 475-6488 and after 5:00 p.m. and weekends, Area Code 512, 443-9414.)
- B. Equidae consigned directly to an approved quarantined EIA holding facility (pen or pens) must be accompanied by a prior permit issued by the Texas Animal Health Commission. Equidae must be held there under quarantine until tested unless the animal or animals are permitted (on VS 1-27) from the quarantine EIA testing facility directly to slaughter. Slaughter equidae permitted (on VS 1-27) from a quarantined EIA holding facility must be individually identified by USDA MCI backtags or other approved individual identification. All equidae found to be reactors at these facilities must be permitted directly to slaughter. Equidae found to be positive (reactors) to the AGID test at a quarantined EIA holding facility are not subject to retest. Reactors must be identified by branding according to Texas Animal Health Commission

EIA regulations before permitting (on VS Form 1-27) to slaughter.

- C. Equidae entering Texas consigned to a country premise (farm, ranch, or stable) may enter on a health certificate listing complete description and identification as shown above and a permit, under quarantine, to be tested for EIA on arrival. Equidae found to be reactors upon arrival must be handled according to current Texas Animal Health Commission EIA regulations.
- D. Equidae may enter Texas when consigned directly to a veterinary hospital or clinic for treatment or for usual veterinary procedures when accompanied by a prior permit issued by the Texas Animal Health Commission. Following release by the veterinarian, equidae must be returned immediately to the state of origin by the most direct route.

All equidae entering Texas will be required to be vaccinated for Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE). The vaccination information must be stated on the health certificate giving date of vaccination and complete identification of the animal. If equidae are not vaccinated for Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE) prior to entry, a permit must be obtained from the Texas Animal Health Commission and equidae must be vaccinated upon arrival.

Equidae originating in a fever tick infested area, must be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized State or Federal Inspector showing them free of fever ticks infestation or exposure thereto and dipped in a recognized dipping solution. Dipping must be under supervision of a State or Federal Inspector immediately prior to shipment, and the equidae must be transported in clean and disinfected trucks, railroad cars, or other vehicles.

V. SWINE

- A. A permit must be obtained from the Texas Animal Health Commission for entry of all swine into Texas.
- B. Swine imported into Texas for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes must be accompanied by a health certificate certifying that:

1. Swine have not been fed garbage, either raw or cooked;
 2. Swine have not been exposed to hog cholera;
 3. All swine have been temperatured with the temperature recorded on the health certificate.
 4. Swine have been permanently identified (ear tag, ear notch or number tattoo).
- C. Swine consigned direct to an approved slaughter establishment must be accompanied by a health certificate or waybill, in addition to a permit from the office of the Texas Animal Health Commission.
- D. EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS AND SHOWS

All swine imported into Texas and originating within Texas must meet the general entry requirements.

VI. SHEEP

- A. A permit must be obtained from the Texas Animal Health Commission for entry of any sheep into Texas.
- B. Sheep to be slaughtered at recognized slaughtering plants are exempt from dipping requirements; however, a prior permit must be secured.
- C. In addition to a permit, sheep for other than slaughter purposes from a Free Area or a Non-Quarantined Area must be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate issued by an Accredited Veterinarian certifying to the health of the animals and a certificate issued by a regularly or duly appointed and acting sheep scabies inspector of the Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, certifying that the sheep shipped are free from scabies infestation and exposure thereto.
- D. Noninfested and unexposed sheep from eradication and quarantined areas either State or Federal may enter for other than slaughter purposes provided the sheep shipped are accompanied by a prior permit and an official health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian certifying to the health of the animals and a certificate issued by a regularly employed and duly appointed and acting

sheep scabies inspector of the Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, certifying that the sheep shipped are free from scabies infestation and exposure thereto; and that they have been dipped twice in .5 percent solution of emulsifiable Toxaphene. Dipping must be conducted from ten (10) to fourteen (14) days apart with the last dipping conducted within ten (10) days prior to entry into the State, or sheep may enter on one dipping within ten (10) days prior to entry to be quarantined and redipped in Texas in ten (10) to fourteen (14) days from initial dipping at designated dipping stations. (Choice of procedure and Texas dipping point must be designated at the time permit is requested.) Sheep consigned for immediate slaughter must comply with Paragraphs 1 and 2 above in addition to those regulations stated in Part 74, Sub-Chapter C, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

E. EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS AND SHOWS

All sheep imported into Texas must meet the general entry requirements.

Sheep originating in Texas intended for exhibition purposes, must be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian.

VII. GOATS

A. Milch Goats

Official health certificate showing negative tuberculin and brucellosis tests within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

B. Other Goats

Official Health Certificate.

C. EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS AND SHOWS

All goats imported into Texas and originating within Texas must meet the general entry requirements.

VIII. POULTRY

A. All poultry or domestic fowl shipped into the State

of Texas shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an Accredited Veterinarian on the day of shipment certifying that the poultry or domestic fowl have been inspected and are free of evidence of infectious or contagious disease and that the birds have not been vaccinated against Laryngotracheitis. The certificate must further state the birds have passed a negative test for pullorum and typhoid within thirty (30) days prior to shipment or that they originate from flocks which have met the pullorum-typhoid requirements of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or the National Turkey Improvement Plan.

- B. Poultry or domestic fowl consigned to slaughtering establishments maintaining Federal post-mortem inspection are exempt from the above requirements provided shipment is accompanied by a waybill indicating the plant of destination.

IX. DOGS, CATS AND EXOTIC ANIMALS

Official health certificate showing immunization against rabies within twelve (12) months prior to entry. Dogs under four (4) months of age are exempt from rabies vaccination.

UTAH

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Section 1. No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any communicable disease, or that originates from a quarantined area shall be shipped or in any manner, transported or moved into the State of Utah until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the Utah State Veterinarian, except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for Interstate shipment by the VS, APHIS, USDA for immediate slaughter.

A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the Utah State Veterinarian, Room B-45 State Capitol Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114.

PERMITS - Permits may be obtained from the State Veterinarian, Room B-45 State Capitol Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, telephone 801-533-6060 and 801-524-5010 or Dept. of Agriculture at 801-533-4106. In order to issue Permit numbers, we must know the Shipper, Receiver and number of animals to be shipped.

WHO MAY INSPECT AND ISSUE HEALTH CERTIFICATES - Accredited Licensed Veterinarians who are authorized by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the State of origin, and Veterinarians in the employ of the Veterinary Services, United States Department of Agriculture are the only individuals authorized to inspect livestock.

DUTIES OF CARRIERS

A. Owners and operators of railroads, truck, airplanes, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock, other animals or poultry into or within the State of Utah or through the State except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances used in the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry shall be maintained in a clean, sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock, other animals or poultry infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

D. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry should assure themselves that each consignment is prepared for shipment in keeping with the requirements of the State of Utah, and that it is certified on an official health certificate or by a permit issued by the State of Utah. Such health certificate and/or permit should be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.

CATTLE

All cattle entering Utah shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an accredited or approved veterinarian subject to the following requirements:

BRUCELLOSIS

I. Negative test for Brucellosis is required.

- A. All cattle from non-modified certified areas must have two negative tests for Brucellosis before being permitted to enter. The first negative test must be not more than six (6) months from date of entry, and from a negative herd. The second test not sooner than 30 days after the first negative test and not more than 30 days from date of entry.
- B. Cattle from a modified certified State or area must be tested negative for Brucellosis within 30 days prior to movement and be from a non-quarantined herd and individually identified. The health certificate must show this information.
- C. Brucellosis tests must be made by a State-Federal Laboratory or a recognized Laboratory.

II. Test for Brucellosis Not required:

- A. Cattle from certified Brucellosis free herd, certificate number to be entered on health certificate.
- B. Cattle from a certified Brucellosis free State, or area or County.
- C. Identified official vaccination (dairy, female) under 20 months of age; beef females, 24 months. Health certificate must show date of tattoo or vaccination tag number.
- D. Steers and spayed heifers.
- E. Cattle entering for immediate slaughter consigned to Federal or State-Federal Approved Yard, or recognized slaughtering establishment.

- III. IMPORTATION OF CALVES under two months of age into Utah - No calves under two months of age unless accompanied by dam, may be imported into Utah for distribution or resale, except those resold for immediate slaughter. However, permits are issued to Utah residents for the importation of such calves for their own use to be maintained in quarantine for at least 30 days. The quarantine remains in effect until the quarantined animals are inspected by a veterinarian 30 days or more following the date of importation. The name of the veterinarian who will make the inspection is given to the Department of Agriculture when the permit is requested and the veterinarian is notified by the department or State Veterinarian, and the owner should notify the veterinarian when the final inspection is ready. The inspecting veterinarian should make the examination no sooner than 30 days after importation and should reach an understanding relative to the cost of inspection. The inspection is to be made at the owner's expense.
- IV. BY PERMIT- Animals may enter by permit provided they are individually identified and Quarantined at the destination for inspection and a Brucellosis test at owner's expense when deemed necessary by the Inspector. Permit is valid for 15 days only.
- A. Beef cattle consigned to authorized feed yards.
 - B. All cattle not in conformance with I or II above.
- V. No cattle from herds under quarantine for Brucellosis will be allowed to enter except when consigned to a slaughtering establishment where recognized State or Federal Meat Inspection is maintained or by special permission granted by the Chief livestock sanitary official of the state of destination.
- VI. Vaccinated males - Not acceptable.

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Test is required: within 30 days prior to shipment -
- A. Of all dairy cattle, purebred beef cattle, and grade beef bulls used for breeding, that are not exempt by subsequent paragraphs.
 - B. Of all cattle of unknown status or origin.

II. Test not required:

- A. If herd of origin is from an accredited free state.
- B. If the herd of origin is from a herd not under quarantine in a modified accredited area.
- C. If they are cattle originating from an accredited T. B. free herd. The certificate number must be listed on the health certificate.
- D. If they are cattle from herds not under quarantine when the individuals being shipped have been found negative to the test within the past 30 days.
- E. If they are cattle consigned to a slaughtering establishment where recognized State or Federal Inspection is maintained.

III. No cattle from herds under quarantine for Tuberculosis will be allowed to enter except when consigned to a slaughtering establishment for slaughter where recognized state or Federal Meat Inspection is maintained or by special permission granted by the Chief Livestock Sanitary Official of the State of Utah.

SCABIES

No cattle affected with, or exposed to, Scabies shall be trailed, driven, shipped or otherwise transported and moved into Utah for any reason. Permit from Utah State Veterinarian is required for entry of cattle from an area where Scabies has been diagnosed during the past 12 months.

SPLENETIC OR TICK FEVER

No cattle infested with ticks (*Margaropus annulatus*) or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, or driven or otherwise imported into the State of Utah for any purpose.

SALES YARDS AND MARKETS

Cattle shipped to sales yards or markets must be accompanied by a health certificate properly identifying all livestock or in compliance with the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Dairy cattle and cattle sold for breeding purposes before leaving the sales yard must show (1) a negative Brucellosis test before being permitted to leave

the sales yard, (2) or be quarantined and tested upon arrival at the place of destination, and (3) or consigned to a Licensed Feed Yard.

All cattle classified as EXPOSED to Brucellosis will be identified by branding with heat the letter "S" on the left jaw prior to movement either to slaughter or to a Quarantined Feedlot.

All cattle reacting to any recognized test for Brucellosis and/or Tuberculosis, and all animals affected with any pathological condition, shall be sold for slaughter only, or to licensed rendering plant, after all other animals are sold.

EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS, AND SHOWS

Dairy cattle and cattle for breeding purposes imported for exhibition or show purposes only to be returned to state of origin may enter provided they are accompanied by a negative Tuberculin test conducted within 30 days prior to entry.

Unless originating from a Brucellosis certified free state or herd, a Brucellosis test is required within 30 days prior to shipment.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

These animals may be imported into the State of Utah when accompanied by an official health certificate. The certificate must state that the horses described were examined on the date indicated and found free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease. The health certificate must show one normal temperature taken at the time the certificate was issued. This will include all horses coming into Utah for horse sales or shows.

IMPORTATION OF SWINE

Paragraph 1. Swine for exhibition purposes, stocking, breeding or feeding, may be shipped into the State of Utah if the following requirements are met:

(a) Must have an approved health certificate showing individual identification, viz., ear tags, tattoo, registration numbers, etc.

Paragraph 2. Quarantine - All swine shipped into the the State of Utah for feeding or breeding purposes are subject to a 21 day quarantine from the day of arrival at destination. The State Veterinarian shall be notified by the owner of such date of arrival.

Release from quarantine shall be given by the State Veterinarian when satisfied that health conditions are satisfactory.

Paragraph 3. Exceptions. Swine shipped into the State of Utah for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying that the swine have not been fed raw garbage, are shipped in for immediate slaughter, with no diversion, and are free from any infectious or contagious disease.

Paragraph 4. In addition to the above, purebred and breeding swine over 3 months of age shall have passed a negative blood test for brucellosis within 30 days prior to movement into the State of Utah and a copy of the test shall accompany the shipment.

(a) Swine from a validated free herd or State are exempt from Brucellosis test.

Paragraph 5. Erysipelas and Leptospirosis. Erysipelas-purebred swine shall be immunized with Erysipelas Bacterin not less than 15 days prior to importation. Leptospirosis-swine over 4 months of age shall have passed a negative Leptospirosis test within 30 days prior to entry, or entire herd tested and negative in the previous 12 months and so stated on the health certificate.

These regulations are issued by the Utah State Department of Agriculture pursuant to the authority vested in same under the provisions of 4-7-14, Utah Code, Annotated 1953.

SHEEP

Health certificate certifying the sheep are free of communicable diseases or exposure thereto.

I. Blue tongue - Blue tongue vaccination is required in states and areas where blue tongue has been diagnosed within the past six months.

II. Scabies - If shipment originates in a state where sheep scabies has existed during the past 12 months, a permit must be obtained from the Utah State Department of Agriculture

prior to shipment, and the health certificate must state that the sheep had been dipped immediately prior to movement in an acaricide recognized by the Veterinary Services, APHIS-USDA.

- III. Foot Rot - Sheep must be thoroughly examined for evidence of foot rot. Health certificate must have a statement that the sheep were examined and are free from foot rot.
- IV. Shipments of sheep from the Dominion of Canada must be accompanied by a health certificate with attached permit issued by the Utah State Department of Agriculture.

GOATS

Milch Goats

Official health certificate showing negative tuberculin and brucellosis tests within 30 days prior to entry.

Other Goats

Health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian or a certificate by an authorized scabies inspector.

POULTRY (CHICKENS AND TURKEYS)

I. Chickens

A. No poultry hatching eggs or baby chicks shall be brought, shipped, or otherwise introduced into the State of Utah by a person, individual, or corporation that does not originate from flocks or hatcheries that have a Pullorum-typhoid clean rating given by the official of the state agency of the National Poultry Improvement Plan of the state or country of origin, and a statement to the effect shall be attached to the shipping container.

B. Hatching eggs and chicks under 14 days of age may be imported without a permit if they originate from flocks as indicated in paragraph (or regulation) number one above.

C. No poultry 14 days of age or over shall be imported into the State of Utah until a permit for such importation is obtained from the Utah State Department of Agriculture, except birds for immediate slaughter consigned directly to a licensed slaughtering establishment.

D. Poultry or chicken boxes, crates, and containers shall be new or disinfected before being used to move replacement birds into the State of Utah, except birds of the same and known health status as the previous shipment, and identified with a label cooperating in National Poultry Improvement Plan.

E. No permit shall be issued for importation until the Utah State Department of Agriculture receives responsible and complete information from the consignor that the birds to be imported would not present a disease hazard to Utah flocks.

II. Turkeys - Infectious sinusitis control

A. On or after January 1, 1964, no turkey hatching eggs or poults will be produced for sale and/or for use in the State of Utah unless the owner shall have first obtained a written permit from the State Department of Agriculture.

The following procedures will be followed:

1. The State Veterinarian shall be responsible for the clinical examination of all turkey breeding flocks within the State.

2. The first clinical examination shall be after the breeders are selected and the first official pullorum test and fowl typhoid has been conducted.

3. There shall be at least a monthly examination during the current laying season.

4. The following schedule in testing for PPL (S6 strain) shall be followed:

- a. Ten percent of those birds selected as prospective breeders.

- b. Ten percent of those blood samples submitted for official pullorum disease and fowl typhoid disease.

- c. Ten percent of the breeding flock at the beginning of egg production or at the time of first insemination.

- d. Ten percent of the flock with a minimum of 100 birds should be tested.

B. Request for a permit from hatcheries located outside the State of Utah shall be accompanied by a certificate

from the State Department of Agriculture or the official state agency in charge of Poultry Improvement of the state of origin stating the hatchery has met the requirements outlined for hatcheries as set forth in paragraph number 1.

C. The certificate from the state agency should state the following:

1. Breeding flocks have been clinically examined (date) and found to be free from any evidence of infectious sinusitis.
2. All breeding flocks are negative to an approved agglutination test for PPLO (S 6 strain).
3. State of origin - the State Veterinarian or his deputy shall inspect breeder flocks monthly.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

(Including Parrots, Parakeets, Cockatiels, and other birds of the Parrot family.

No Psittacine birds shall be shipped into the State of Utah unless a permit is obtained from the Utah State Veterinarian prior to shipment. Request for a permit must be made by a Graduate, Licensed Veterinarian, certifying that the birds are free from any symptoms of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease. The request must also state the number and kind of birds to be shipped into Utah, their origin, date to be shipped, and their destination.

DOGS AND CATS

All dogs and cats over four (4) months of age shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing vaccination against rabies. The health certificate shall also include a statement that the dog or dogs and cats have been vaccinated against rabies within 12 months with killed vaccine, or within 24 months with modified live virus vaccine prior to shipment. The date of vaccination must be given and the name of the product used.

GAME AND FUR BEARING ANIMALS

No game or fur bearing animals will be imported into Utah without prior permit being obtained from the Utah State Department of Agriculture. Each shipment shall be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying they are free from all contagious and communicable diseases and exposure thereto.

All mink entering Utah shall originate on ranches or herds where virus enteritis has not been diagnosed within the past three years, or that the mink being shipped have not come from a ranch that has had virus enteritis within three years

23-13-5- IMPORTING WILDLIFE

It is unlawful for any person to import into the State of Utah any species of live native or exotic Wildlife or to possess or release from captivity any such Imported live Wildlife except as provided in this Code without first securing written permission from the Division of Wildlife Conservation.

Division of Wildlife Resources
1596 West North Temple,
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

Telephone number 533-9333 Area Code 801

ZOO ANIMALS

The entry of common zoo animals such as monkeys, apes, baboons, rhinocerus, girafes, zebras, elephants, etc., to be kept in zoos, or shown at exhibitions is authorized when a permit has been issued by the Utah State Department of Agriculture.

Adopted by the Utah State Department of Agriculture on January, 1976, and effective July, 1976

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 10, 1976, by F. James Schoenfeld, State Veterinarian, State of Utah, Department of Agriculture, Room B-45 State Capitol Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114.

VERMONT

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

Import permits are required for all species of livestock and poultry and may be obtained from Livestock Division, Vermont Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vermont.

An official health certificate dated within 30 days of entry is required for all species.

Requirements for exhibition purposes shall be the same as for breeding purposes except for specific exemptions by the Director, Livestock Division, Vermont Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vermont 05602.

CATTLE

Tuberculosis

For dairy and breeding purposes, animals may move directly from an accredited herd or a negative herd in either a tuberculosis-free state or a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area providing the last herd test was made within 12 months of shipment. Animals 6 months of age and over and that do not originate in a herd of the above status nor from a quarantined herd are acceptable if tested negative within 30 days of shipment.

For pasture and feed lot purposes, above requirements also apply.

Brucellosis

From certified-free state, animals 6 months of age and over, negative test in all dilutions within 30 days of entry. Officially vaccinated female animals under 18 months of age may enter without blood test.

From non-certified-free state, negative herd test within 12 months plus negative test within 30 days of entry on all animals 6 months of age and over. Officially vaccinated female animals under 18 months of age may enter without blood test.

Feeder Cattle

Unless moved directly to a quarantine feed lot, must be individually identified by official ear tag on official health certificate and meet brucellosis and tuberculosis requirements.

Exception: Steers and spayed heifers need not meet brucellosis requirement.

Scabies

Cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall not be moved

into this state except for immediate slaughter in compliance with Federal interstate regulations.

Immediate Slaughter

Apparently healthy cattle for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by Vermont import permit or owner-shipper certificate in accordance with Federal regulations.

HORSES, MULES AND DONKEYS

Import permit required prior to entry.

All equine must be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that such animals have been examined and found free of evidence of any infectious or contagious disease, and that such equine, 6 months of age and over have been found to be negative for equine infectious anemia by the agar immunodiffusion test within the preceding 12 months by an approved laboratory.

Equine animals which enter Vermont for exhibition purposes and which return to the state of origin on the same day will be exempt from the requirement of a health certificate, however, such animals must be accompanied by a negative laboratory test report for EIA. Import permit required.

SWINE

Hog Cholera

Swine for breeding and feeding purposes must be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they are free from symptoms of any communicable diseases and exposure thereto, have not been fed raw garbage, and that they have not been vaccinated with hog cholera vaccine. Swine originating in other than hog cholera free area shall be held in isolation and quarantined upon arrival at destination for a period of at least 21 days followed by inspection by a representative of the Vermont Department of Agriculture, and found free of symptoms of disease. All swine shall be identified by eartag, age, sex and breed.

Brucellosis

Swine for breeding purposes must originate in a validated brucellosis-free herd or, if 4 months of age or over, be blood tested negative within 30 days of entry.

Immediate Slaughter

Swine may be imported for immediate slaughter subject to an import permit and a certificate stating that they have not been fed raw garbage.

There are no stockyards or livestock markets authorized to

receive interstate shipments of slaughter swine.

SHEEP

All sheep and lambs other than for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by an official health certificate identifying each individual by age, sex and breed. The certificate shall also state that all animals in the flock of origin have been found free from symptoms of any infectious or contagious disease and have not been exposed thereto.

Immediate Slaughter

Apparently healthy sheep for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a waybill signed by the owner-shipper in compliance with Federal regulations.

Scabies

No sheep affected with or exposed to scabies shall be transported or moved into the State for any purpose.

GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a Health Certificate identifying each animal and indicating that they originate from a certified-brucellosis-free area or a certified brucellosis-free herd or are negative to a blood test for
C. brucellosis within 30 days of entry.

POULTRY

Chickens, turkeys and other poultry over 5 months of age with the exception of waterfowl, intended for breeding purposes or egg production may be shipped into the state if they originate and are moved directly from flocks maintaining an official Pullorum-Typhoid clean rating, or if the flock of origin has passed a negative agglutination test for Pullorum-Typhoid disease within 30 days preceding the date of importation.

Hatching eggs and poultry under 5 months of age may be transported into the state if they are shipped from a hatchery or other premise under the supervision of the poultry disease control officials of the state of origin and with a classification of Pullorum clean or better.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

All psittacine birds shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian stating that all birds on the premises of origin are free from symptoms of infectious or

contagious disease. All shipments of psittacine birds into the state shall be quarantined for a period of 15 days. The quarantine period shall be followed by an inspection by a licensed veterinarian who shall issue a health certificate prior to the sale or other disposal of such birds.

All psittacine birds imported shall be banded with a seamless closed metal band which identifies the breeder.

All importers of psittacine birds shall keep records which indicate the origin and date of shipment, the name and address of the breeder and the number of birds shipped.

DOGS AND CATS

Import permit is not required.

All dogs to be transported into the state for any purpose must be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by a licensed graduate veterinarian at the place of origin stating that the animals are free from symptoms of contagious and/or infectious diseases and exposure thereto; did not originate within an area quarantined for rabies; and, if 4 months of age or over, have been vaccinated with modified live virus rabies vaccine within 12 months of entry.

Domestic cats must also be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they have been vaccinated against rabies within 12 months of entry.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Permission to import such animals must be requested from the Vermont Fish and Game Department, Montpelier, Vermont 05602.

ZOO ANIMALS

Such animals may be imported in compliance with Federal regulations.

Approved on February 27, 1976, by Dr. A. E. Janawicz, Director, Livestock Division, Vermont Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vermont.

VIRGINIA

Health Requirements Governing Admission of Livestock and Poultry

Official Health Certificates (Section 5.1)

- A. No livestock, other animals, poultry, or other birds, of any species, that are affected with or that have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease shall be imported into Virginia.
- B. All livestock, other animals, poultry, or other birds imported into Virginia shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, which shall be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the person in charge of such animals or birds, and a copy of such health certificate shall be forwarded promptly to the State Veterinarian of the State of Virginia.
- C. An official health certificate shall be a written record covering the requirements of the State of Virginia, executed on an approved form of the state of origin. It shall contain the names and exact addresses of the consignor and consignee and the exact destination of the animals or birds covered, and shall indicate the health status of the animals or birds, including the dates and results of all required tests.
 - (1) The official health certificate shall be issued, following physical examination of the animals or birds involved and completion of all required tests, within 30 days prior to the date of entry of such animals or birds, unless a different time limit is set hereinafter; the certificate shall be issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veterinarian approved by the livestock health official of the state of origin, a veterinarian in the employ of the state of origin, or a veterinarian in the employ of the Animal Health Division,

Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, or such other veterinarian as may be approved by the State Veterinarian of Virginia.

(2) All copies of such official health certificate, including the original, shall be legible, and shall bear the endorsement of the livestock health official of the state of origin.

- D. The requirements for the importation of livestock, other animals, poultry and other birds for exhibition purposes shall be the same as the requirements governing the admission of such animals and birds for breeding purposes, unless specific exceptions are made hereinafter.

Entry by Permit Only
(Section 5.2)

- A. When the State Veterinarian is informed of the existence of any unusual or serious outbreak of disease among livestock or poultry in any other state or states, or any condition or circumstance, which in his opinion constitutes a threat to livestock or poultry in Virginia and which in his opinion may introduce such disease into Virginia, he shall by proclamation prohibit entrance into Virginia for any purpose, of any livestock or poultry, originating either directly or indirectly from such other state or states, or of any "products" thereof as that term is defined in the meat and poultry inspection regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, or in the Virginia Meat and Poultry Products Inspection Act, the Virginia Milk and Cream Law, or any other applicable or related Virginia statutes and any regulations promulgated thereunder, except by special written permit.
- B. All requests for special permits must be in writing or by wire, directed to the State Veterinarian of the State of Virginia, and must give such information as the State Veterinarian may require.
- C. All livestock or poultry, or products thereof, entering Virginia under such special permit must be

consigned to a definite legal resident of Virginia.

Common Carriers, Trucks
(Section 5.3)

- A. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks, or other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock or poultry into Virginia except in compliance with the provisions set forth in this Regulation.
- B. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for transportation of livestock or poultry must be kept in a sanitary condition. The State Veterinarian may require the cleaning and disinfecting of any such conveyances at such time or times as he may deem necessary to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious diseases.

Cattle
(Section 5.4)

A. Tuberculosis.

- (1) Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes may enter the state if they originate directly from officially certified tuberculosis-free areas, or officially accredited or negative-tested herds, and are officially identified as being of such origin.
- (2) Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes originating from areas or herds other than as specified in subparagraph (1), immediately above, must have been negative to an individual official test for tuberculosis within 30 days prior to entry.
- (3) Cattle originating directly or indirectly from herds quarantined or subject to quarantine under the State-Federal Uniform Methods and Rules for the eradication of tuberculosis are not eligible for entry, except for immediate slaughter under special permit issued by the State Veterinarian of Virginia.

B. Brucellosis.

(1) Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes may enter the state if they originate directly from officially certified brucellosis-free areas and are officially identified as being of such origin.

(2) Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes may enter the state if they originate directly from officially certified herds located in officially modified-certified brucellosis areas, and are officially identified as being of such origin.

(3) Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes that originate directly from officially modified-certified brucellosis areas but from other than officially certified herds therein, and that are officially identified as being of such origin, may enter the state provided that all such animals have been negative to an official blood test within 30 days prior to such entry.

(4) Cattle less than 24 months of age, otherwise qualified to enter the state under the provisions of subparagraph (3), immediately above, or if they originate directly from a herd in which all animals were negative to an official blood test within 12 months prior to entry, may enter the state without an official blood test if they have been vaccinated under state-federal supervision with *Brucella abortus* vaccine. Health certificates accompanying such cattle shall indicate the identity of the individual animals covered and the ages and dates of *Brucella abortus* vaccination.

(5) Cattle originating directly or indirectly from an area having no official brucellosis status are not eligible for entry into Virginia. If at any time it is established that such cattle, intended for dairy or breeding purposes, have been brought into the state, covered by a health certificate bearing false or misleading statements as to their origin for the purpose of evading the prohibition set forth in this subparagraph, the State Veterinarian shall quarantine and require immediate testing of all such cattle and of all other cattle with which they are or have been associated. All such animals classified on such test as either

reactors or suspects immediately shall be condemned and slaughtered, and no payment of indemnity shall be allowed. The premises involved shall be placed under strict quarantine, and shall not be released from quarantine until the State Veterinarian is satisfied that all further threat of infection has been removed.

(6) Cattle identified as being strictly of beef breeds, originating from areas having no official brucellosis status, as described in subparagraph (5), immediately above, may enter the state for feeding purposes only upon special written permit issued by the State Veterinarian of Virginia. In addition to whatever other conditions the State Veterinarian may require, such permit shall provide that such animals be permanently and individually identified, move directly into a dry feed lot, that they be kept effectively isolated from all other animals, that they leave such feed lot only for direct movement to immediate slaughter, and that they go into and out of such feed lot on an inventory basis only.

(7) The State Veterinarian may, at his discretion, issue specific permits for cattle originating directly or indirectly from an area having no official brucellosis status, as described in subparagraph (5), above, to enter the state for immediate slaughter only, providing all animals so entering the state covered by such permit are individually and permanently identified, and go directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment that is approved and inspected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture or by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

(8) Animals originating directly or indirectly from herds quarantined or subject to quarantine under the State-Federal Uniform Methods and Rules for the eradication of brucellosis are not eligible for entry into Virginia except for immediate slaughter under special permit issued by the State Veterinarian of Virginia.

C. Scabies.

(1) No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be imported into Virginia for any purpose.

D. Feeder Cattle.

(1) Cattle intended for feeding purposes shall be qualified for entry into the state under exactly the same conditions as cattle for dairy or breeding purposes. Steers and spayed heifers shall be exempt from any test requirements hereinbefore set forth.

Sheep
(Section 5.5)

A. Scabies.

(1) Sheep intended for feeding or breeding purposes may enter the state only if they originate directly from a state officially designated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as scabies-free.

B. Slaughter.

(1) Sheep imported into Virginia for immediate slaughter shall be consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or to a slaughtering establishment that is approved and inspected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture or by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Swine
(Section 5.6)

A. Hog Cholera.

(1) Swine intended for breeding or feeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate which indicates the total number of swine and the identity, by ear tag or other means officially approved by the state of origin, of each animal for entry. The health certificate shall indicate the identity and location of the bona fide premise of origin of such swine. In the case of swine for breeding or feeding purposes being assembled at one or more assembly points,

the identity and location of each such assembly point shall be clearly indicated on the health certificate. A statement shall appear on the health certificate over the signature of an officially approved veterinarian in the state of origin that the swine have been personally examined by him, that they exhibit no evidence of contagious or infectious disease, and that there has been no known exposure to such disease. Swine from an area under either state or federal quarantine because of the existence of hog cholera are not eligible for entry into Virginia for either breeding or feeding purposes.

(2) Swine for breeding or feeding purposes are not eligible for entry into Virginia if they have been treated with any biological product or so-called vaccine known to contain hog cholera virus, either living or inactivated, and basically intended for use as a preventive against hog cholera. Swine intended for breeding or feeding purposes are not required to be treated with either anti-hog-cholera serum or anti-hog-cholera serum concentrate prior to shipment into Virginia. The use of either of these products is not recommended, but swine so treated are not prohibited entry, provided the fact of such treatment is noted on the certificate, including the identity of the product and the date and the amount of such treatment.

(3) The State Veterinarian may, by proclamation, prohibit the entry into Virginia, for any purpose, of swine that have been vaccinated with any product containing either living or inactivated hog cholera virus when, in his opinion, such swine or the meat products thereof would constitute a threat to the swine population of Virginia.

B. Brucellosis.

(1) Swine over four months of age intended for breeding purposes, in addition to the requirements and restrictions set forth in Paragraph A of this Section, shall have originated from an officially validated brucellosis-free herd, or from a herd in which all breeding swine over four months of age

were negative to an official test for brucellosis conducted in a state or federal laboratory within 12 months prior to date of entry, or which individually shall have been negative to an official test for brucellosis conducted in a state or federal laboratory within 30 days prior to entry. The official health certificate accompanying such swine shall indicate such official herd status or such negative test.

C. Exceptions.

(1) Swine may be imported into Virginia for immediate slaughter without restriction, except as expressly prohibited hereinbefore, providing they are consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or slaughtering establishment that is approved and inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture or by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Horses
(Section 5.7)

A. Definitions.

(1) The term "horses," as used herein, is intended to imply all horse-like animals, embracing all members of the equine species including ponies, the asinine species, and burros; and also including the hybrid offspring of the equine and asinine species by whatever name they may be known, such as mules, hinnies, and donkeys.

B. General.

(1) Horses may enter the state providing they are accompanied by an official health certificate giving an accurate description of each animal for entry, with a copy of such health certificate forwarded to and received by the State Veterinarian of Virginia prior to the arrival of such animals at destination in this state.

(2) The State Veterinarian may, by proclamation, prohibit, or restrict under such conditions as he may prescribe, the entry of any horses into Vir-

ginia which would, in his opinion, present a disease threat to Virginia horses or other animals. Such proclamation shall be only for the duration of such potential threat, and shall be officially withdrawn when it has served its purpose.

C. Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) Testing Regulations.

(1) Testing Requirements for Horses Exhibited at Shows, Fairs, or Other Exhibitions in Virginia: All horses exhibited at a show, fair, race meet, or other such function must be accompanied by a report of an official negative test for equine infectious anemia conducted within twelve (12) months prior to such event.

(2) Testing Requirements for Horses Assembled for Sale or Auction in Virginia:

All horses consigned to a sale or auction in Virginia must be accompanied by a report of an official negative test for equine infectious anemia conducted within six (6) months prior to such event. Horses consigned to such sale or auction for immediate slaughter shall be exempt from the testing requirements.

(3) Testing Requirements for Horses Imported into Virginia:

The interstate health certificate shall indicate that all horses covered by such certificate have been officially tested and negative for equine infectious anemia within the past twelve (12) months. Horses that originate from infected premises are not eligible for entry unless a permit is obtained from the State Veterinarian. Horses may be shipped into Virginia for research purposes or for immediate slaughter to approved slaughter establishments after first obtaining a permit from the State Veterinarian.

Poultry
(Section 5.8)

A. Definitions.

(1) For the purposes of this Section, the term "poultry" shall include chickens and turkeys of all varieties and of all ages; and the term "hatch-

ing eggs" shall include chicken eggs and turkey eggs which are, or which are intended to be, used for hatching purposes.

B. Pullorum-Typhoid.

(1) No hatching eggs and no poultry shall be imported into this state unless such eggs or poultry originate exclusively from flocks participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) or the National Turkey Improvement Plan (NTIP), under supervision of the Official State Agency of NPIP or NTIP, the livestock health official, or other authorized government agency of the state of origin, and have attained and at the time of shipment still retain the official classification of "U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean."

C. Mycoplasma gallisepticum.

(1) No hatching eggs and no poultry shall be imported into this state unless such eggs or poultry originate exclusively from flocks that:

(a) Have been tested by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with the provisions of Sections IV and VI of the Virginia Mycoplasma gallisepticum Eradication Program and have been classified as "MG tested and no reactors found"; or

(b) Are participating in a mandatory or voluntary program of the state of origin which is, in the judgment of the State Veterinarian of Virginia at least fully the equivalent of the Virginia Mycoplasma gallisepticum Eradication Program, and have attained and at the time of shipment still retain a classification fully the equivalent of the Virginia classification of "MG tested and no reactors found."

D. Approval Numbers.

(1) Each shipper of hatching eggs or poultry into this state shall first secure from the State Veterinarian of Virginia an Approval Number. This Approval Number must appear on each shipping label or on each container of hatching eggs or poultry shipped into Virginia.

(2) Applications for Approval Number must be

made on forms provided by the State Veterinarian of Virginia. Each application shall require the following information on each flock from which hatching eggs or poultry originate to supply the shipper:

- (a) The name and address of each flockowner;
- (b) The species (i.e., chickens or turkeys) and the number of birds in each flock;
- (c) The date of the most recent pullorum-typhoid test;
- (d) The total number, or the percentage, of positive reactions to the most recent pullorum-typhoid test;
- (e) The pullorum-typhoid status attained;
- (f) The date of the most recent *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* test;
- (g) The number of birds, or the percentage of the flock, included in the most recent *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* test;
- (h) The total number or the percentage of suspicious and of positive reactions to the most recent *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* test;
- (i) The total number or the percentage of suspicious or positive *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* reactions confirmed by hemagglutination-inhibition (HI) test;
- (j) The *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* classification attained;
- (k) Where and by whom the most recent *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* test was conducted; and
- (l) Such additional information as the State Veterinarian may require.

(3) Such applications, when completed, must be forwarded to the Official State Agency, the state livestock health official, or other competent and recognized authority of the state of origin for verification, approval, and signature, and then forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Virginia for final approval. No shipment of hatching eggs or poultry shall be made into Virginia until such approval has been granted and Approval Number received.

E. Exceptions.

(1) Nothing in this Regulation shall apply to hatching eggs or poultry passing directly through this state in interstate commerce; nor to poultry imported into this state for immediate slaughter and consigned directly to a poultry processing establishment that is approved and inspected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture or by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce; nor to poultry imported into this state for immediate exhibition purposes only.

(2) None of the provisions, restrictions, or requirements of this Section applying specifically to *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* (as covered in Paragraph C and in Paragraph D, subparagraph (2), clauses (f) to (k), inclusive) shall be considered to be effective unless and until placed in effect by proclamation of the State Veterinarian.

Dogs and Cats
(Section 5.9)

A. Definitions.

(1) For the purposes of this Section the term "dogs" shall include all domestic and wild members of the dog family (Canidae); and the term "cat" shall include all domestic and wild members of the cat family (Felidae).

B. General.

(1) All dogs and cats to be transported into this state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin certifying that the issuing veterinarian has personally examined the animal or animals described therein within ten days prior to issuance of such certificate and date of shipment, and that such professional physical examination indicated that the animal or animals were in apparent good health at the time.

C. Rabies.

(1) In addition to the requirements of Paragraph B of this Section, immediately above, the official

health certificate covering any dogs to be transported or moved into this state shall state that they did not originate in an area under quarantine for rabies, nor in an area where rabies is known to exist whether quarantined or not; that such dogs have not been exposed to rabies; that they have been vaccinated against rabies not more than one year prior to such shipment; and that each such animal is identified with a proper and valid vaccination tag and certificate dated not more than one year prior to such shipment.

D. Exceptions.

(1) The requirement for rabies vaccination specified immediately above, under Paragraph C, subparagraph (1) of this Section, shall not apply to puppies less than four months of age.

(2) None of the provisions, requirements, or restrictions of this Section shall apply to:

- (a) Any dog or cat passing directly through this state in interstate commerce;
- (b) Any dog or cat brought into this state by a person who intends to make his residence in Virginia; or
- (c) Any dog or cat consigned directly to a laboratory or institution authorized by law to conduct research, teaching, or clinical studies within this state.

Monkeys
(Section 5.10)

A. Definitions.

(1) For the purposes of this Section the term "monkeys" shall include all monkeys and other primates, such as lemurs, marmosets, chimpanzees, and other apes.

B. General.

(1) Monkeys to be transported or moved into this state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin certifying that the issuing veterinarian personally has examined

the monkey or monkeys described therein within ten days prior to the issuance of such certificate, and that such professional physical examination indicated that the monkey or monkeys were in apparent good health at that time. In addition to the general statement hereinbefore required, a separate statement shall be included attesting to the fact that such veterinarian carefully has examined the oral mucosa of the monkey or monkeys and has found no evidence of disease lesions or inflammatory processes.

C. Tuberculosis.

(1) Any monkey or monkeys transported or moved into this state shall successfully have passed a tuberculin test performed by an accredited veterinarian within 30 days prior to date of shipment. Certification of this fact, including the kind and amount of tuberculin used, the date and hour of injection, and the date and hour of observation following such injection, together with certification that no response of any kind or degree was observed, shall appear upon the face of the health certificate.

(2) Monkeys that have been associated with or that originate in a monkey colony where there have been other monkeys showing response to the tuberculin test shall not be eligible for entry into Virginia unless and until all monkeys in such a group or colony shall have passed two consecutive negative tuberculin tests not less than 30 days apart.

D. Exceptions.

(1) The provisions, requirements, or restrictions of this Section shall not apply to any monkey or monkeys passing directly through this state in interstate commerce, nor to any monkey or monkeys consigned to a laboratory or institution authorized by law to conduct research, teaching, or clinical studies within this state.

Psittacine Birds
(Section 5.11)

A. Definitions.

(1) For the purposes of this Section the term "psittacine birds" shall include parrots, cockatoos, parakeets, and budgerigars.

B. Isolation.

(1) All psittacine birds transported or moved into Virginia shall be confined immediately by the owner or custodian, or by his agent, by restriction to a building or other enclosure in absolute isolation from other birds, animals, and persons, except for the absolute minimum contact necessary for the care of such psittacine birds in isolation. Such confinement shall continue, under the direct supervision of an accredited veterinarian specifically authorized for such purpose by the State Veterinarian, until such time as the said veterinarian shall notify the State Veterinarian, in writing, that such birds have been under continuous and uninterrupted feeding, for a period of not less than 15 consecutive days following their arrival in Virginia, with either a mash-type feed or a feed containing dehulled millet seed, containing or impregnated with 0.5 milligram of chlortetracycline per gram of feed or seed.

C. Approval Numbers.

(1) Each shipper of psittacine birds into this state shall first secure from the State Veterinarian of Virginia an Approval Number. Such official Approval Number, along with the words "Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce Approved," or their equivalent, shall appear prominently on each shipping label or on each package or other container used for the transportation of such psittacine birds into Virginia.

(2) Applications for Approval Numbers must be

made on forms provided by the State Veterinarian of Virginia. Approval shall be for such time or duration as the State Veterinarian may designate. Applications shall require the following information:

- (a) The proper legal name and address of each applicant. If an applicant has more than one address or premise intended as a source of psittacine birds to be shipped into Virginia, a separate application must be filed and a separate Approval Number secured for each such address or premise;
 - (b) The usual or average number of birds maintained at any given time at each address or premise;
 - (c) A statement, over the signature of either a local or state professional livestock health official or public health authority, attesting to the fact that all psittacine birds leaving the address or premise specified on each application have been subjected to the same or fully equivalent restrictions as to isolation and treatment as are specified in Paragraph B, subparagraph (1), of this Section for psittacine birds after arrival in Virginia; and
 - (d) Such additional information as the State Veterinarian may require.
- (3) Applications for Approval Numbers must be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Virginia for approval, and such Approval Numbers must be issued by the State Veterinarian, and received by the shipper, before shipment into this state is made.

D. Exceptions.

- (1) The requirements for isolation and treatment with chlortetracycline as shown in Paragraph B, subparagraph (1), of this Section shall not apply to psittacine birds transported or moved into Virginia directly from sources which have been approved by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce and which have

been issued an official Approval Number and such Approval Number and a legend as specified in Paragraph C, subparagraph (1) of this Section appear on each shipping label or container used for shipments into Virginia; provided, however, that shipments made without such approval, or prior to the issuance of such approval if pending, will be subjected to the same restrictions of confinement and treatment as birds from nonapproved sources.

(2) None of the provisions of this Section shall apply to any psittacine birds passing directly through this state in interstate commerce, nor to psittacine birds brought into this state by a person who intends to make his residence in Virginia, nor to any psittacine birds consigned directly to a laboratory or institution authorized by law to conduct research, teaching, or clinical studies within this state.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 24, 1976, by Dr. George B. Estes, State Veterinarian of Virginia.

WASHINGTON

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. All domestic animals being shipped into this state must have met requirements of Title 9, CFR, in effect at the time of movement or shipment, as qualifying for interstate movement. In addition thereto must meet all applicable laws, rules and regulations of the State of Washington pertaining to animal health and care.

2. No animal, that is affected with any infectious or communicable disease shall be imported into the state unless written permission for the importation is obtained from the Director.

HEALTH CERTIFICATES

1. All animals entering Washington, except those classes of animals specifically exempted in laws or regulations of this state, shall be accompanied by an official health certificate. "Official Health Certificate" means a legible certificate executed on an official form of the State of Origin, by a licensed and accredited veterinarian, or an official of APHIS-VS, USDA, and shall contain the following:

- a. Date of inspection. All health certificates valid for 30 days.
- b. Names and addresses of the consignor and consignee clearly shown.
- c. Certification that the animals are apparently free from evidence of infectious or communicable disease.
- d. Test or vaccination status when required.
- e. Description of each animal to include species, breed, age, sex, tag or tattoo number.
- f. Number of animals in shipment.
- g. All health certificates shall be approved by the Livestock Official of the State of Origin, and a copy shall be forwarded immediately to Department of Agriculture, Division Animal Industry, Olympia Washington 98504.

CATTLE

All domestic bovine animals, (including bison) except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a health certificate and meet the following requirements:

1. TUBERCULOSIS

All beef and dairy cattle must originate from herds not under quarantine in a not less than modified accredited area.

2. BRUCELLOSIS

All beef and dairy breeding cattle entering the State shall have been brucellosis tested negative within thirty (30) days of entry, Beef and dairy cattle originating from a modified certified area will be quarantined upon arrival and retested 30-60 days after arrival at owner's expense.

EXEMPT FROM THE FOREGOING TEST REQUIREMENTS ARE:

- a. Cattle from certified brucellosis free herds.
- b. Beef and dairy breeding animals, certified by the State of Idaho as originating from herds under MCI and/or BRT surveillance and said herds are known not to be brucellosis infected, originating north of the Salmon river in Idaho.
- c. Beef and dairy breeding animals, certified by the State of Oregon as originating from herds under MCI and/or BRT surveillance and said herds are known not to be brucellosis infected, originating north of highway 20 and west of highway 97 in Oregon.
- d. Calves under six (6) months of age, steers and spayed heifers, officially vaccinated dairy cattle under twenty (20) months, and officially vaccinated beef cattle under Twenty-four (24) months from herds or area not under quarantine.
- e. Feeder cattle accompanied by an official health certificate, consigned to a registered quarantined feedlot, and the official health certificate contains name, location and official registration number of the quarantined feedlot.

GOATS

Health Certificate stating animals are clinically free from infectious or communicable disease, and a record of a negative brucellosis and tuberculosis test made within thirty (30) days of entry. Goats under six (6) months of age are exempt from test requirements.

SHEEP

Health Certificate stating animals are clinically free from infectious or communicable disease, and shall originate from a State in which no scabies or scrapie has existed within the previous 12 months.

HORSES

Health Certificate stating animals are clinically free from infectious or communicable disease. All equines over six (6) months of age must have a record of a negative test for the diagnosis of Equine Infectious Anemia made within six (6) months prior to entry. Horses moving to and from Oregon and Washington are excluded from test requirements.

SWINE

1. SLAUGHTER SWINE

Swine known not to be affected with or exposed to infectious or communicable diseases may be moved into the State without health certificate to a recognized slaughtering establishment or public livestock market specifically approved under Part 76, Title 9, CFR for immediate slaughter and may not be diverted enroute for any purpose. The waybills or certificates for movement must state "For Slaughter Only".

2. FEEDER AND BREEDER SWINE

Swine must be accompanied by an official health certificate stating they are clinically free from infectious or contagious disease or exposure thereto. All swine imported for breeding purposes over six (6) months of age, must be tested and found negative to brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to entry or originate in a validated brucellosis free herd or area. Swine from herds where brucellosis is known to exist will not be admitted.

ANIMALS FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Cattle, Bison, Sheep, Swine, Goats and Horses may be shipped into the State of Washington for immediate slaughter without inspection or health certificate, PROVIDED:

- a. The waybills or certificates state the animals are for immediate slaughter, and
- b. The animals will be slaughtered within fourteen (14) days after arrival at destination, and

ANIMALS FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

c. The animals are consigned to a slaughter plant operating under Federal Supervision, or a salesyard specifically approved under Part 78.16 Title 9, CFR for sale to such a slaughter establishment.

SKUNKS-FOXES-AND RACCOONS

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to import or otherwise bring into the State of Washington any live skunk, fox or raccoon, domestic or wild, without first securing a permit in writing from the Director of Agriculture.

POULTRY

Chickens, Turkeys and other Domestic Fowl

1. Poultry for immediate slaughter may enter and move within the State of Washington direct to slaughter plants operating under Federal Supervision. The accompanying waybill or certificate designating:

- a. Plant of destination.
- b. That birds are consigned for immediate slaughter.
- c. Shippers name and address.
- d. Number of birds in shipment.

2. Poultry shipped into the State of Washington except for slaughter shall meet the following requirements:

- a. Pullorum Typhoid

Poultry must be negative to an official pullorum-typhoid test within thirty (30) days, or

b. Originate in a flock under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, National Turkey Improvement Plan or other approved plans.

- c. Hatching Eggs

Hatching eggs, day old chicks and poults may enter if originating from flocks classified as pullorum-typhoid clean under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, National Turkey Improvement Plan or other approved plans.

d. Poultry infected, exposed or vaccinated with a live or attenuated infectious laryngotracheitis or infectious coryza agent or vaccine may enter the State only after securing a permit from the Department of Agriculture.

DOGS AND CATS

In addition to the general provisions for the importation of livestock, the official health certificate for dogs and cats shall contain the certification:

a. That such animals are apparently free from infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

b. All dogs over four (4) months of age must be vaccinated against rabies.

Killed Rabies Vaccine within 12 months of entry.

Modified Live Virus Rabies Vaccine within (24) months of entry.

c. Each animal must be identified by a tag, and the health certificate will indicate serial numbers and name of vaccine.

d. Cats-No rabies vaccination required.

e. Animals originating from an area under quarantine for rabies, must be accompanied by a permit from the Department of Agriculture prior to shipment, the terms of which must be stated on the health certificate.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 9, 1976, by Dr. O. L. Montgomery, Animal Industry Division, State of Washington, Department of Agriculture, Olympia Washington 98504
Phone: 206-753-5040

WEST VIRGINIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

Relation to Federal Requirements

All livestock and poultry imports must meet West Virginia Animal Health requirements, and be in compliance with the Federal Interstate requirements. Importation of diseased, exposed or quarantined animals forbidden.

WHO MAY INSPECT

Accredited veterinarians, veterinarians in the employ of the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture, or veterinarians employed by the state of origin may inspect animals imported into West Virginia.

SPECIAL PERMITS

Requests for special permits must be directed to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305, giving such information as number and kind of animals, origin, proposed destination, consignee and consignor.

DUTIES OF CARRIERS

Owners and operators of common carriers moving livestock into or through the State of West Virginia must be in compliance with Federal interstate regulations.

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

All livestock imported into the State of West Virginia shall be accompanied by an official health certificate approved by the livestock health official of the state of origin and conform to West Virginia Animal Health import requirements, and may be issued by a licensed, accredited veterinarian or a regulatory veterinarian. The health certificate shall show consignor, consignee and destination; description and identification of animals; tests, vaccinations, treatments and dates of same; signature of

veterinarian and date of issuance. Health certificate shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance. A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305, ten (10) days before the arrival of the livestock.

CATTLE

1. Brucellosis. Brucellosis tests of animals intended for interstate movement shall be made in a State or State-Federal laboratory. All sexually entire cattle shall comply with one of the following:
 - (1) Originate from a Certified Brucellosis-free herd, no test required.
 - (2) Originate in a herd not under restriction from a Certified Brucellosis-free state, no test required.
 - (3) Official brucellosis vaccinates under twenty-four (24) months of age which originate directly from a herd not under restriction and located in a Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free Area, no test required. The age of the animal at time of vaccination and date of vaccination shall be listed on the Health Certificate.
 - (4) Official brucellosis vaccinates over twenty-four (24) months of age and non-vaccinates over six (6) months of age must be blood tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to entry and originate directly from a herd not under restriction and located in a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area.
 - (5) Calves under six (6) months of age may enter West Virginia without a negative test provided they originate in a herd not under restriction and located in a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area.
 - (6) Cattle consigned directly to slaughter, approved feedlot or to an approved livestock auction market, are not required to be tested prior to entry. A copy of Waybill or other document which accompanies the cattle must be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, West Virginia, 25305.
 - (7) Animals not complying with one of the above may enter West Virginia only under a special permit.

Tuberculosis. Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes located in a Tuberculosis Modified Accredited Area, or in a Tuberculosis Free Area may enter the State of West Virginia if they comply with one of the following:

- (1) Tuberculosis accredited herds, no test required.

- (2) Tuberculosis negative herds tested within the previous twelve (12) months, no test required.
- (3) Cattle not meeting requirements outlined in paragraphs 1 and 2, are required to be tested negative within sixty (60) days prior to entry if from a herd not under restriction.
- (4) Feeder steers - tuberculin test not required.

Cattle Scabies. No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into West Virginia for any purpose.

Splenetic or Tick Fever - No cattle infested with ticks or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into West Virginia for any purpose. Cattle from Federal-State tick quarantined areas shall not be imported into West Virginia for any purpose.

Screw Worms - No cattle infested with screw worms shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into West Virginia for any purpose.

EXHIBITION FAIRS AND SHOWS

All cattle entering the State of West Virginia for exhibition purposes must meet the same health requirements as those entering for permanent residence.

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR HORSES

Horses, Mules, Asses, and Ponies - may be imported in the State of West Virginia if they comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Must be positively identified and
- (2) be accompanied by an approved official health certificate from the state of origin stating the temperature and
- (3) have a negative Coggins' Test (from a U.S.D.A. approved laboratory) within the last six months.
- (4) Horses from states with a horse health program comparable to West Virginia may be admitted if negative to the Coggins' Test within the previous twelve months.

SWINE

Health Certificate Requirement - All swine imported into the State of West Virginia for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate indicating that they are free from any symptoms and have not been

exposed to any infectious or contagious disease.

Raw Garbage Fed Swine - Swine that have at any time been fed or had access to raw garbage shall not be moved into the State of West Virginia.

Brucellosis Requirements for Importation of Swine - Breeding swine over six (6) months of age must be negative to an official brucellosis test (1:25 dilution) within thirty (30) days of entry, except that animals originating in validated brucellosis-free herds may enter without a blood test.

Immediate Slaughter - Apparently healthy swine may be imported for immediate slaughter without a health certificate provided they are consigned directly to an approved public market or slaughtering establishment.

Swine for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a waybill stating that the animals are for immediate slaughter. (Copy of the waybill must be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia.)

Exhibition - Tuberculosis and brucellosis tests are not required for swine imported for exhibition.

SHEEP

Scabies - No sheep affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise transported or moved into West Virginia for any purpose.

Scrapie - No sheep affected with or exposed to scrapie shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise transported or moved into West Virginia for any purpose.

Blue Tongue - No sheep affected with or exposed to blue tongue shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise transported or moved into West Virginia for any purpose.

Health Certificate Requirement - All sheep and lambs entering the State of West Virginia for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be:

1. Accompanied by an approved health certificate indicating that the flock of origin was carefully examined not more than thirty (30) days prior to entry, and that such examination revealed no scabies, contagious ecthyma (sore mouth), foot rot, or any other contagious, communicable disease.

2. The health certificate shall list the name and address of the consignee and consignor, number of sheep, breed and sex.
3. A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305, ten (10) days before the arrival of the sheep.

Immediate Slaughter - Apparently healthy sheep for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a waybill stating that the sheep are for immediate slaughter and consigned directly to an approved public market or slaughtering establishment. A copy of the waybill must be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

EXHIBITION FAIRS AND SHOWS

All sheep entering the State of West Virginia for exhibition purposes must meet the same health requirements as those entering for permanent residence.

GOATS

Scrapie - No goats known to be infected with scrapie, and no progeny of goats known to be infected with scrapie, may be transported or moved into the State of West Virginia.

Health Certificate Requirement - All dairy goats over six (6) months of age entering the State of West Virginia for purposes other than immediate slaughter may enter the State, provided they are accompanied by a certificate of health, showing a negative test for tuberculosis within sixty (60) days, come from a brucellosis-free herd, or are negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of the date of entry, are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable diseases. The approved health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal giving age, color and markings, the names and addresses of consignor, consignee and the exact destination in West Virginia.

Immediate Slaughter - Apparently healthy goats for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a waybill stating that the goats are for immediate slaughter and consigned directly to an approved public market or slaughtering establishment.

POULTRY

In the following health requirements, when referring to poultry, it shall mean all chickens, baby chicks, ducks, geese, pheasants, turkeys, pigeons and fancy poultry.

Chickens and other poultry may be imported into the State of West Virginia, provided they are free from any evidence of, and have not been recently exposed to, infectious or transmissible disease.

General Requirements - The official interstate health certificate shall indicate that the poultry designated thereon comply with all requirements for entry into the State of West Virginia, and shall include:

- A. Name and address of consignor
- B. Origin of poultry
- C. Name and address of the consignee
- D. Destination of the poultry
- E. Description of the poultry which must include breed, age, and sex.
- F. Statement that the examining veterinarian found the poultry apparently free from infectious or transmissible disease or exposure thereto within thirty (30) days of shipment.
- G. Official interstate health certificate shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance.
- H. A copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

Poultry, Flock Replacement

In addition to the general requirements for importation, poultry for flock replacement shall be moved only from flocks classified as pullorum-typhoid clean under the National Poultry or Turkey Improvement Plans or an equivalent disease control program within 30 days. Poultry origination from flocks not in the plan and over 5 months of age must be negative to pullorum test.

Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks and Poults

Hatching eggs, baby chicks and poults shall be moved only from hatcheries or premises classified as pullorum-typhoid clean under National Poultry or Turkey Improvement Plans or an equi-

valent disease control program.

Poultry For Immediate Slaughter

Poultry for immediate slaughter may be moved into West Virginia without restriction, except that poultry infected with or exposed to contagious diseases are prohibited.

Exhibition - Same as above.

Permits - Poultry from flocks or areas where ornithosis is diagnosed may enter by permit only.

Psittacine Birds

Regulations regarding shipment of Psittacine Birds comes under the West Virginia State Department of Health.

"Any shipment of psittacine birds into the State of West Virginia requires that prior notification be given by the shipper as to number and kind of birds with the name and address of the consignee, to the West Virginia State Department of Health, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia. The West Virginia State Department of Health, Division of Disease Control, upon its determination that its requirements have been complied with, will issue a permit to make such shipment."

DOGS AND CATS

All dogs and cats imported into the State of West Virginia shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist, has not been exposed to rabies, and has been vaccinated against rabies not more than twelve (12) months prior to shipment. Such health certificate shall state that the described animals are free from, and have not been exposed to, other infectious or contagious disease. A copy of the approved health certificate must be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

GAME, FUR-BEARING, WILD AND SEMI-WILD, DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS AND WILD BIRDS

All the requirements for the above come under the laws, Department of Natural Resources, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia.

2202 Definitions

- A. "Wild animals" means all mammals native to the State of West Virginia, occurring either in a natural state or in captivity except mice and rats.
- B. "Wild birds" shall include all birds other than (a) domestic poultry -- chickens, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, peafowl and turkeys, (b) psittacidae (commonly called parrots and parakeets), and (c) other foreign cage birds such as the common canary, exotic finches and ring dove. All wild birds, either (a) those occurring in a natural state in West Virginia, or (b) those imported foreign game birds, such as waterfowl, pheasants, partridges, quail and grouse, regardless of how long raised or held in captivity, shall remain wild birds under the meaning of this chapter.
- C. "Wildlife" means wild birds, wild animals, game and fur-bearing animals, fish (including minnows), frogs, and other amphibians, aquatic turtles, and all forms of aquatic life used as fish bait, whether dead or alive.
- D. "Fur-bearing animals" shall include (a) the mink, (b) the weasel, (c) the muskrat, (d) the beaver, (e) the opossum, (f) the skunk and civet cat (commonly called polecat), (g) the otter, (h) the red fox, (i) the gray fox, (j) the wildcat, bobcat, or bay lynx, and (k) the raccoon and fisher.
- E. "Game" means game animals, game birds, and game fish.

2231 (13) Importation and Liberation of Wildlife

No person shall transport into or have in his possession within this State for purposes of liberation, or liberate within this State, any live wildlife from without the State, except as authorized by a permit from the Director, West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

ZOO ANIMALS

1. No person shall transport into or have in his possession, within this state for purposes of liberation, or liberate within this State, any live wildlife from without the State except as authorized by a permit from the Director, West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources Division, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.
2. Animals must be examined by an accredited veterinarian

within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry and found free of disease and exposure thereto and accompanied by an approved interstate health certificate from the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin. Buffalo for domestic purposes must be tested and found negative for tuberculosis and brucellosis thirty (30) days prior to entry. A copy must be forwarded to the Director, Animal Health Division, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 1, 1976 by Lewis P. Thomas, D.V.M., Director, Division of Animal Health, West Virginia Department of Agriculture, State Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

WISCONSIN

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

General

1. Relation to Federal Requirements

- a. All livestock entering Wisconsin must meet Wisconsin requirements for entry in addition to federal requirements.

2. Who May Inspect

- a. Accredited veterinarians
- b. State employed veterinarians
- c. USDA veterinarians

3. Where Permit Can Be Obtained

- a. Permits, when required, may be secured from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Animal Health Division, Interstate Section, 801 West Badger Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53713; telephone: 608-266-7153.

4. Requirements for Official Health Certificates

- a. All livestock (except those for immediate slaughter) must be accompanied by one copy of the official health certificate of the state of origin or permit, or both, which shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person accompanying the shipment of animals.
- b. An approved copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the office of the Wisconsin State Veterinarian. The certificate shall:
 - (1) Be prepared on official forms of the state of origin.
 - (2) Describe the animals by species, breed, sex and age and furnish individual identification of animals by eartag, registration or tattoo number.
 - (3) Record all data necessary to report results of required tests and vaccination.
 - (4) Have complete names and addresses of the consignor

and consignee.

- (5) State that the animals are apparently free from and have not been exposed to contagious, infectious or communicable disease.
- (6) State the intended purpose for which the animals are to be used, i.e.,
 - (a) Dairy or breeding
 - (b) Feeding or grazing
 - (c) Immediate slaughter
 - (d) Other purposes (exhibition, etc.)

Cattle

1. Brucellosis

Brucellosis tests for importation of cattle to Wisconsin shall be by the tube or card test method conducted at a state or federal laboratory. (Exhibition, see Sect. 4d.)

a. Cattle from certified brucellosis free states:

- (1) Cattle originating from certified brucellosis free herds:

No test required provided health certificate indicates herd certificate number and date of last herd test.

- (2) Cattle originating from other herds, not under quarantine:

Negative brucellosis test conducted within 30 days of entry.

b. Cattle from modified certified states:

- (1) Cattle originating from certified brucellosis free herds:

No test required provided health certificate indicates herd certificate number and date of last herd test.

- (2) Cattle originating from other herds, not under quarantine:

Negative brucellosis test conducted within 30 days of entry.

Note: Cattle imported under Sections b (1) and (2) will be placed under quarantine on arrival in Wisconsin and retested for brucellosis, at owner's expense, not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days from date of test as recorded on accompanying health certificate.

c. Cattle from non-modified certified areas:

- (1) Cattle originating from certified brucellosis free herds:

No test required provided health certificate indicates herd certificate number and date of last herd test.

- (2) Cattle originating from qualified herds:

Negative brucellosis test conducted within 30 days of entry.

- (3) Cattle originating from any other herds:

Movement restricted to quarantine feedlots or to slaughter.

Note: Cattle imported under Section c (1) and (2) will be placed under quarantine on arrival in Wisconsin and retested for brucellosis, at owner's expense, not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days from date of test as recorded on accompanying health certificate.

d. Exceptions:

- (1) Official vaccinated female cattle if less than 20 months of age and the health certificate lists the age of the animal and the date of vaccination.
- (2) Calves under 6 months of age or weighing less than 500 pounds.
- (3) Steers
- (4) Feeder cattle entering in compliance with requirements outlined in Section 4c.
- (5) Animals shipped to a specifically approved livestock

market or directly to a slaughtering establishment.

2. Tuberculosis

a. Cattle from accredited herds:

No test required provided health certificate indicates herd accreditation number and date of last test.

b. Other cattle:

- (1) Negative test within 30 days of entry or
- (2) Negative herd test within 12 months

c. Exceptions:

- (1) Cattle from modified accredited states if such states permit the importation of cattle from Wisconsin on equivalent terms and conditions.
- (2) Calves under 6 months of age or weighing less than 500 pounds.
- (3) Steers
- (4) Feeder cattle entering in compliance with the requirements outlined in Section 4c.
- (5) Animals shipped to a specifically approved livestock market or directly to a slaughtering establishment.

3. Anaplasmosis

a. A test shall be made at a state or federal laboratory within 30 days of entry. Animals tested by the complement fixation test shall be negative at the 1:5 dilution and shall not originate in herds in which there are reactions greater than 3+ in the 1:5 dilution.

b. Exceptions:

- (1) Calves under 6 months of age or weighing less than 500 pounds.
- (2) Steers
- (3) Feeder cattle entering in compliance with requirements outlined in Section 4c.

- (4) Animal shipped to a specifically approved livestock market or directly to a slaughtering establishment.

4. Other Movements

- a. To registered quarantine feedlots. Special requirements provided under Wisconsin Administrative Code (Ag 10.27).
- b. To specifically approved livestock markets or slaughtering establishments. Cattle must be accompanied by health certificate, waybill or owner-shipper statement.
- c. Feeder cattle to approved feedlots.

Definition: Feeder cattle means bovine animals of the female sex of the Hereford, Angus, Shorthorn or other recognized beef breed or a mixture of such breeds, kept for the sole purpose of feeding prior to slaughter.

- (1) Prior to the importation of feeder cattle into Wisconsin, the importer must secure from the department a written annual "approved feedlot permit" which designates the premises where the animals will be received. The accompanying health certificate must include:
 - (a) The feedlot permit number.
 - (b) Individual identification of animals by eartag or brand.
 - (c) The origin and destination of the shipment.
- (2) Animals must be received and retained at designated approved feedlot premises.
- (3) Exceptions:
 - (a) Steers
 - (b) Animals shipped to a specifically approved livestock market.

d. Exhibition:

- (1) Brucellosis:

Same requirements as outlined under cattle importation (See Section 1) except that brucellosis test may be

conducted within 90 days of exhibition.

(2) Tuberculosis:

Same requirements as outlined under cattle importation (See Section 2) except that tuberculosis test may be conducted within 90 days of exhibition.

(3) Anaplasmosis:

Same requirements as outlined under cattle importation (See Section 3) except that anaplasmosis test may be conducted within 90 days of exhibition.

Circus, Rodeo and Menagerie Animals

No interstate health certificate shall be required to import these animals provided a permit is secured from the department. Cattle requiring a brucellosis test for importation into this state shall have been negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 12 months of the date of entry. Animals shall be isolated from other cattle in this state and facilities and vehicles used shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to use for other cattle. Persons importing such animals shall furnish the department a list of places and dates of exhibition. Permits shall be issued for a calendar year.

Dogs

No person shall import any dog over 6 months of age unless it is accompanied by a health certificate including thereon a report of vaccination for rabies. Vaccination shall be conducted not more than 12 months prior to entry; provided, that when chick embryo vaccine is used, vaccination shall be conducted not more than 36 months prior to entry.

Equine

1. Information on accompanying health certificate must include individual animal identification by tattoo or markings, record of the temperature reading of each animal on the date of issuance (temperature in excess of 101.5 degrees is unacceptable) and a report of a negative test result based on an approved test for equine infectious anemia conducted within the preceding 12 months at a state or federal laboratory except for a nursing foal accompanying its dam with a negative test result.
2. Accompanying health certificate must contain a certifying

statement by issuing veterinarian that each animal has been examined and that no clinical symptoms of infectious or communicable disease are found and that insofar as can be determined, the animal has not been exposed to such disease within the preceding 2 months.

3. Health certificate is not valid for more than 30 days after date of issuance.
4. Exceptions:
 - a. Equine entering Wisconsin for immediate slaughter and shipped to a slaughtering establishment or a licensed or registered livestock market.
 - b. Equine entering Wisconsin for circus or rodeo purposes in compliance with circus, rodeo and menagerie animal import requirements.

Goats

1. Brucellosis

- a. Goats originating from a certified herd.

No test required provided the accompanying health certificate indicates the herd certificate number and date of last herd test.

- b. Goats originating from other herds.

Negative test conducted within 30 days of entry.

2. Tuberculosis

- a. Goats originating from an accredited herd.

No test required provided accompanying health certificate indicates herd number and date of last herd test.

- b. Goats originating from other herds.

Negative test conducted within 30 days of entry.

Poultry

1. No turkey eggs shall be imported into this state unless they originate from flocks which meet the requirements of paragraph 2.

2. No turkeys shall be imported into this state unless they originate from flocks that:
 - a. Are classified as "U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean" as provided in the National Turkey Improvement Plan (9 CFR 146).
 - b. Are classified as "Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactors found." This classification shall apply to flocks that have been tested and are negative to the serological test and to flocks having birds with titers of 1-25 or more which are negative to a bacteriological test.
 - c. Have been subjected to a test of the entire flock for Mycoplasma gallisepticum and have no birds with titers of 1-40 or above when tested by the Hemagglutination Inhibition test.
3. Turkey poults less than 2 weeks or age may be imported into this state if they originate directly from hatcheries which hatch no other eggs than turkey eggs that comply with paragraph 2 of this subsection. Such hatcheries shall carry on sanitation practices approved by the chief livestock official of the state of origin.
4. All turkeys, turkey poults and turkey eggs imported into this state shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the chief livestock official of the state of origin certifying that such turkeys, turkey poults or turkey eggs originate from flocks or hatcheries which comply with this regulation or an equivalent mandatory or voluntary program of the state of origin; provided the department may enter into reciprocal agreements with other states having equivalent voluntary or mandatory turkey disease control programs providing for other methods of certification of turkeys and turkey eggs imported into this state.
5. This subsection shall not apply to turkeys imported into this state which are consigned directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

Psittacine Birds

No requirements.

Semen

1. All bovine semen imported into this state for the purpose of artificial insemination shall be accompanied by an interstate

health certificate or the standard health form approved by the United States Animal Health Association signed by an accredited veterinarian and approved by the chief regulatory official of the state of origin certifying that such semen originated from bulls which comply with the health requirements below:

- a. All tests shall be conducted within 60 days of the date semen is first released for use and all the bulls shall be retested at least every 6 months thereafter.
 - b. Bulls shall be free from tuberculosis on the basis of an official tuberculosis test.
 - c. Bulls shall be free from brucellosis on the basis of the standard tube agglutination test and negative to the semen plasma test in a dilution of 1-25.
 - d. Bulls shall be negative to the agglutination-lysis tube test for leptospirosis, or disclose a stabilized titer if in the opinion of the department such titer is not sufficient evidence of infection.
 - e. Bulls shall be free from Trichomonas foetus on the basis of a direct microscopic examination and cultural determinations conducted for 3 or more successive weeks.
 - f. Bulls shall be under a testing and control program for Vibrio fetus which is approved by the department.
2. Bovine semen shall be extended a minimum of 1:25 in an extender treated by the addition of not less than 500 units of penicillin and 500 micrograms of streptomycin per cubic centimeter of extender.

Sheep

1. All sheep must be accompanied by a health certificate certified to by a veterinarian that such sheep and their flock of origin were inspected within 10 days of the date of shipment and were free of foot rot and all other contagious and infectious diseases; provided that in the case of feeder lambs no flock inspection shall be required.
2. All sheep must be dipped within 10 days before entry in an approved solution under the supervision of a veterinarian or a state or federal livestock inspector.
 - a. Dipping shall not be required for the following:

- (1) Sheep shipped for immediate slaughter to a slaughtering establishment.
- (2) Sheep originating in a scabies-free state or area.

Swine

No person shall import any swine into Wisconsin without first obtaining a permit. (Telephone 608-266-7153) Swine must be identified with eartag or other individual identification.

1. Brucellosis

- a. Breeding swine must be tested for brucellosis and may be imported only if found negative in a dilution of 1-25 by tube test or negative to card test within 30 days prior to date of importation. Tests for brucellosis must be conducted at a state or federal laboratory.
- b. Breeding swine originating from validated brucellosis free herds.

No test required provided health certificate indicates herd certificate number and date of last herd test.

2. Quarantine

All swine imported into Wisconsin must be segregated and quarantined separate and apart from all other swine on the premises for a period of 30 days after arrival. The department will inspect all such swine and the quarantine will be removed if no evidence of hog cholera exists after the 30-day period. In the event evidence of hog cholera is disclosed, all infected and exposed swine will be condemned and slaughtered.

3. Other Movement

- a. Exhibition, fairs and shows:

Same requirements as breeding swine.

- b. For slaughter purposes:

Healthy swine shipped directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter or to a federally approved livestock market, dealer premises or public stockyard for sale to a slaughtering establishment--no requirements.

4. Swine Fed Garbage

Swine fed cooked commercial garbage may be imported into this

state for slaughter only under a special permit from the department.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 20, 1976, by Dr. A. A. Erdmann, Administrator, Animal Health Division, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.



WYOMING

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

For the protection of livestock within the State of Wyoming and upon recommendation of the Wyoming Livestock Board, under the authority of Chapter 20, Section 11-290, Wyoming Statutes 1957, I hereby proclaim the following regulations for the importation into Wyoming of any livestock, virulent blood, live virus or infectious agents of diseases affecting livestock:

GENERAL

1. No animal, including poultry of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Wyoming. Diseased animals which are approved for interstate shipment under specified restrictions by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture may be transported into Wyoming only if accompanied by a written permit issued by the Wyoming Livestock Board.
2. WHO MAY INSPECT - Accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarians or inspectors who are approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and veterinarians or inspectors in the employ of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
 - a. Request for permits shall be directed to the Wyoming Livestock Board, Barrett Building, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 82002, phone 777-7515, after hours, weekends, holidays, 635-5054 or 632-7602 or 632-4092, and shall set forth the following information: The names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, number and kind of animals, origin of shipment, proposed date of shipment, proposed destination, approximate date of arrival, intended purpose of shipment, and method of transportation.

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- b. All animals entering Wyoming under permit shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state. When required, livestock shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by a representative of the Board.
 - c. All permits shall be void thirty (30) days after date of issuance.
3. All livestock shipped or in any manner transported or otherwise moved into Wyoming shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.
- a. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Wyoming accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the United States Department of Agriculture, and issued by an approved, accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian or an approved inspector.
 - b. A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by the most rapid means available to the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin for his approval and transmittal.
 - c. WHO MAY APPROVE - All health certificates shall bear the approval of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin or of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United State Department of Agriculture.
 - d. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the origin of the animals, their final destination, and an accurate description or identification of the livestock. It shall indicate the health status of the animals involved,

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including dates and results of required tests and dates of vaccination, if any. All animals shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of Wyoming or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Wyoming, unless specifically otherwise authorized in writing.

4. Duties of Carriers

- a. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock, other animals, or poultry into or within Wyoming or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.
- b. All railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances used in the transportation of livestock, other animals, or poultry, shall be maintained in a clean sanitary condition.
- c. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock, other animals, or poultry infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock
- d. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock, other animals, or poultry shall assure themselves that each consignment is prepared for shipment in keeping with the requirements of the State of

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Wyoming, and that it is certified on an official health certificate or by a permit issued by the State of Wyoming. Such health certificates and/or permits shall be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.

5. Livestock entering Wyoming without a proper health certificate or a permit, or both when required, may be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by a representative of the Wyoming Livestock Board.

CATTLE

1. Brucellosis (All animals must carry some form of positive identification such as brand, eartag, etc.)
 - a. Negative test and permit are not required on the following:
 1. Calves under 8 months of age.
 2. Steers and spayed heifers of any age.
 3. Bulls and females over eight (8) months of age that originate directly from certified free herds. Certified herd number must be shown on health certificate.
 4. Animals consigned to State-Federal approved markets.
 5. Animals consigned directly to slaughter.
 6. Officially calfhood vaccinated heifers under twenty-four (24) months of age from a herd that has not been infected and/or under quarantine since the addition of these heifers to the herd.
 - b. Under special permit, non-vaccinated heifers over eight (8) months of age, originating in areas not certified free of brucellosis, entering Wyoming strictly for feeding or grazing will be placed under quarantine for the duration of their feeding or grazing period. Release from Wyoming quarantine may be obtained only by negative brucellosis test, slaughter, or export from Wyoming.

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- c. Under special permit, bulls and females over eight (8) months of age from areas not certified brucellosis free may enter Wyoming provided that:
 - 1. The animals come from herds with negative brucellosis status, and
 - 2. They have been tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to entry, and
 - 3. They will be subject to quarantine and retest at owner's expense, no sooner than thirty (30) days nor later than sixty (60) days after entry into the State of Wyoming.
- d. Under special permit, bulls and females over eight (8) months of age from certified brucellosis free areas or states may enter Wyoming providing accompanying health certificate shows individual identification (eartag, tattoo, or brand).
- e. No animals, including officially vaccinated heifers, from an infected and/or quarantined herd will be permitted entry into Wyoming.

2. Tuberculosis

- a. Dairy cattle may enter Wyoming, provided:
 - 1. They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd or area.
 - 2. They have been tested for tuberculosis with negative results within 30 days prior to shipment if they originate in modified accredited areas east of a line formed by the eastern boundaries of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. No tubercular testing required on dairy cattle from herds not under quarantine in modified accredited areas west of a line formed by the eastern boundaries of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.
 - 3. Steers and calves under six (6) weeks of age of the dairy breeds, are not required to be tested for tuberculosis provided they originate in non-quarantined herds in a modified accredited tuberculosis area. (See a. under "Other Movements" below for additional restrictions.)

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b. Cattle of beef breeds, range, semi-range, and feeder cattle:

1. Range, semi-range, and feeder cattle, or purebred cattle of the beef breeds are not required to be tested for tuberculosis provided they originate in an accredited free or modified accredited tuberculosis area from a herd or herds not under quarantine.
2. Must be accompanied by health certificate stating that the cattle originated from a herd or herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis.

3. Scabies

- a. No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise transported or moved into Wyoming for any purpose.

4. Other Movements

- a. Calves under two (2) months of age are not permitted entry into Wyoming by dealers for purpose of resale. Such calves may be imported by Wyoming residents provided that a permit is first obtained by the Wyoming resident and that the said calves are delivered directly to the farm or ranch destination named on the permit, to be held for a minimum of 60 days. This restriction shall not apply to calves under two (2) months of age accompanied by their dam, nor shall it apply to calves purchased by Wyoming residents from markets in their trade area, for which a health certificate has been obtained. Such calves with dam and from local trade area markets shall also be held on the Wyoming premise for a minimum of 60 days.
- b. To registered quarantined feedlots: Must be identified and accompanied by health certificate. Feedlot number must be noted on the health certificate.
- c. To State-Federal approved sales yards: Must be accompanied by a health certificate or waybill.

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BISON (Buffalo)

1. Brucellosis

- a. No testing required but a health certificate required for the following classes:
 1. Bison going direct for slaughter to an approved slaughtering plant.
 2. Bison steers and spayed heifers, calves under four (4) months of age from brucellosis negative herds.
 3. Bison from certified brucellosis free herds.
- b. Bison from known brucellosis infected herds may enter Wyoming for slaughter only at an approved slaughtering plant and must be accompanied by a permit in addition to an approved health certificate.
- c. Bison from herds of unknown brucellosis status may be imported by Wyoming residents provided:
 1. A permit is obtained by the Wyoming resident prior to movement.
 2. Bison have passed a negative brucellosis tube or card test conducted within thirty (30) days of movement. Test to be conducted by an approved State-Federal Laboratory.
 3. Bison will be quarantined to Wyoming premises subject to an additional brucellosis test at owner's expense not earlier than thirty (30) days or more than sixty (60) days from date of importation.
- d. Bison from herds of known negative brucellosis status may enter Wyoming if accompanied by a permit and an approved health certificate showing:
 1. Name, address, and brucellosis status of herd of origin.
 2. Positive identification (eartag or brand), sex and age of each animal.

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3. The bison have passed a negative brucellosis tube or card test within thirty (30) days prior to importation, performed at an approved laboratory, provided that officially brucellosis vaccinated heifers under twenty-four (24) months of age shipped directly from a negative herd may not be required to have been tested within thirty (30) days prior to importation.

EQUIDAE

1. Equidae may be transported or moved into Wyoming when accompanied by an official health certificate stating the horses are free of any infectious or contagious diseases or exposure thereto.
2. Equine Infectious Anemia
 - a. All equidae, except for those in (1.) and (2.) below, entering the State of Wyoming must be tested negative to the AGID (Coggins) test for EIA within 12 months prior to entry. Date, laboratory, and results of such testing must be shown on the health certificate. Individual identification and/or description of the animal(s) must also be provided, with these exceptions:
 1. Foals, nursing and accompanied in shipment by AGID test negative dam, need not be tested. If dam does not accompany foal in shipment, foal must be tested negative prior to entry.
 2. Equidae consigned directly to slaughter need not be tested.
 - b. All testing for EIA must be performed at laboratories approved by USDA for such testing. All samples must be collected by accredited veterinarians or state or federal regulatory personnel.
3. No equidae may be imported into Wyoming from any area under quarantine for an equine disease except under special permit from the office of the Wyoming State Veterinarian.

SWINE

PERMIT MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE WYOMING LIVESTOCK BOARD
BEFORE ANY SWINE ARE IMPORTED INTO WYOMING.
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1. All swine, except those transported separately and directly to slaughter, must be accompanied by a health certificate upon which are shown:

- a. Individual ear tag identification.
- b. Permit number obtained from the Livestock Board.
- c. Hog cholera eradication program phase of state of origin (see hog cholera below).
- d. Results of brucellosis test when applicable.
- e. Statements that swine have not been exposed to vesicular exanthema and have not been fed raw garbage.

2. Brucellosis

- a. Swine for breeding purposes may enter Wyoming provided they originate directly from a validated brucellosis free herd, or
- b. If over three months of age, are negative to the brucellosis agglutination test at a 1:25 dilution within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry (test must be made by State-Federal laboratory).

3. Hog Cholera

Wyoming is classified as Free State; therefore, no hog cholera vaccinations are allowed.

- a. Feeder and breeder swine from Phase IV and Free States may be imported into Wyoming in the following situations:
 1. From a farm of origin in such states to a farm in Wyoming.
 2. From a farm of origin in such states to an approved market in Wyoming.
 3. Through only one market in such states to a farm in Wyoming.

Note: Wyoming will not accept hogs that have moved through more than one market in the last 30 days prior to arrival in Wyoming.
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- b. Swine from Phase III states may enter Wyoming if they originate in local trade areas adjoining Wyoming provided they carry no vaccination and there have been no cases of hog cholera in such areas for one year prior to date of shipment.
- c. All swine imported will be placed under quarantine of the farm of destination for 30 days. They must be available for inspection by personnel of the Wyoming Livestock Board during this time.

4. Slaughter Swine

Evidence of direct consignment, either by waybill or health certificate, to a recognized slaughtering establishment where state or federal meat inspection is maintained must accompany slaughter swine.

SHEEP

PERMIT MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE WYOMING LIVESTOCK BOARD BEFORE ANY SHEEP ARE IMPORTED INTO WYOMING.

- 1. All sheep except those consigned for immediate slaughter must be accompanied by certificate stating such animals are free of communicable disease or exposure thereto.

2. Specific Diseases

Only under special permit will any sheep originating in a quarantined flock or area be allowed to enter Wyoming.

GOATS

- 1. Must be accompanied by certificate stating goats are free of communicable disease or exposure thereto.
- 2. Goats for breeding or milking purposes must:
 - a. Originate from a certified brucellosis free herd, or
 - b. Be negative to the brucellosis agglutination test at 1:25 dilution within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry.

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3. Tuberculosis

Health certificate must show the animals are negative to the tuberculin test within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry.

POULTRY

1. Pullorum

- a. Breeding stock must enter in a container which shall bear an official label or certificate giving the name and address of the shipper and the number, breed, and variety, sex, pullorum classification, date of last test, and the agency under the supervision of which the testing for pullorum disease was done.
- b. Baby poultry and hatching eggs must enter in a container which shall bear an official label or certificate giving the number and variety and have originated from a flock under the National Poultry and/or National Turkey Improvement Plan.

DOGS

1. All dogs must be accompanied by a certificate stating they are free of symptoms of infectious or communicable disease or exposure thereto.

2. Rabies

- a. All dogs four (4) months of age and over must be accompanied by a vaccination certificate stating that the animal has been vaccinated by a veterinarian against rabies within 24 months of date of shipment.
- b. Dogs may not enter if they originate in an area quarantined for rabies.

PSITTACINE BIRDS AND REPTILES

Under jurisdiction of the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health and Medical Services, telephone 777-7512, and based upon the approval of the FDA

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and proof of sampling of hatches for reptiles. A certificate of freedom of diseases shall be provided for psittacine birds.

EXOTIC, FUR-BEARING AND OTHER WILD
AND DOMESTICATED WILD ANIMALS

Under jurisdiction of Wyoming Game and Fish Department (telephone number 777-7631) EXCEPT THAT, under no circumstances will skunks be allowed importation into Wyoming.

BIOLOGICS

1. All persons, firms and corporations are hereby prohibited from shipping any live, modified live, or inactivated (killed) hog cholera virus or any products containing viable or virulent erysipelas organisms.
2. The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 25, 1976, by Dr. N. R. Swanson, Wyoming State Veterinarian and Executive Officer of the Wyoming Livestock Board, Barrett Building, Cheyenne Wyoming, 82002, telephone number 307-777-7515.

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Title 9—Animals and Animal Products

	<i>Part</i>
CHAPTER I—Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture	1

CHAPTER I—ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ¹

NOTE: Nomenclature changes affecting Subchapters A through J of this Chapter appear at 37 F.R. 7493, Apr. 15, 1972.

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SUBCHAPTER A—ANIMAL WELFARE ¹

PART 1—DEFINITION OF TERMS

§ 1.1 Definition.

For the purposes of this subchapter, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "Act" means the Act of August 24, 1966 (Public Law 89-544), commonly known as the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, as amended by the Act of December 24, 1970 (Public Law 91-579), the Animal Welfare Act of 1970.

(b) "Department" means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(c) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States or his representative who shall be an employee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(d) "Veterinary Services" means the office of the Animal and Plant Health Service to which is assigned responsibility for the performance of functions under the Act.

(e) "Deputy Administrator" means the Deputy Administrator for the Veterinary Services or any other official of Veterinary Services to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(f) "Veterinarian in Charge" means a veterinarian of the Veterinary Services who is assigned by the Deputy Administrator to supervise and perform the official work of Veterinary Services in a given State and who reports directly to the Deputy Administrator. As used in Part 2 of this subchapter, the Veterinarian in Charge shall be deemed to be the one in charge of the official work of Veterinary Services in the State in which the dealer, exhibitor, research facility,

or operator of an auction sale has his principal place of business.²

(g) "Veterinary Services representative" means any inspector or other person employed full time by the Department who is responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(h) "State" means a State, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States.

(i) "Person" means any individual, partnership, firm, joint stock company, corporation, association, trust, estate, or other legal entity.

(j) "Dog" means any live or dead dog (*Canis familiaris*).

(k) "Cat" means any live or dead cat (*Felis catus*).

(l) "Animal" means any live or dead dog, cat, monkey (nonhuman primate mammal), guinea pig, hamster, rabbit, or any other warmblooded animal, which is domesticated or raised in captivity or which normally can be found in the wild state, and is being used, or is intended for use, for research, testing, experimentation, or exhibition purposes or as a pet. Such term excludes birds, aquatic animals, rats and mice, and horses and other farm animals, such as, but not limited to livestock or poultry, used or intended for use as food or fiber, or livestock or poultry, used or intended for use for improving animal nutrition, breeding, management or production efficiency, or for improving the quality of food or fiber.

¹ 37 F.R. 7493, Apr. 15, 1972.

² The name and address of the Veterinarian in Charge in the State concerned can be obtained by writing to the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

(m) "Farm animal" means any warm-blooded animal (other than dog, cat, monkey (nonhuman primate mammal), guinea pig, hamster, or rabbit) normally raised on farms in the United States and used or intended for use as food or fiber.

(n) "Wild state" means living in its original, natural condition; not domesticated.

(o) "Nonhuman primate" means any nonhuman member of the highest order of mammals, including prosimians, monkeys, and apes.

(p) "Commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation among the several States, or between any State, territory, possession, or the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same State, territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, but through any place outside thereof; or within any territory, possession, or the District of Columbia.

(q) "Affecting commerce" means in commerce, or burdening or obstructing or substantially affecting commerce or the free flow of commerce, or having led or tending to lead to the inhumane care of animals used or intended for use for purposes of research, experimentation, exhibition, or held for sale as pets, by burdening or obstructing or substantially affecting commerce or the free flow of commerce.

(r) "Research facility" means any school (except an elementary or secondary school), institution, organization, or person that uses or intends to use live animals in research, tests, or experiments, and that (1) purchases or transports live animals affecting commerce, or (2) receives funds under a grant, award, loan, or contract from a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States for the purpose of carrying out research, tests, or experiments: *Provided, however,* That a "research facility" shall not include any such school, institution, organization, or person that does not use or intend to use live dogs or cats and which is exempted by the Administrator, upon application to him in specific cases and upon his determination that such exemption does not vitiate the purpose of the Act, except that the Administrator will not exempt any school, institution, organization, or person that uses substantial numbers of live animals—the principal function of which school, insti-

tution, organization, or person is biomedical research or testing.⁸

(s) "Dealer" means any person who for compensation or profit delivers for transportation, or transports, except as a common carrier, buys or sells any animals whether alive or dead, affecting commerce, for research or teaching purposes, or for exhibition purposes, or for use as pets, but such term excludes any retail pet store except such store which sells any animals to a research facility, an exhibitor, or a dealer.

(t) "Retail pet store" means any retail outlet where animals are sold only as pets at retail. Those species from the wild state (e.g. primates, anteaters, and ocelots) and which as adults in captivity require special conditions to provide safety in handling to either humans or the subject animals, shall not be considered as pet animals.

(u) "Operator of an auction sale" means any person who is engaged in operating an auction at which animals are purchased or sold, affecting commerce.

(v) "Exhibitor" means any person (public or private) exhibiting any animals, which were purchased in commerce or the intended distribution of which affects commerce, or will affect commerce, to the public for compensation, as determined by the Secretary in specific instances, and such term includes carnivals, circuses, animal acts, and zoos exhibiting such animals whether operated for profit or not; but such term excludes retail pet stores, organizations sponsoring and all persons participating in State and county fairs, livestock shows, rodeos, purebred dog and cat shows, and any other fairs or exhibitions intended to advance agricultural arts and sciences, as may be determined by the Secretary in specific instances.

(w) "Licensee" means any person licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the regulations in Part 2 of this subchapter.

(x) "Class 'A' dealer" means a dealer whose business involving animals includes only those animals that he breeds and raises as a closed or stable colony and those animals that he acquires for the sole purpose of maintaining or enhancing his breeding colony.

⁸ A list of such exempted schools, institutions, organizations, or persons shall be published periodically by Veterinary Services in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Such lists may also be obtained upon request from the Veterinarian in Charge.

(y) "Class 'B' dealer" means any dealer who does not meet the definition of a Class "A" dealer.

(z) "Class 'C' licensee" means any exhibitor subject to the licensing requirements.

(aa) "Registrant" means any research facility or exhibitor registered pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the regulations in Part 2 of this subchapter.

(bb) "Standards" means the requirements with respect to the humane handling, care, treatment, and transportation of animals by dealers, exhibitors, research facilities, and operators of auction sales as set forth in Part 3 of this subchapter.

(cc) "Primary enclosure" means any structure used to immediately restrict an animal or animals to a limited amount of space, such as a room, pen, run, cage, compartment or hutch.

(dd) "Housing facility" means any room, building, or area used to contain a primary enclosure or enclosures.

(ee) "Sanitize" means to make physically clean and to remove and destroy, to the maximum degree that is practical, agents injurious to health.

(ff) "Ambient temperature" means the temperature surrounding the animal.

(gg) "Euthanasia" means the humane destruction of an animal accomplished by a method which produces instantaneous unconsciousness and immediate death without visible evidence of pain or distress, or a method that utilizes anesthesia produced by an agent which causes painless loss of consciousness, and death following such loss of consciousness.

(hh) "Nonconditioned animals" means animals which have not been subjected to special care and treatment for sufficient time to stabilize and, where necessary, to improve their health to make them more suitable for research purposes.

(ii) "Dwarf hamster" means any species of hamster, such as the Chinese and Armenian species, whose adult body size is substantially less than that attained by the Syrian or Golden species of hamsters.

(jj) "Handling" means petting, feeding, manipulation, crating, shifting, transferring, immobilizing, restraining, treating, training, working or performing any similar activity with respect to any animal.

(kk) "Business year" means a 12-month period during which business is

conducted, either on a calendar or fiscal year basis.

(ll) "Administrator" means Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or any other official of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(Secs. 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 80 Stat. 351, 352, 353, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 2133, 2135, 2136, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2146, 2147, 2151; 29 F.R. 16210, as amended, 36 F.R. 20707, 36 F.R. 22857) [36 F.R. 24919, Dec. 24, 1971]

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AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 2 issued under secs. 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 80 Stat. 351, 352, 353, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 2133, 2135, 2136, 2140, 2142, 2143, 2146, 2147, 2151; 29 F.R. 16210, as amended, 36 F.R. 20707, 36 F.R. 22857.

SOURCE: The provisions of the Part 2 appear at 36 F.R. 24920, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

LICENSING

§ 2.1 Application.

(a) Any person operating or desiring to operate as a dealer, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale (where any dogs or cats are sold affecting commerce), except persons who are exempted from the licensing requirements under section 3 of the Act, shall apply for a license on a form which will be furnished, upon request, by the Veterinarian in Charge in the State in which such person operates or intends to operate. If such person operates in more than one State, he shall apply in the State in which he has his principal place of business. The completed application form shall be filed with such Veterinarian in Charge.

(b) (1) Any person who is not a dealer or exhibitor, but who desires to obtain a license, shall follow the requirements for dealers and exhibitors set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and in §§ 2.2 and 2.3, and shall agree in writing, on a form furnished by Veterinary Services, to comply with all the requirements of the Act and the provisions of this subchapter.

(2) A license will be issued to any such applicant when the requirements of §§ 2.2 and 2.3 have been met, and when the applicant has submitted to the Veterinarian in Charge a fee of \$5 by certified check, cashier's check, or money order. In addition to the fee required to be paid upon application for a license, such licensee shall submit to the Veterinarian in Charge a fee of \$5, by certified check, cashier's check, or money order, on or before each anniversary date of his license.

(3) The failure of any such person to comply with any provisions of the Act, or any of the provisions of the regulations or standards in this subchapter, shall constitute grounds for the suspension or revocation of such license by the Secretary.

§ 2.2 Acknowledgment of standards.

A copy of the applicable standards will be supplied to the applicant with each request for an application for a license, and the applicant shall acknowledge receipt of such standards and agree to comply with them by signing the application form provided for such purpose by Veterinary Services.

§ 2.3 Demonstration of compliance with standards.

Each applicant must demonstrate that his premises and any facilities or equipment used in his business comply with the standards set forth in Part 3 of this subchapter. This may be done in any manner which the Deputy Administrator deems adequate to effectuate the purposes of the Act, such as the examination of the applicant's premises, facilities, and equipment by a Veterinary Services representative or the submission of an affidavit by the applicant to the effect that his premises, facilities, and equipment comply with such standards. Any such affidavit shall be subject to such verification as the Deputy Administrator shall prescribe. Upon request by the Veterinarian in Charge, the applicant must make his premises, facilities, and equipment available at a time or times mutually agreeable to said applicant and Veterinary Services for inspection by a Veterinary Services representative for the purpose of ascertaining compliance with said standards. If the applicant's premises, facilities, or equipment do not meet the requirements of the standards, the applicant will be advised of existing deficiencies and the corrective measures that must be taken and completed before such premises, facilities, and equipment will be in compliance with the standards.

§ 2.4 Issuance of licenses.

Except as otherwise provided in §§ 2.1 (b), 2.10, and 2.11, a license will be issued to any applicant when the requirements of §§ 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 have been met, when the Secretary has determined that the applicant's premises, facilities, and equipment comply with the standards and when the applicant has submitted to the Veterinarian in Charge the annual

fee as prescribed in § 2.6 by certified check, cashier's check, or money order.
[36 FR 24920, Dec. 24, 1971, as amended at 39 FR 28144, Aug. 5, 1974]

§ 2.5 Duration of license.

(a) A license issued under this part shall be valid and effective unless:

(1) Said license has been revoked or is suspended pursuant to section 19 of the Act.

(2) Said license is voluntarily terminated upon the request of the licensee in writing to the Veterinarian in Charge.

(b) A license which is invalid under paragraph (a) of this section shall be surrendered to the Veterinarian in Charge in the State where the license was issued.

§ 2.6 Annual fees; and termination of licenses.

(a) In addition to the fee required to be paid upon application for a license under § 2.4, each licensee shall submit to the Veterinarian in Charge the annual fee prescribed in this section, by certified check, cashier's check, or money order, on or before each anniversary date of his license.

(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b) (4) and (5) of this section, the annual fee for a Class "A" dealer shall be based on 50 percent of the total gross amount, expressed in dollars, derived from the sale of animals to research facilities, dealers, exhibitors, retail pet stores, and persons for use as pets, directly or through an auction sale, by the dealer or applicant during his preceding business year (calendar or fiscal) in the case of a person who operated during such a year.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (b) (4) and (5) of this section, the annual fee for a Class "B" dealer shall be established by calculating the total amount received from the sale of animals to research facilities, dealers, exhibitors, retail pet stores, and persons for use as pets, directly or through an auction sale, during his preceding business year (calendar or fiscal) less the amount paid for such animals, by the dealer or applicant. This net difference, exclusive of other costs, shall be the figure used to determine the license fee of such Class "B" dealer or applicant for a Class "B" license.

(3) Except as provided in subparagraphs (4) and (5) of this paragraph,

the amount of the annual license fee for an operator of an auction sale shall be that of a Class "B" dealer and shall be based on the total gross amount, expressed in dollars, derived from commissions or fees charged for the sale of animals at auction by the operator to research facilities, dealers, exhibitors, retail pet stores, and persons, for use as pets, during the preceding business year (calendar or fiscal).

(4) In the case of an applicant for a license as a dealer or operator of an auction sale who operated at least 6 months of his preceding business year but not the entire year, the annual license fee shall be computed by estimating the yearly volume of business on the basis of the business done during the period of operation.

(5) In the case of an applicant for a license as a dealer or operator of an auction sale who did not operate for at least six months during his preceding business year, the annual fee will be based on the anticipated yearly dollar amount of business, as provided in paragraph (b) (1), (2), and (3) of this section, derived from the sale of animals to research facilities, dealers, exhibitors, retail pet stores, and persons for use as pets, directly or through an auction sale.

(6) The amount of the annual fee required to be paid upon application for a license as an exhibitor under § 2.4, shall be based on the number of animals which are held by the applicant at the time the application is signed and dated. The amount of the annual license fee for an exhibitor to be paid on or before each anniversary date of his license, shall be based on the number of animals which the exhibitor is holding at the time he signs and dates the annual report as required in § 2.7: *Provided, however*, That such report is not signed and dated more than 30 days prior to the anniversary date of the license.

(c) The license fee shall be computed in accordance with the following tables:

TABLE 1—DEALERS AND OPERATORS OF AN AUCTION SALE

Over	But not over	Fee
\$0.....	\$500	\$5
500.....	2,000	15
2,000.....	10,000	25
10,000.....	25,000	100
25,000.....	50,000	200
50,000.....	100,000	300
100,000.....		500

TABLE 2—EXHIBITORS—CLASS "C" LICENSEE

Number of animals:	Fee
1-5 -----	\$5
6-25 -----	10
26-50 -----	25
51-500 -----	50
501 and up -----	100

(d) If a person meets the licensing requirements for more than one class of license, he shall be required to pay the fee for the type business which is predominant for his operation, as determined by the Secretary.

(e) In any situation in which a licensed dealer or operator of an auction sale shall have demonstrated in writing to the satisfaction of the Secretary that he has good reason to believe that his dollar amount of business, upon which the license fee is based, for the forthcoming business year will be less than the previous business year, then his estimated dollar amount of business shall be used for computing the license fee for the forthcoming business year: *Provided, however,* That if such dollar amount, upon which the license fee is based, for that year does in fact exceed the amount estimated, the difference in amount of the fee paid and that which was due based upon such actual dollar business upon which the license fee is based, shall be payable in addition to the required annual fee for the next subsequent year, on the anniversary date of his license as prescribed in this section.

(f) The failure of any licensee to pay the annual fee prescribed by this section on or before each anniversary date of his license or to file the report provided for in § 2.7 shall constitute grounds for the suspension of such license until the prescribed fee is paid or report is filed pursuant to the regulations in this subchapter. Repeated failure of a licensee to pay the annual license fee or to file the prescribed report when due shall constitute grounds for revocation or suspension for a definite period of the license. Any other violation of the Act, or the regulations or standards thereunder also constitutes grounds for suspension or revocation of a license pursuant to section 19 of the Act.

[36 FR 24920, Dec. 24, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 26511, Dec. 13, 1972; 39 FR 28144, Aug. 5, 1974]

§ 2.7 Annual report by licensees.

(a) Each year within 30 days prior to the anniversary date of his license, a licensee shall file with the Veterinarian

in Charge a report, upon a form which will be furnished to him, upon request, by the Veterinarian in Charge.

(b) A person licensed as a dealer shall set forth in his annual report the dollar amount of business, upon which the license fee is based, from the sale of animals by the licensee to research facilities, dealers, exhibitors, retail pet stores, and persons for use as pets, directly or through an auction sale, by the licensee during the preceding business year (calendar or fiscal) and such other information as may be required thereon.

(c) A person licensed as an operator of an auction sale shall set forth in his annual report the total gross amount, expressed in dollars, derived from commissions or fees charged for the sale of animals at auction by the licensee to research facilities, dealers, exhibitors, retail pet stores, and persons, for use as pets, during the preceding business year (calendar or fiscal), and such other information as may be required thereon.

(d) A person licensed as an exhibitor shall set forth in his annual report the number of animals which are held by him at the time he signs and dates the report: *Provided, however,* That such report is not signed and dated more than 30 days prior to the anniversary date of his license.

[36 F.R. 24920, Dec. 24, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 26511, Dec. 13, 1972; 39 FR 28144, Aug. 5, 1974]

§ 2.8 Notification of change of name, address, control or ownership of business.

A licensee shall promptly notify the Veterinarian in Charge of any change in the name, address, management or substantial control or ownership of his business or operation within 10 days after making such change.

§ 2.9 Officers, agents, and employees of licensees whose licenses have been suspended or revoked.

Any person who has been or is an officer, agent, or employee of a licensee whose license has been suspended or revoked and who was responsible for or participated in the violation upon which the order of suspension or revocation was based will not be licensed within the period during which the order of suspension or revocation is in effect.

§ 2.10 Licensees whose licenses have been suspended or revoked.

Any person whose license has been suspended for any reason will not again be

licensed in his own name or in any other manner within the period during which the order of suspension is in effect, and any person whose license has been revoked shall not be eligible to apply for a new license in his own name or in any other manner for a period of 1 year from the effective date of such revocation. No partnership, firm, corporation or other legal entity in which any such person has a substantial financial interest, will be licensed during such period. After revocation, the revoked license shall be surrendered by the holder of the license upon the request of the Secretary.

§ 2.11 Denial of license.

A license will be issued to any applicant when the requirements of §§ 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 have been met; however, if the Secretary has reason to believe that the applicant is unfit to engage in the activity for which application has been made by reason of the fact that the applicant has within 2 years prior to filing the application engaged in any activity in violation of any provisions of the Act, the regulations, or standards, which previously has not been the subject of an administrative proceeding under the Act resulting in the imposition of a sanction against the applicant, an administrative proceeding shall be promptly instituted in which the applicant will be afforded an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the rules of practice under the Act, for the purpose of the applicant showing cause why the application for license should not be denied. In the event it is determined that the application should be denied, the applicant shall not be precluded from again applying for a license after one year from the date of the final order denying the application. [39 FR 28144, Aug. 5, 1974]

REGISTRATION

§ 2.25 Requirements and procedures.

Each research facility and each exhibitor not required to be licensed under section 3 of the Act and the regulations of this subchapter shall register with the Secretary by completing and filing a properly executed form which will be furnished, upon request, by the Veterinarian in Charge. Such registration form shall be filed with the Veterinarian in Charge. Where a school or department of a university or college uses or intends to use animals for research, tests, or experiments, the university or college

rather than the school or department will generally be considered the research facility and be required to register with the Secretary. In any situation in which a school or department of a university or college is a separate legal entity and its operations and administration are independent of those of the university or college, upon a proper showing thereof to the Secretary, the school or department will be registered rather than the university or college. A subsidiary of a business corporation, rather than a parent corporation, will be registered as a research facility or exhibitor unless the subsidiary is under such direct control of the parent corporation that to effectuate the purposes of the Act the Secretary determines that it is necessary that the parent corporation be registered.

§ 2.26 Acknowledgment of standards.

A copy of the applicable standards will be supplied with each registration form, and the registrant shall acknowledge receipt of such standards and agree to comply with them by signing a form provided for such purpose by Veterinary Services. Such form shall be filed with the Veterinarian in Charge.

§ 2.27 Notification of change of operation.

A registrant shall promptly notify the Veterinarian in Charge of any change in his name or address or any change in his operations which would affect his status as a research facility or exhibitor within ten days after making such change.

§ 2.28 Annual report of research facilities.

Each research facility shall submit on or before February 1, 1973, and on or before February 1 of each calendar year thereafter to the Veterinarian in Charge in the State where registered, an annual report signed by a legally responsible official covering the previous calendar year and showing that professionally acceptable standards governing the care, treatment, and use of animals, including appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, and tranquilizing drugs, during experimentation, are being followed by the research facility during actual research or experimentation. Such report shall include:

(a) The location of the facility or facilities where animals were used in actual research or experimentation;

(b) The common names and approximate numbers of animals used;

(c) The number of experiments conducted involving necessary pain or distress to the animals without the use of appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs and a brief statement explaining the reasons for the same: *Provided, however,* That routine procedures (e.g. injections, tattooing, and blood sampling) do not need to be reported; and

(d) Certification by the attending veterinarian of the research facility or by an institutional committee of at least three members, one of whom is a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, established for the purpose of evaluating the care, treatment and use of all warmblooded animals held or used for research, or experimentations, that the type and amount of anesthetic, analgesic, and tranquilizing drugs used on animals during actual research or experimentation was appropriate to relieve all unnecessary pain and distress for the subject animals.

IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

§ 2.50 Time and method of identification.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, when a Class A dealer sells or otherwise removes dogs or cats from his premises for delivery, affecting commerce, to a research facility or exhibitor or to another dealer, or for sale, affecting commerce, through an auction sale or to any person for use as a pet, each such dog or cat shall be identified by an official tag of the type described in § 2.51 affixed to the animal's neck by means of a collar made of material generally considered acceptable to pet owners as a means of identifying their pet dogs or cats: ¹ *Provided, however,* That no official tag need be affixed to any such dog that has been identified by means of a distinctive and legible tattoo marking acceptable to the Deputy Administrator: *And provided further,* That no official tag need be affixed to any puppy or kitten less than 16 weeks of age that is identified by means of a plastic type collar acceptable to the Deputy Administrator and which has the information (which shall be legibly placed thereon) as required for an official tag pursuant to § 2.51.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, when a Class B dealer or

exhibitor purchases or otherwise acquires a dog or cat, affecting commerce, he shall immediately affix to such animal's neck an official tag of the type described in § 2.51 by means of a collar made of material generally acceptable to pet owners as a means of identifying their pet dogs or cats, but if the dog or cat is not purchased or acquired, affecting commerce, by said dealer or exhibitor, such animal must be so tagged at the time it is delivered for transportation, transported, or sold, affecting commerce, by said dealer or exhibitor: ¹ *Provided, however,* That if such dog or cat is already identified by an official tag which has been applied by another dealer or exhibitor, it is not necessary that any subsequent dealer or exhibitor replace the tag on such animal, but the Class B dealer or exhibitor may replace such previously attached tag with his own official tag, and in which event, the Class B dealer or exhibitor shall correctly list both official tag numbers in his records of purchase which shall be maintained in accordance with §§ 2.75 and 2.77 and the new official tag number shall be used on all records of subsequent sales of such dog or cat: *And provided further,* That no official tag need be affixed to any such dog or cat that has been identified by means of a distinctive and permanent tattoo marking approved by the Deputy Administrator: *And provided still further,* That no official tag need be affixed to any puppy or kitten less than 16 weeks of age that has been identified by means of a plastic type collar acceptable to the Deputy Administrator and which has the information (which shall be legibly placed thereon) as required for an official tag pursuant to § 2.51.

(c) When any dealer or exhibitor has made a reasonable effort to affix an official tag to an adult cat, as set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, and has been unable to do so, or when the

¹ In general, well fitted collars made of leather or plastic will be acceptable under this provision. The use of certain types of chains presently used by some dealers may also be deemed acceptable. A determination of the acceptability of a material proposed for usage as collars from the standpoint of humane considerations will be made by Veterinary Services on an individual basis in consultation with the dealer or exhibitor involved. The use of materials such as wire or elastic that might readily cause discomfort or injury to dogs or cats will not be acceptable.

cat exhibits extreme distress from the attachment of a collar and tag, the dealer or exhibitor shall attach the collar and tag, to the door of the primary enclosure containing the cat and take proper measures to maintain the identity of the cat in relation to the tag. Each primary enclosure shall contain no more than one adult cat without an affixed collar and official tag.

(d) Unweaned puppies or kittens need not be individually identified as required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section while they are maintained as a litter with their dam in the same primary enclosure provided she has been so identified.

(e) All live dogs or cats delivered for transportation, transported, purchased, or sold, affecting commerce, by a research facility, shall be identified, at the time of such delivery for transportation, purchase, or sale, by the official tag or tattoo, which was affixed to the animal at the time it was acquired by the research facility, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, or by a tag, tattoo, or collar, applied to the live dog or cat by the research facility and which individually identifies such dog or cat by description or number.

(f) (1) All animals, except dogs and cats, delivered for transportation, transported, purchased, or sold, affecting commerce, by any dealer or exhibitor shall be identified by the dealer or exhibitor at the time of such delivery for transportation, transportation, purchase, or sale, as provided in this paragraph.

(2) When one or more animals, other than dogs or cats, are confined in a container, the animal or animals shall be

identified by (i) a label attached to the container which shall bear a description of the animals in the container, including the number of animals, species of the animals, any distinctive physical features of the animals, and any identifying marks, tattoos, or tags attached to the animals, (ii) marking the container with a painted or stenciled number, which number shall be recorded in the records of the dealer or exhibitor together with a description of the animal or animals, including the species, and any distinctive physical features of the animal; or (iii) by a tag or tattoo applied to each animal in the container by the dealer or exhibitor and which individually identifies such animal by description or number.

(3) When any animal, other than a dog or cat, is not confined in a container, it shall be identified on a form² which shall accompany the animal at the time it is delivered for transportation, transported, purchased, or sold, affecting commerce, and shall be kept and maintained by the dealer or exhibitor as part of his records.

§ 2.51 Form of official tag.

The official tag shall be made of a durable alloy such as brass, bronze, or steel or of a durable plastic. Aluminum of a durable thickness and quality may be used. Such tag shall be circular in shape and not less than 1¼ inches in diameter. Each tag shall be embossed or stamped with the letters "USDA" and numbers and letters identifying the State, dealer, and animal, as set forth in Figure 1. Such tags shall be serially numbered and there shall be no duplication of numbers by any one dealer or exhibitor.

Denoting State and dealer or exhibitor respectively -

39-AB

Denoting the animal -

82488

Figure 1 -

USDA

§ 2.52 How to obtain tags.

Dealers or exhibitors may obtain, at their own expense, official tags from commercial tag manufacturers.³ At the time a dealer or exhibitor is issued a license, the Department will assign him dealer or exhibitor identification letters and inform him of the State number to be used on his official tags.

² Such forms will be furnished to the dealer or exhibitor, upon request, by the Administrator.

³ A list of the commercial manufacturers who produce such tags and are known to the Department may be obtained from the Veterinarian in Charge. Any manufacturer who desires to be included in such a list should notify the Deputy Administrator.

§ 2.53 Use of tags.

Official tags obtained by a dealer or exhibitor shall be applied to dogs or cats in the manner set forth in § 2.50 and in as near consecutive numerical order as possible. No tag number shall be used to identify more than one animal.

§ 2.54 Lost tags.

Each dealer or exhibitor shall be held accountable for all official tags that he acquires. In the event an official tag is lost from the neck of a dog or cat while in the possession of a dealer or exhibitor, a diligent effort shall be made to locate and reapply such tag to the proper animal. If the lost tag is not located, the dealer or exhibitor shall affix another official tag to the animal in the manner prescribed in § 2.50, and make a notation of the tag number on his official records.

§ 2.55 Removal of tag.

(a) When a dog or cat wearing or identified by an official tag arrives at a research facility, such tag shall be removed and retained by the research facility: *Provided, however,* That at the discretion of the research facility such tag may be used to continue the identification of such dog or cat.

(b) If a dealer, exhibitor or research facility finds it necessary humanely to dispose of a live dog or cat to which is affixed or which is identified by an official tag, or upon the death of such dog or cat from other causes, the dealer, exhibitor, or research facility shall remove and retain such tag for the required period.

(c) All official tags removed and retained by a dealer, exhibitor, or research facility shall be held until called for by a Veterinary Services representative or for a period of 1 year.

(d) When official tags are disposed of, they must be disposed of in such a manner as to preclude their reuse as animal identification.

RECORDS

§ 2.75 Records, dealers.

(a) In connection with each animal purchased or otherwise acquired, held, transported, or sold or otherwise disposed of, a dealer shall keep and maintain the following information on the forms supplied and in the manner prescribed by the Veterinary Services:

(1) The name and address of the person from whom acquired, and the person to whom sold or otherwise disposed of, and his license number if licensed as a dealer, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale;

(2) The dates of acquisition and disposition;

(3) The description and identification of the animal, including any official tag number or tattoo number as affixed, pursuant to §§ 2.50 and 2.54;

(4) When animals are sold by a dealer, the method of transportation of such animals; and (i) the name of the common carrier or (ii) the license number or other identification of the means of conveyance; and the name and address of the driver of the means of conveyance;

(5) The nature and method of disposition, e.g. sale, death, euthanasia, or donation.

(b) One copy of ANH Form 18-5, revised, completed as required by this section, shall accompany each shipment of animals acquired by a dealer, and one copy of ANH Form 18-6, revised, completed as required by this section, shall accompany each shipment of animals sold or otherwise disposed of by a dealer.

§ 2.76 Records, exhibitors.

(a) In connection with each animal purchased or otherwise acquired, held, transported, or sold or otherwise disposed of, an exhibitor shall keep and maintain the following information on the forms supplied and in the manner prescribed by Veterinary Services: *Provided, however,* That any exhibitor may transport to a new location for exhibition purposes such animals, for which a form has been completed and is being kept by the exhibitor in accordance with this section, without completing a new form.

(1) The name and address of the person from whom acquired, and the person to whom sold or otherwise disposed of, and his license number if licensed as a dealer, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale;

(2) The dates of acquisition and disposition;

(3) Description and identification of animals including any official tag number or tattoo number affixed pursuant to §§ 2.50 and 2.54;

(4) When animals are sold by an exhibitor, the method of transportation of such animals; and (i) the name of the common carrier or (ii) the license number or other identification of the means of

conveyance; and the name and address of the driver of the means of conveyance;

(5) The nature and method of disposition; e.g., sale, death, euthanasia, or donation.

(b) One copy of ANH Form 18-19, completed as required by this section, shall accompany each shipment of animals acquired by an exhibitor, and one copy of ANH Form 18-20, completed as required by this section, shall accompany each shipment of animals sold or otherwise disposed of by the exhibitor.

§ 2.77 Records, research facilities.

(a) In connection with each live dog or cat purchased or otherwise acquired, a research facility shall keep and maintain the following information on the forms supplied and in the manner prescribed by the Veterinary Services:

(1) The name and address of the person from whom such live dog or cat was purchased or acquired, and his license number if licensed as a dealer, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale;

(2) The date acquired; and

(3) The description and identification of such live dog or cat, including the official tag number or tattoo number, if one is affixed, and any identification number or letter assigned to the live dog or cat by such research facility.

(b) In connection with each live dog or cat transported, sold, or otherwise disposed of by a research facility to another person, such research facility shall keep and maintain, on forms supplied by and in the manner prescribed by Veterinary Services:

(1) The name and address of the person to whom the live dog or cat is transported, sold, or otherwise disposed of;

(2) The date of such sale or disposition;

(3) The method of transportation; and

(4) The name of the common carrier, or the identification of the means of conveyance, and the name and address of the driver of such means of conveyance.

(c) One copy of ANH Form 18-6, revised, completed as required by this section, shall accompany each shipment of dogs or cats sold or otherwise disposed of by a research facility.

§ 2.78 Records, operators of auction sales.

(a) In connection with each animal consigned to an auction sale, for which a

commission or fee may or may not be charged, an operator of an auction sale shall keep and maintain the following information on the forms supplied and in the manner prescribed by Veterinary Services:

(1) The name and address of the person who consigned such animal to the auction sale and his USDA license number if licensed as a dealer or exhibitor;

(2) The date of consignment;

(3) The description and identification of such animal, including the official tag number or tattoo number, if one is affixed to the animal when consigned;

(4) The auction sales' number assigned to the animal; and

(5) The name and address of the buyer and his USDA license number if licensed as a dealer or exhibitor.

(b) A copy of the form required by paragraph (a) of this section shall be given to the consignor and purchaser of each animal sold at the auction sale.

§ 2.79 Records, disposition.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, no dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility shall, within a period of 2 years from the making thereof, destroy or dispose of, without the consent in writing of the Deputy Administrator, any books, records, documents, or other papers required to be kept and maintained under this part.

(b) The records required to be kept and maintained under this part shall be held for such period in excess of the 2-year period specified in paragraph (a) of this section if necessary to comply with any Federal, State, or local law. When the Deputy Administrator notifies the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility in writing that specified records shall be retained pending completion of an investigation or proceeding under the Act, such dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility shall hold such records until their disposition is authorized by Veterinary Services.

COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS AND HOLDING PERIOD

§ 2.100 Compliance with standards.

Each dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, and research facility shall comply in all respects with the standards set forth in Part 3 of this subchapter setting forth the standards for the hu-

mane handling, care, treatment, and transportation of animals: *Provided, however,* That nothing in these rules, regulations, or standards shall effect or interfere with the design, outlines, guidelines, or performances of actual research or experimentation by a research facility as determined by such research facility.

§ 2.101 Holding period.

(a) Any dog or cat acquired by a dealer⁴ or exhibitor shall be held by him, under his supervision and control, for a period of not less than 5 business days after acquisition of such animal: *Provided, however,* That (1) dogs or cats which have completed a 5-day holding period may be disposed of by subsequent dealers or exhibitors after a minimum holding period of 1 calendar day by each such subsequent dealer or exhibitor, excluding time in transit; (2) any dog or cat suffering from disease, emaciation or injury may be destroyed by euthanasia prior to the completion of the holding period required by this section. (For purposes of this paragraph, "business day" shall mean any day of the week during which the dealer or exhibitor normally operates his business. For purposes of this paragraph, "calendar day" shall mean from midnight of the day when an animal is received until the next midnight (example: If a dog or cat is received at 6 p.m. on the third day of a month, the "calendar day" referenced in the proviso would not expire until the morning of the fifth day.))

(b) During the period in which any dog or cat is being held as required by this section, such dog or cat shall be unloaded from any means of conveyance in which it was received, for feed, water, and rest, and handled, cared for, and treated in accordance with the standards set forth in §§ 3.1 through 3.10 of this subchapter.

(c) If any dealer or exhibitor obtains the prior approval of the Veterinarian in Charge, he may arrange to have another person hold such animals for the required period provided for in paragraph (a) of this section: *Provided, however,* That such other person agrees in writing to comply with the regulations of this Part 2 and the standards in Part 3 of this subchapter and to allow inspection by a Veterinary Services representative of his

premises: *And provided further,* That the dogs and cats still remain under the control of the dealer or exhibitor: *And provided further,* That approval will not be given for a dealer or exhibitor holding a license as set forth in § 2.4 to have animals held for purposes of this section by another licensed dealer or exhibitor.

MISCELLANEOUS

§ 2.125 Information as to business; furnishing of by dealers, exhibitors, operators of auction sales, and research facilities.

Each dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, and research facility shall furnish to any Veterinary Services representative, any information concerning the business of the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility which may be requested by such representative in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the Act, the regulations and the standards in this subchapter. Such information shall be furnished within such reasonable time as may be specified in the request for such information.

§ 2.126 Access and inspection of records and property.

Each dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility, shall, during ordinary business hours, permit Veterinary Services representatives, or other Federal officers or employees designated by the Secretary, to enter his place of business to examine records required to be kept by the Act and the regulations in this part, and to make copies of such records, and permit Veterinary Services representatives to enter his place of business, to inspect such facilities, property and animals as such representatives consider necessary to enforce the provisions of the Act, the regulations and the standards in this subchapter. The use of a room, table, or other facilities necessary for the proper examination of such records and inspection of such property or animals shall be extended to such authorized representatives of the Secretary by the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility, his agents and employees.

§ 2.127 Publication of names of persons subject to the provisions of this part.

Lists of persons licensed or registered, pursuant to the provisions of this part,

⁴ An operator of an auction sale is not considered to have acquired a dog or cat which is sold through the auction sale.

shall be published periodically by Veterinary Services in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Such lists may also be obtained, upon request, from the Veterinarian in Charge.

§ 2.128 Inspection for missing animals.

(a) Each dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale and research facility shall, upon request, during ordinary business hours, permit, under the following conditions, police or law officers of legally constituted law enforcement agencies with general law enforcement authority (not those agencies whose duties are limited to enforcement of local animal regulations) to enter the place of business of such dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale or research facility to inspect animals and records for the purpose of seeking animals that are missing:

(1) The police or law officer shall furnish to the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale or research facility a written description of the missing animal and the name and address of its owner before making such a search.

(2) The police or law officer shall abide by all security measures required by the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale or research facility to prevent the spread of disease, including the use of sterile clothing, footwear, and masks where required, or to prevent the escape of an animal.

(b) Such inspection for missing animals by law enforcement officers shall not extend to animals that are undergoing actual research or experimentation by a research facility as determined by such research facility.

§ 2.129 Confiscation and destruction of animals.

(a) If an animal being held by a dealer, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale, or an animal being held by a research facility which is no longer required by such research facility to carry out the research, test, or experiment for which it has been utilized, is found by a Veterinary Services representative to be suffering as a result of the failure of the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility to comply with any provision of the regulations or the standards set forth in this subchapter, the Veterinary Services representative shall make a reasonable effort to notify the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility of the condition of such animal and request

that the condition be corrected and that adequate veterinary care be given when necessary to alleviate the animal's suffering, or that the animal be destroyed by euthanasia. In the event that the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale or research facility refuses to comply with such request, the Veterinary Services representative may confiscate or destroy such animal by euthanasia if in the opinion of the Deputy Administrator the circumstances warrant such action.

(b) In the event that the Veterinary Services representative is unable to locate or notify the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility as required in this section, the Veterinary Services representative shall contact a local police or law officer to accompany him to the premises and shall provide for adequate veterinary care when necessary to alleviate the animal's suffering or, if in the opinion of the Deputy Administrator the condition of the animal cannot be corrected by veterinary care, the Veterinary Services representative shall confiscate and destroy the animal by euthanasia with such costs as may be incurred to be borne by the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility.

(c) Prior to making any decision regarding the destruction of any animal of a species designated by the Department of the Interior or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as an endangered species, the Deputy Administrator shall, when possible in his judgment, consult with representatives of said Department and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

PART 3—STANDARDS

Subpart A—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Dogs and Cats

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

Sec.

- 3.1 Facilities, general.
- 3.2 Facilities, indoor.
- 3.3 Facilities, outdoor.
- 3.4 Primary enclosures.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

- 3.5 Feeding.
- 3.6 Watering.
- 3.7 Sanitation.
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Sec.

- 3.9 Classification and separation.
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TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

- 3.11 Vehicles.
- 3.12 Primary enclosures used to transport dogs and cats.
- 3.13 Food and water requirements.
- 3.14 Care in transit.

Subpart B—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Guinea Pigs and Hamsters

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

- 3.25 Facilities, general.
- 3.26 Facilities, indoor.
- 3.27 Facilities, outdoor.
- 3.28 Primary enclosures.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

- 3.29 Feeding.
- 3.30 Watering.
- 3.31 Sanitation.
- 3.32 Employees.
- 3.33 Classification and separation.
- 3.34 Veterinary care.

TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

- 3.35 Vehicles.
- 3.36 Primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs and hamsters.
- 3.37 Feed and water requirements.
- 3.38 Care in transit.

Subpart C—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment and Transportation of Rabbits

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

- 3.50 Facilities, general.
- 3.51 Facilities, indoor.
- 3.52 Facilities, outdoor.
- 3.53 Primary enclosures.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

- 3.54 Feeding.
- 3.55 Watering.
- 3.56 Sanitation.
- 3.57 Employees.
- 3.58 Classification and separation.
- 3.59 Veterinary care.

TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

- 3.60 Vehicles.
- 3.61 Primary enclosures used to transport rabbits.
- 3.62 Food and water requirements.
- 3.63 Care in transit.

Subpart D—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Nonhuman Primates

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

- 3.75 Facilities, general.
- 3.76 Facilities, indoor.

Sec.

- 3.77 Facilities, outdoor.
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ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

- 3.79 Feeding.
- 3.80 Watering.
- 3.81 Sanitation.
- 3.82 Employees.
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- 3.85 Vehicles.
- 3.86 Primary enclosures used to transport nonhuman primates.
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Subpart E—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Warmblooded Animals Other Than Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Hamsters, Guinea Pigs, and Nonhuman Primates

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

- 3.100 Facilities, general.
- 3.101 Facilities, indoor.
- 3.102 Facilities, outdoor.
- 3.103 Space requirements.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

- 3.104 Feeding.
- 3.105 Watering.
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- 3.108 Separation.
- 3.109 Veterinary care.
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TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

- 3.111 Vehicles.
- 3.112 Primary enclosures used to transport animals.
- 3.113 Food and water requirements.
- 3.114 Care in transit.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 3 issued under sec. 13, 80 Stat. 352; 7 U.S.C. 2143, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 3 appear at 32 F.R. 3273, Feb. 24, 1967; 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Dogs and Cats

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

§ 3.1 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* Housing facilities for dogs or cats shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from

injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against infestation or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

(e) *Washrooms and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

§ 3.2 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for dogs or cats shall be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the dogs or cats from cold, and to provide for their health and comfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 50° F. for dogs and cats not acclimated to lower temperatures.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for dogs or cats shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as exhaust fans and vents or air conditioning, shall be provided when the ambient temperature is 85° F. or higher.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for dogs or cats shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the dogs or cats from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

(e) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water from indoor housing facilities. If drains are used, they shall be properly constructed and kept in good repair to avoid foul odors therefrom. If closed drainage systems are used, they shall be equipped with traps and so installed as to prevent any backup of sewage onto the floor of the room.

§ 3.3 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to allow all dogs and cats kept outdoors to protect themselves from the direct rays of the sun.

(b) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Dogs and cats kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(c) *Shelter from cold weather.* Shelter shall be provided for all dogs and cats kept outdoors when the atmospheric temperature falls below 50° F. Sufficient clean bedding material or other means of protection from the weather elements shall be provided when the ambient temperature falls below that temperature to which a dog or cat is acclimated.

(d) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water.

§ 3.4 Primary enclosures.

All primary enclosures for dogs and cats shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General*—(1) *Requirements for primary enclosures for dogs and cats.*

(i) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the dogs and cats from injury, to contain them, and to keep predators out.

(ii) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the dogs and cats to remain dry and clean.

(iii) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the dogs or cats contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(iv) The floors of the primary enclosures shall be constructed so as to protect the dogs' and cats' feet and legs from injury.

(2) *Additional requirements for primary enclosures housing cats.* (i) In all enclosures having a solid floor, a receptacle containing sufficient clean litter shall be provided to contain excreta.

(ii) Each primary enclosure shall be provided with a solid resting surface or surfaces which, in the aggregate, shall be of adequate size to comfortably hold all occupants of the primary enclosure at the same time. Such resting surface or surfaces shall be elevated in primary enclosures housing two or more cats.

(b) *Space requirements*—(1) *Dogs and cats.* Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each dog and cat to turn about freely and to easily stand, sit and lie in a comfortable normal position.

(2) *Dogs.* (i) In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, each dog housed in any primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum square footage of floor space equal to the mathematical square of the sum of the length of the dog in inches, as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail, plus 6 inches, expressed in square feet.¹ Not more than 12 adult nonconditioned dogs shall be housed in the same primary enclosure.

(ii) *Dog houses with chains.* If dog houses with chains are used as primary enclosures for dogs kept outdoors, the chains used shall be so placed or attached that they cannot become entangled with the chains of other dogs or any other objects. Such chains shall be of a type commonly used for the size dog involved and shall be attached to the dog by means of a well fitted collar. Such chains shall be at least three times the

length of the dog as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail and shall allow the dog convenient access to the dog house.

(3) *Cats.* In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, each adult cat housed in any primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum of 2½ square feet of floor space. Not more than 12 adult nonconditioned cats shall be housed in the same primary enclosure.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

§ 3.5 Feeding.

(a) Dogs and cats shall be fed at least once each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the dog or cat.

(b) Food receptacles shall be accessible to all dogs or cats and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. Feeding pans shall be durable and kept clean. The food receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. Disposable food receptacles may be used but must be discarded after each feeding. Self feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food, and they shall be sanitized regularly to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of feed.

§ 3.6 Watering.

If potable water is not accessible to the dogs and cats at all times, potable liquids shall be offered to such animals at least twice daily for periods of not less than 1 hour, except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. Watering receptacles shall be kept clean and shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

§ 3.7 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning of primary enclosures.* Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to pre-

¹ This requirement may be computed by using the following equation:

$$\frac{(\text{length of dog in inches} + 6) \times (\text{length of dog in inches} + 6)}{144} = \text{Required square feet of floor space}$$

vent contamination of the dogs or cats contained therein and to reduce disease hazards and odors. When a hosing or flushing method is used for cleaning a primary enclosure commonly known as a cage, any dog contained therein shall be removed from such enclosure during the cleaning process, and adequate measures shall be taken to protect the animals in other such enclosures from being contaminated with water and other wastes.

(b) *Sanitization of primary enclosures.*

(1) Prior to the introduction of nonconditioned dogs or cats into empty primary enclosures previously occupied, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(2) Primary enclosures for dogs or cats shall be sanitized often enough to prevent an accumulation of debris or excreta, or a disease hazard: *Provided, however,* That such enclosures shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) Cages, rooms and hard-surfaced pens or runs shall be sanitized by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam. Pens or runs using gravel, sand, or dirt shall be sanitized by removing the soiled gravel, sand, or dirt and replacing it as necessary.

(c) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(d) *Pest control.* An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

§ 3.3 Employees.

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

§ 3.9 Classification and separation.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups, with the following additional restrictions:

(a) Females in season (estrus) shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with males, except for breeding purposes.

(b) Any dog or cat exhibiting a vicious disposition shall be housed individually in a primary enclosure.

(c) Puppies or kittens shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs or cats other than their dams, except when permanently maintained in breeding colonies.

(d) Dogs shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with cats, nor shall dogs or cats be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals.

(e) Dogs or cats under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease shall be separated from other dogs or cats and other susceptible species of animals in such a manner as to minimize dissemination of such disease.

§ 3.10 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each dog and cat shall be observed daily by the animal caretaker in charge, or by someone under his direct supervision. Sick or diseased, injured, lame, or blind dogs or cats shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which such animal was obtained and is being held: *Provided, however,* That the provision shall not effect compliance with any State or local law requiring the holding, for a specified period, of animals suspected of being diseased.

(c) (1) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. The use of these three classes of drugs shall be

in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides which shall produce in the individual subject animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia, or analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(2) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility through its animal care committee and/or attending veterinarian to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species of animal used by that institution.

(3) The use of these three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

[32 F.R. 3273, Feb 24, 1967, as amended at 36 F.R. 24925, Dec. 24, 1971]

TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

§ 3.11 Vehicles.

(a) Vehicles used in transporting dogs or cats shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide fresh air to all animals being transported without injurious drafts.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the ingress of exhaust from the vehicle's engine.

(c) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

§ 3.12 Primary enclosures used to transport dogs and cats.

(a) Primary enclosures, such as compartments or transport cages, cartons or crates, used to transport dogs or cats, shall be well-constructed and well-ventilated and designed to protect the health and insure the safety of the animals. Such enclosures shall be constructed or positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that (1) each animal in the vehicle has access to sufficient air for normal breathing, (2) the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the animals and (3) the animals are afforded adequate protection from the elements. The temperature within such enclosures shall not be allowed to exceed the atmospheric temperature. Moreover, the ambient temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 95° F. at any time nor exceed 85° F.

for a period of more than 4 hours, nor be allowed at any time to fall below 45° F. unless the animals are acclimated to lower temperatures.

(b) Animals transported in the same primary enclosure shall be of the same species and maintained in compatible groups. Puppies or kittens shall not be transported in the same primary enclosures with adult dogs or cats other than their dams. Any dog or cat exhibiting a vicious disposition shall be transported individually in a primary enclosure. Any female dog or cat in season (estrus) shall not be transported in the same primary enclosure with any male.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport dogs or cats shall be large enough to insure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely, to stand erect, and to lie in a natural position.

(d) Animals shall not be placed in primary enclosures over other animals in transit unless each enclosure is fitted with a floor of a material which prevents animal excreta from entering lower enclosures.

(e) Primary enclosures used to transport dogs or cats shall be cleaned and sanitized between shipments. All litter in the vehicle shall be clean at the beginning of each trip.

§ 3.13 Food and water requirements.

(a) If dogs or cats are transported for a period of more than 12 hours:

(1) The vehicle shall stop at least once every 12 hours, and remain stopped for a period of at least 1 hour, during which time potable water shall be continuously provided for the dogs and cats.

(2) Each adult dog and cat shall be fed at least once in each 24-hour period. Puppies and kittens shall have food made available to them every 6 hours.

(b) Dogs shall be removed from the vehicle and given fresh water and an opportunity for exercise if they have been confined in the vehicle for a period of 36 hours.

§ 3.14 Care in transit.

It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to inspect the animals frequently to determine whether they need emergency veterinary care and if so, to obtain such care at the earliest opportunity.

Subpart B—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Guinea Pigs and Hamsters

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

§ 3.25 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* Housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against spoilage or deterioration and infestation or contamination by vermin. Food supplies shall be stored in containers with tightly fitting lids or covers or in the original containers as received from the commercial sources of supply. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provisions shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

(e) *Washroom and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

§ 3.26 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the animals from the cold, and to provide for their health and comfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 60° F. nor to exceed 85° F.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning, and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and mois-

ture condensation. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to rise above 85° F.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the guinea pigs or hamsters from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

§ 3.27 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) Hamsters shall not be housed in outdoor facilities.

(b) Guinea pigs shall not be housed in outdoor facilities unless such facilities are located in an appropriate climate and prior approval for such outdoor housing is obtained from the Deputy Administrator.

§ 3.28 Primary enclosures.

All primary enclosures for guinea pigs and hamsters shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the guinea pigs and hamsters from injury. Such enclosures, including their racks, shelving and other accessories, shall be constructed of smooth material substantially impervious to liquids and moisture.

(2) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the guinea pigs or hamsters contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(3) Primary enclosures having a solid floor shall be provided with clean bedding material.

(4) Primary enclosures equipped with mesh or wire floors shall be so constructed as to allow feces to pass through the spaces of the mesh or wire: *Provided, however,* That such floors shall be constructed so as to protect the animals' feet and legs from injury.

(b) *Space requirements*—(1) *Guinea pigs and hamsters.* Primary enclosures

shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space for each animal contained therein to make normal postural adjustments with adequate freedom of movement.

(2) *Guinea pigs.* In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, the following space requirements are applicable to primary enclosures for guinea pigs:

(i) The interior height of any primary enclosure used to confine guinea pigs shall be at least 6½ inches.

(ii) Each guinea pig housed in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space in accordance with the following table:

Weight or stage of maturity	Minimum space per guinea pig (square inches)
Weaning to 350 grams.....	60
350 grams or more.....	90
Breeders.....	180

(3) *Hamsters.* In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph the following space requirements are applicable to primary enclosures for hamsters:

(i) The interior height of any primary enclosure used to confine hamsters shall be at least 5½ inches, except that in the case of dwarf hamsters, such interior height shall be at least 5 inches.

(ii) A nursing female hamster, together with her litter, shall be housed in a primary enclosure which contains no other hamsters and which provides at least 121 square inches of floor space: *Provided, however,* That in the case of dwarf hamsters such floor space shall be at least 25 square inches.

(iii) The minimum amount of floor space per individual hamster and the maximum number of hamsters allowed in a single primary enclosure, except as provided for nursing females in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph, shall be in accordance with the following table:

Age	Minimum space per hamster (square inches)		Maximum population per enclosure
	<i>Dwarf</i>	<i>Other</i>	
Weaning to 5 weeks....	5.0	10.0	20
5 to 10 weeks.....	7.5	12.5	16
10 weeks or more.....	9	15.0	13

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

§ 3.29 Feeding.

(a) Guinea pigs and hamsters shall be fed each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the guinea pig or hamster.

(b) Food comprising the basic diet shall be at least equivalent in quality and content to pelleted rations produced commercially and commonly available from feed suppliers.

(c) The basic diet of guinea pigs and hamsters may be supplemented with good quality fruits or vegetables consistent with their individual dietary requirements.

(d) Food receptacles, if used, shall be accessible to all guinea pigs or hamsters in a primary enclosure and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. All food receptacles shall be kept clean and shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. If self-feeders are used for the feeding of pelleted feed, measures must be taken to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of the feed. Hamsters may be fed pelleted feed on the floor of a primary enclosure.

(e) Fruit or vegetable food supplements may be placed upon the bedding within the primary enclosure: *Provided, however,* That the uneaten portion of such supplements and any bedding soiled as a result of such feeding practices shall be removed from the primary enclosure when such uneaten supplements accumulate or such bedding becomes soiled to a degree that might be harmful or uncomfortable to animals therein.

§ 3.30 Watering.

Unless food supplements consumed by guinea pigs or hamsters supply them with their normal water requirements, potable water shall be provided daily except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. Open containers used for dispensing water to guinea pigs or hamsters shall be so placed in or attached to the primary enclosure as to minimize contamination from excreta. All watering receptacles shall be sanitized when dirty: *Provided, however,* That such receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

§ 3.31 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning and sanitation of primary enclosures.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be cleaned and sanitized often enough to prevent an accumulation of excreta or debris: *Provided, however,* That such enclosures shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks in the manner provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph.

(2) In the event a primary enclosure becomes soiled or wet to a degree that might be harmful or uncomfortable to the animals therein due to leakage of the watering system, discharges from dead or dying animals, spoiled perishable foods, or moisture condensation, the guinea pigs or hamsters shall be transferred to clean primary enclosures.

(3) Prior to the introduction of guinea pigs or hamsters into empty primary enclosures previously occupied, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph.

(4) Primary enclosures for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be sanitized by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam.

(b) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(c) *Pest control.* An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

§ 3.32 Employees.

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

§ 3.33 Classification and separation.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups, with the following additional restrictions:

(a) Except where harem breeding is practiced, preweanling guinea pigs shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adults other than their parents.

(b) Guinea pigs shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with hamsters, nor shall guinea pigs or hamsters be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals.

(c) Guinea pigs or hamsters under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease shall be separated from other guinea pigs or hamsters and other susceptible species of animals in such a manner as to minimize dissemination of such disease.

§ 3.34 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each guinea pig and hamster shall be observed at least every 48 hours by the animal caretaker in charge, or by someone under his direct supervision, for evidence of disease or injury. Sick or diseased, injured, lame, or blind guinea pigs or hamsters shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which such animal was obtained and is being held.

(c) (1) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. The use of these three classes of drugs shall be in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides which shall produce in the individual object animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia, or analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(2) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility through its animal care committee and/or attending veterinarian to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species of animal used by that institution.

(3) The use of these three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

[32 F.R. 3273, Feb. 24, 1967, as amended at 36 F.R. 24925, Dec. 24, 1971]

TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

§ 3.35 Vehicles.

(a) Vehicles used in transporting guinea pigs or hamsters shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide fresh air to all animals being transported without injurious drafts.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the ingress of exhaust from the vehicle's engine.

(c) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

§ 3.36 Primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs and hamsters.

(a) Primary enclosures, such as cartons, boxes, or transport cages, used to transport guinea pigs or hamsters shall be well-constructed, well-ventilated, and designed to protect the health and insure the safety of the animals. Any such primary enclosures which cannot be readily sanitized shall be constructed of new material and shall be discarded after one usage. Any such primary enclosures which may be readily sanitized may be reused but shall be sanitized prior to the introduction of guinea pigs or hamsters for shipment. All primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs or hamsters shall be positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that each animal in the vehicle has access to sufficient air for normal breathing. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 85° F. nor fall below 60° F.

(b) Animals transported in the same primary enclosure shall be of the same species and in compatible groups.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs or hamsters shall be large enough to insure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments.

(d) Not more than 15 guinea pigs shall be transported in the same primary enclosure. Not more than 25 hamsters shall be transported in the same primary enclosure.

(e) In addition to the other provisions of this section, the following requirements shall also apply to primary en-

closures used to transport guinea pigs or hamsters:

(1) *Guinea pigs.* (i) The interior height of primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs shall be at least 8 inches.

(ii) Each guinea pig transported in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space in accordance with the following table:

<i>Minimum space per guinea pig (Weight (grams) (square inches)</i>	
Up to 350.....	30
350 to 600.....	45
Over 600.....	55

(2) *Hamsters.* (i) The interior height of primary enclosures used to transport hamsters shall be at least 6 inches except that in the case of dwarf hamsters such interior height shall be at least 5 inches.

(ii) Each hamster transported in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space in accordance with the following table:

Age	Minimum space per hamster (square inches)	
	<i>Dwarf</i>	<i>Other</i>
Weaning to 5 weeks.....	5	7.0
5 to 10 weeks.....	7.5	11.0
Over 10 weeks.....	9	15.0

§ 3.37 Feed and water requirements.

If guinea pigs or hamsters are transported for a period of more than 6 hours, the animals shall be fed the quantity and quality of fruits or vegetables sufficient to satisfy their food and water needs during transit.

§ 3.38 Care in transit.

It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to provide or obtain adequate care for the animals in case of an emergency.

Subpart C—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment and Transportation of Rabbits

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

§ 3.50 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* Housing facilities for rabbits shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against infestation or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

(e) *Washroom and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

§ 3.51 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for rabbits need not be heated.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for rabbits shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as exhaust fans and vents or air conditioning, shall be provided when the ambient temperature is 85° F. or higher.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for rabbits shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the rabbits from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

§ 3.52 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating

or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to allow all rabbits kept outdoors to protect themselves from the direct rays of the sun. When the atmospheric temperature exceeds 90° F. artificial cooling shall be provided by a sprinkler system or other means.

(b) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Rabbits kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(c) *Shelter from cold weather.* Shelter shall be provided for all rabbits kept outdoors when the atmospheric temperature falls below 40° F.

(d) *Protection from predators.* Outdoor housing facilities for rabbits shall be fenced or otherwise enclosed to minimize the entrance of predators.

(e) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water.

§ 3.53 Primary enclosures.

All primary enclosures for rabbits shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the rabbits from injury, to contain them, and to keep predators out.

(2) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the rabbits to remain dry and clean.

(3) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the rabbits contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(4) The floors of the primary enclosures shall be constructed so as to protect the rabbits' feet and legs from injury. Litter shall be provided in all primary enclosures having solid floors.

(5) A suitable nest box containing clean nesting material shall be provided in each primary enclosure housing a female with a litter less than one month of age.

(b) *Space requirements.* Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space for the animal to make normal postural adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Each rabbit housed in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space, exclusive of the space taken up by food and water

receptacles, in accordance with the following table:

Category	Individual weights (pounds)	Minimum space per rabbit (square inches)
Groups.....	3 through 5.....	144
	6 through 8.....	288
	9 or more.....	432
Individual adults.....	3 through 5.....	180
	6 through 8.....	360
	9 through 11.....	540
Nursing females.....	12 or more.....	720
	3 through 5.....	576
	6 through 8.....	720
	9 through 11.....	864
	12 or more.....	1080

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY
STANDARDS

§ 3.54 Feeding.

(a) Rabbits shall be fed at least once each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the rabbit.

(b) Food receptacles shall be accessible to all rabbits in a primary enclosure and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. All food receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. If self feeders are used for the feeding of dry feed, measures must be taken to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of the feed.

§ 3.55 Watering.

Sufficient potable water shall be provided daily except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. All watering receptacles shall be sanitized when dirty: *Provided, however,* That such receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

§ 3.56 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning of primary enclosures.*

(1) Primary enclosures shall be kept reasonably free of excreta, hair, cobwebs and other debris by periodic cleaning. Measures shall be taken to prevent the wetting of rabbits in such enclosures if a washing process is used.

(2) In primary enclosures equipped with solid floors, soiled litter shall be re-

moved and replaced with clean litter at least once each week.

(3) If primary enclosures are equipped with wire or mesh floors, the troughs or pans under such enclosures shall be cleaned at least once each week. If worm bins are used under such enclosures they shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(b) *Sanitization of primary enclosures.* (1) Primary enclosures for rabbits shall be sanitized at least once every 30 days in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(2) Prior to the introduction of rabbits into empty primary enclosures previously occupied, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) Primary enclosures for rabbits shall be sanitized by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam or flame.

(c) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(d) *Pest control.* An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be transported in the same primary

§ 3.57 Employees.

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

§ 3.58 Classification and separation.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups, with the following additional restrictions:

(a) Rabbits shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals unless required for scientific reasons.

(b) Rabbits under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease shall be separated from other rabbits and

other susceptible species of animals in such a manner as to minimize dissemination of such disease.

§ 3.59 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each rabbit shall be observed at least every 48 hours by the animal caretaker in charge, or by someone working under his direct supervision, for evidence of disease or injury. Sick or diseased, injured, lame or blind rabbits shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which such animal was obtained and is being held.

(c) (1) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. The use of these three classes of drugs shall be in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides which shall produce in the individual subject animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia, or analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(2) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility through its animal care committee and/or attending veterinarian to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species of animal used by that institution.

(3) The use of these three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

[32 F.R. 3273, Feb. 24, 1967, as amended at 36 F.R. 24925, Dec. 24, 1971]

TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

§ 3.60 Vehicles.

(a) Vehicles used in transporting rabbits shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide fresh air to all animals being transported without injurious drafts.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the ingress of exhaust from the vehicle's engine.

(c) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

§ 3.61 Primary enclosures used to transport rabbits.

(a) Primary enclosures, such as compartments or transport cages, cartons or crates, used to transport rabbits, shall be well-constructed, well-ventilated and designed to protect the health and insure the safety of the animals. Such enclosures shall be constructed or positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that (1) each animal in the vehicle has access to sufficient air for normal breathing, (2) the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the animals, and (3) the animals are afforded adequate protection from the elements. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 85° F. nor fall below that temperature to which the animals are acclimated.

(b) Rabbits transported in the same primary enclosure shall be in compatible groups and shall not be transported in the same primary enclosures with other species of animals.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport rabbits shall be large enough to insure that each rabbit contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely, and to make normal postural adjustments. Not more than 15 rabbits shall be transported in the same primary enclosure.

(d) Rabbits shall not be placed in primary enclosures over other animals in transit unless each enclosure is fitted with a floor of a material which prevents animal excreta from entering lower enclosures.

(e) Primary enclosures used to transport rabbits shall be cleaned and sanitized between shipments. All litter in the vehicle shall be clean at the beginning of each trip.

§ 3.62 Food and water requirements.

If rabbits are transported for a period of more than 6 hours, they shall be provided with food and water. This requirement may be met by providing feedstuff and water, or the quantity and quality of vegetables, sufficient to satisfy their food and water needs during transit.

§ 3.63 Care in transit.

It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to provide or obtain adequate care for the animals in case of an emergency.

Subpart D—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Nonhuman Primates⁵

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

§ 3.75 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* The housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against infestation or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

(e) *Washroom and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

§ 3.76 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the animals from the cold, and to provide for their health and comfort.

⁵ Nonhuman primates include a great diversity of forms, ranging from the marmoset weighing only a few ounces, to the adult gorilla weighing hundreds of pounds. They come from Asia, Africa, and Central and South America, and they live in different habitats. Their nutritional and activity requirements differ as do their social and environmental requirements. As a result, the conditions appropriate for one species do not necessarily apply to another; therefore, discretion must be used in interpreting these standards.

The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 50° F.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as exhaust fans and vents or air conditioning, shall be provided when the ambient temperature is 85° F. or higher.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the nonhuman primates from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

(e) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water from indoor housing facilities. If drains are used, they shall be properly constructed and kept in good repair to avoid foul odors therefrom. If closed drainage systems are used, they shall be equipped with traps and so installed as to prevent any backup of sewage onto the floor of the room.

§ 3.77 Facilities, outdoor,

(a) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to allow all nonhuman primates kept outdoors to protect themselves from the direct rays of the sun.

(b) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Nonhuman primates kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(c) *Shelter from cold weather.* Shelter shall be provided for all nonhuman primates kept outdoors to afford comfort and protection to such animals appropriate for the local climatic conditions and the nonhuman primate species concerned.

(d) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water.

§ 3.78 Primary enclosures.

All primary enclosures for nonhuman primates shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the nonhuman primates from injury, to contain them, and to keep predators out.

(2) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the nonhuman primates to remain dry and clean.

(3) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the nonhuman primates contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(4) The floors of the primary enclosures shall be constructed so as to protect the nonhuman primates from injury.

(b) *Space requirements.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each nonhuman primate to make normal postural adjustments with adequate freedom of movement.

(2) Each nonhuman primate housed in a primary enclosure shall be provided with a minimum floor space equal to an area of at least three times the area occupied by such primate when standing on four feet.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

§ 3.79 Feeding.

(a) Nonhuman primates shall be fed at least once each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the nonhuman primate.

(b) Food, and food receptacles if used, shall be accessible to all nonhuman primates and shall be placed so as to minimize contamination by excreta. Food receptacles shall be kept clean and shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. If self feeders are used, measures shall be taken to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of food.

§ 3.80 Watering.

If potable water is not accessible to the nonhuman primates at all times, such water shall be offered to them at least twice daily except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. All watering receptacles shall be kept clean and all such receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

§ 3.81 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning of primary enclosures.* Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the nonhuman primates contained therein and to reduce disease hazards and odors. When hosing or flushing methods are used for this purpose, measures shall be taken to prevent animals confined in such enclosures from being wetted involuntarily.

(b) *Sanitization of enclosures.* (1) Prior to the introduction of nonhuman primates into primary enclosures previously occupied by other nonhuman primates, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(2) Primary enclosures for nonhuman primates shall be sanitized often enough to prevent an accumulation of debris or excreta, or a disease hazard: *Provided, however, That* such enclosures shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) Cages, rooms and hard surfaced pens or runs shall be sanitized either by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent, as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam. Pens or runs using gravel, sand, or dirt, shall be sanitized by removing the soiled gravel, sand, or dirt and replacing it as necessary.

(c) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(d) *Pest control.* An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

§ 3.82 Employees.

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

§ 3.83 Classification and separation.

Nonhuman primates housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups and shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with animal species other than nonhuman primates.

§ 3.84 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each nonhuman primate shall be observed daily by the animal caretaker in charge or by someone working under his direct supervision. Sick or diseased, injured, lame, or blind nonhuman primates shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which the animal was obtained and is being held.

(c) (1) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. The use of these three classes of drugs shall be in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides which shall produce in the individual subject animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia, or analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(2) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility through its animal care committee and/or attending veterinarian to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species or animal used by that institution.

(3) The use of these three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain

and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

[32 F.R. 3273, Feb. 24, 1967, as amended at 36 F.R. 24925, Dec. 24, 1971]

§ 3.85 Vehicles.

(a) Vehicles used in transporting nonhuman primates shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide fresh air to all animals being transported, without injurious drafts.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the ingress of exhaust from the vehicle's engine.

(c) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

§ 3.86 Primary enclosures used to transport nonhuman primates.

(a) Primary enclosures such as compartments, transport cages or crates, used to transport nonhuman primates shall be well-constructed, well-ventilated, and designed to protect the health and insure the safety of the animals. Such enclosures shall be constructed or positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that (1) each animal in the vehicle has access to sufficient air for normal breathing, (2) the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the animal and (3) the animals are afforded adequate protection from the elements. The temperature within such enclosures shall not be allowed to exceed the atmospheric temperature. Moreover the ambient temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 85° F. for more than 4 hours continuously nor allowed to fall below 45° F.

(b) Nonhuman primates transported in the same primary enclosure shall be in compatible groups and shall not be transported in the same primary enclosures with other species of animals.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport nonhuman primates shall be large enough to insure that each nonhuman primate contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments. Not more than 10 nonhuman primates shall be transported in the same primary enclosures.

(d) Nonhuman primates shall not be placed in primary enclosures over other animals in transit unless each enclosure is fitted with a floor of a material which prevents animal excreta from entering lower enclosures.

(e) Primary enclosures used to transport nonhuman primates shall be cleaned and sanitized between shipments. All litter in the vehicle shall be clean at the beginning of each trip.

§ 3.87 Food and water requirements.

If nonhuman primates are transported for a period of more than 12 hours:

(a) Potable water shall be provided to each nonhuman primate at least once in each 12-hour period.

(b) Each nonhuman primate shall be fed at least once in each 24-hour period.

§ 3.88 Care in transit.

It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to provide or obtain adequate care for the animals in case of an emergency.

Subpart E—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Warmblooded Animals other than Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Hamsters, Guinea Pigs, and Nonhuman Primates

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Subpart E are issued under secs. 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 80 Stat. 351, 352, 353, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 2133, 2135, 2136, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2146, 2147, 2151.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Subpart E appear at 36 F.R. 24925, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

§ 3.100 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

(b) *Water and power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available on the premises.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors,

and disease hazards. The disposal facilities and any disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash, and debris shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

(e) *Washroom and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, showers, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

§ 3.101 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Ambient temperatures.* Temperature in indoor housing facilities shall be sufficiently regulated by heating or cooling to protect the animals from the extremes of temperature, to provide for their health and to prevent their discomfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below nor rise above temperatures compatible with the health and comfort of the animal.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities shall be adequately ventilated by natural or mechanical means to provide for the health and to prevent discomfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, fans, or air-conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities shall have ample lighting, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality, distribution, and duration as appropriate for the species involved. Such lighting shall be uniformly distributed and of sufficient intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning. Lighting of primary enclosures shall be designed to protect the animals from excessive illumination.

(d) *Drainage.* A suitable sanitary method shall be provided to eliminate rapidly, excess water from indoor housing facilities. If drains are used, they shall be properly constructed and kept in good repair to avoid foul odors and installed so as to prevent any backup of sewage. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

§ 3.102 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort of the animals, sufficient shade by natural or artificial means shall

§ 3.103

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be provided to allow all animals kept outdoors to protect themselves from direct sunlight.

(b) *Shelter from inclement weather.* Natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals. Individual animals shall be acclimated before they are exposed to the extremes of the individual climate.

(c) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

§ 3.103 Space requirements.

Enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Inadequate space may be indicated by evidence of malnutrition, poor condition, debility, stress, or abnormal behavior patterns.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY
STANDARDS

§ 3.104 Feeding.

(a) The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. Animals shall be fed at least once a day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

(b) Food, and food receptacles, if used, shall be sufficient in quantity and located so as to be accessible to all animals in the enclosure and shall be placed so as to minimize contamination. Food receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times. If self-feeders are used, adequate measures shall be taken to prevent molding, contamination, and deterioration or caking of food.

§ 3.105 Watering.

If potable water is not accessible to the animals at all times, it must be provided as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animal. Frequency of watering shall consider age, species,

condition, size, and type of the animal. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

§ 3.106 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning of enclosures.* Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors. When enclosures are cleaned by hosing or flushing, adequate measures shall be taken to protect the animals confined in such enclosures from being directly sprayed with the stream of water or wetted involuntarily.

(b) *Sanitation of enclosures.* Subsequent to the presence of an animal with an infectious or transmissible disease, cages, rooms, and hard-surfaced pens or runs shall be sanitized either by washing them with hot water (180 F. at source) and soap or detergent, as in a mechanical washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with saturated live steam under pressure. Pens or runs using gravel, sand, or dirt, shall be sanitized when necessary as directed by the attending veterinarian.

(c) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

(d) *Pest control.* A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

§ 3.107 Employees.

A sufficient number of adequately trained employees shall be utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under a supervisor who has a background in animal care.

§ 3.108 Separation.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible. Animals shall not be housed near animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort.

§ 3.109 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease prevention and parasite control euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision of a veterinarian. The pest control program shall be reviewed by the veterinarian for the safe use of materials and methods. Such veterinarian shall be a graduate of an approved college of veterinary medicine.

(b) Animals shall be observed every day by the person in charge of the care of the animals or by someone working under his direct supervision. Sick or diseased, stressed, injured, or lame animals shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely destroyed, unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which the animal was obtained and is being held.

(c) (1) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. The use of these three classes of drugs shall be in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides which shall produce in the individual subject animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia or analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(2) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility through its Animal Care Committee and/or attending veterinarian to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species of animal used by that institution.

(3) The use of those three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

§ 3.110 Handling.

(a) Handling of animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully in a way so as not to cause unnecessary discomfort, behavioral stress, or physical harm to the animal. Care should be exercised also to avoid harm to the handler.

(b) Animals to which the public is afforded direct contact shall only be displayed for periods of time and under conditions consistent with the animals'

health and not leading to their discomfort.

(c) During public display, the animals must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the public with sufficient distance allowed between animal acts and the viewing public to assure safety to both the public and the animals. Performing animals shall be allowed a rest period between performances equal to the time for one performance.

TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

§ 3.111 Vehicles.

(a) Vehicles used in transporting animals shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide adequate fresh air, both when moving and stationary, to all animals being transported, without injurious drafts or discomfort.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the ingress of the vehicle's exhaust gases.

(c) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept physically clean.

(d) The ambient temperature shall be sufficiently regulated by heating or cooling to protect the animals from the extremes of temperature and to provide for their health and to prevent their discomfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below or rise above temperatures compatible with the health and comfort of the animal.

§ 3.112 Primary enclosures used to transport animals.

(a) Primary enclosures, such as compartments, transport cages, or crates, used to transport animals shall be well-constructed, well-ventilated, and designed to protect the health and assure the safety of the animals. Such enclosures shall be constructed or positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that (1) each animal in the vehicle has access to sufficient air for normal breathing, (2) the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the animals and (3) the animals are afforded adequate protection from the elements.

(b) Animals transported in the same primary enclosure shall be compatible. Socially dependent animals (e.g., siblings, dam, and young cagemates) must be allowed visual and olfactory contact.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport animals shall be large enough to insure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about

freely and to make normal postural adjustments: *Provided, however,* That certain species may be restricted in their movements according to professionally acceptable standards when such freedom of movement would constitute a danger to the animals or their handlers.

(d) Animals shall not be placed in primary enclosures over other animals in transit unless each enclosure is fitted with a floor of a material which prevents animal excreta or other wastes from entering lower enclosures.

(e) Primary enclosures used to transport animals shall be cleansed and sanitized before and after each shipment. All bedding in the vehicle shall be clean at the beginning of each trip.

§ 3.113 Food and water requirements.

(a) Potable water shall be provided to each animal at least once in each 12-hour period except as directed by hibernation, veterinary treatment or other professionally accepted practices. Those animals which, by common accepted practice, require watering more frequently shall be so watered.

(b) Each animal shall be fed at least once in each 24-hour period except as directed by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts or other professionally accepted practices. Those animals which, by common accepted practice, require feeding more frequently shall be so fed.

(c) A sufficient quantity of food and water shall accompany the animal to provide food and water for such animal for a period of at least 24 hours, except as directed by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

§ 3.114 Care in transit.

(a) It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to inspect the animals frequently enough to assure the health and comfort of the animals.

(b) In the event of a breakdown or delay of the vehicle, it is the responsibility of the animal caretaker or vehicle operator to assure that animals get adequate ventilation and protection from fumes, vehicle exhaust, extremes in temperature, and that the animals are not subjected to undue discomfort.

(c) In an emergency concerning the health and welfare of the animals, adequate veterinary care shall be provided without delay.

PART 4—RULES OF PRACTICE GOVERNING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE LABORATORY ANIMAL WELFARE ACT

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AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 4 issued under sec. 21, 80 Stat. 353; 7 U.S.C. 2151.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 4 appear at 33 F.R. 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 4.1 Meaning of words.

As used in this part, words in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may require.

§ 4.2 Definitions.

As used in this part, the terms as defined in Part 1 of Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, shall apply to this Part 4 with equal force and effect. In addition, and except as may be provided otherwise in this part:

(a) "Act" means the Act of August 24, 1966 (Pub. L. 89-544), commonly known as the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, as amended by the Animal Welfare Act of 1970 (Pub. L. 91-579) (7 U.S.C. 2131, et seq.), and any legislation amendatory thereof.

(b) "Regulations" means the regulations promulgated pursuant to the Act.

(c) "Hearing" means that part of the proceeding which involves the submission of evidence and means either an oral or written hearing.

(d) "Judge" means any Administrative Law Judge appointed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3105 (the Administrative Procedure Act) and assigned to the proceeding involved.

(e) "Decision" means the judge's initial decision made in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 556 and 557, and includes the Judge's (1) findings of fact and conclusions with respect to all material issues of fact, law or discretion, as well as the reasons or basis therefor, (2)

order, and (3) rulings on proposed findings, conclusions and orders submitted by the parties.

(f) "Hearing Clerk" means the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

(g) "Administrator" means the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any officer or employee to whom authority has heretofore or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead in connection with the function involved.

(h) "Moving paper" means any formal complaint or other document by virtue of which a proceeding under the Act is instituted.

(i) "Complainant" means the party upon whose moving paper the proceeding is instituted.

(j) "Respondent" means the party proceeded against.

(k) "Proceeding" means any action arising under the Act, in which it is required by law that the order or other determination be made only after notice and opportunity for hearing, and if hearing be held, only upon the basis of a record made in the course of such hearing.

(l) "Summary action" means action taken by the Administrator to suspend a license under the Act temporarily.

[39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.3 Scope and applicability of this part.

The rules of practice in this part shall be applicable to the procedure governing proceedings and summary action for the suspension or revocation of the license of a person licensed under the Act and the regulations governing proceedings to determine if a person should not be granted a license under the Act and regulations; and governing proceedings for the issuance of cease and desist orders concerning any person subject to the Act.

[39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

Subpart B—Rules Applicable to Proceedings and Summary Action

§ 4.10 Institution of proceeding; docket number.

(a) A proceeding under the Act is instituted upon the issuance by the Administrator of a moving paper and the filing of such document with the Hearing Clerk.

(b) Each proceeding, immediately following its institution, shall be assigned a docket number by the Hearing Clerk and thereafter the proceeding shall be referred to by such number.

§ 4.11 Moving paper.

§ 4.11-1 Filing and service.

If the Administrator has reason to believe that the Act or any of the rules, regulations, or orders issued or promulgated thereunder have been or are being violated, a moving paper may be filed with the Hearing Clerk, who promptly shall serve a true copy thereof upon each respondent, as provided in § 4.25.

§ 4.11-2 Contents.

The moving paper shall set forth briefly the nature of the violation or violations, including allegations of fact which constitute a basis for the proceeding. The moving paper shall offer respondent the opportunity to submit a specific written statement by way of answer and the right to request an oral hearing, and shall state the time within which answer by respondent must be made, which shall not be less than 10 days after service of the moving paper.

§ 4.11-3 Amendments.

At any time prior to the close of the hearing, the moving paper may be amended; but, in case of an amendment adding new provisions, the hearing shall, on the request of the respondent, be adjourned for a period not exceeding 15 days, if the Judge determines that such an adjournment is necessary to avoid prejudice to the respondent.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.12 Answer.

§ 4.12-1 Filing and service.

The respondent shall file an answer to the allegations of the moving paper, with the Hearing Clerk, signed by the respondent or his attorney, within the period of time for answering set forth in the moving paper.

§ 4.12-2 Contents.

The answer shall (a) contain a concise statement of the facts which constitute the grounds of defense, and shall specifically admit, deny, or explain each of the allegations of the moving paper unless the respondent is without knowledge, in which case the answer shall so

state; (b) state that the respondent admits all of the facts alleged in the moving paper; or (c) state that the respondent admits the jurisdictional allegations of the moving paper and neither admits nor denies the remaining allegations and consents to the issuance of a specified order without further procedure. If the complainant recommends that the order consented to by the respondent not be issued, the respondent shall file an answer within ten days from the service of such recommendation upon him in accordance with §§ 4.12-1 and 4.12-2(a) or (b). The answer may contain a request for oral hearing or an express waiver of such hearing.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.12-3 Failure to file.

Failure to file an answer to, or plead specifically to, any allegation of the moving paper, except as provided in § 4.12-2 (c), shall constitute an admission of such allegation.

§ 4.13 Motions and requests.

§ 4.13-1 General.

All motions and requests shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk, unless made during the course of an oral hearing, in which case they may be stated orally and made a part of the transcript. The Judge is authorized to rule upon all motions and requests filed or made prior to the filing of his appeal with the Hearing Clerk as hereinafter provided. The Secretary will rule upon all motions and requests filed after that time.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.13-2 Motions entertained.

Any motion will be entertained except a motion to dismiss on the pleadings. All motions and requests concerning the sufficiency of the moving paper must be made within the time allowed for filing an answer.

§ 4.13-3 Contents.

All written motions and requests shall state the particular order, ruling, or action desired and the grounds therefor.

§ 4.13-4 Answers to motions and requests.

Within 15 days after service of any written motion or request, or within any

longer period fixed by the Secretary or Judge, the opposing party shall file an answer to the motion or request or shall be deemed to have no decision to the granting of the relief asked for in the motion or request. Unless permitted by the Secretary or Judge, the moving party shall have no right to reply to the answer.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.13-5 Certification to Secretary.

The submission or certification of any motion, request, objection, or other question to the Secretary prior to the time when the Judge's decision is filed with the Hearing Clerk shall be in the discretion of the Judge. The Judge may either rule upon or certify the motion, request, objection or other question, but not both.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.14 Consent order.

At any time after the institution of a proceeding, the respondent may file an answer or amended answer consenting to an order as set forth in § 4.12-2(c). Within 15 days after service of such an answer, the complainant shall file his recommendation. If the complainant recommends that the order consented to by the respondent be issued, the Judge may enter such order which shall have the same force and effect as a decision issued by the Judge.

[39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.15 Procedure upon admission of facts.

The admission, in the answer or by failure to file an answer, of all the material allegations of fact contained in the moving paper shall constitute a waiver of hearing. Upon such admission of facts, the complainant shall file, in triplicate, a proposed decision along with a motion for adoption thereof, which motion and proposed decision shall be served upon the respondent by the Hearing Clerk. Within ten days after service of such motion and proposed decision upon him, respondent may file with the Hearing Clerk, objections thereto, and the Judge shall issue a decision without further procedure or hearing. Absent a waiver by the parties of service of the Judge's decision, it shall be served upon them in the manner provided in § 4.25. The parties shall be given an opportunity to

file appeals to the decision, to file briefs in support of such appeals, and to make oral argument before the Secretary in accordance with § 4.20. Unless the initial decision is appealed under § 4.20, it shall become final and effective without further procedure 35 days after service thereof upon the respondent.

[39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.16 Procedure upon denial of any material fact.

In the event the respondent denies any material fact and fails to request a hearing within the time specified in the complaint, the matter shall be set down for hearing by the Judge, upon motion of the complainant in accordance with § 4.19-1.

[39 FR 11174, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.16-1 General.

Failure to request an oral hearing within the time allowed for the filing of the answer shall constitute a waiver of such hearing. Except as provided in § 4.15, upon such failure to request an oral hearing, or upon express waiver of such hearing, by the parties, the parties shall have a period of 20 days from the final date for filing the answer in which to file sworn statements or affidavits in support of their respective positions. Within a reasonable time thereafter, the Examiner shall issue his report which shall be served upon the parties in the manner provided in § 4.25: *Provided however*, That if such sworn statements or affidavits raise any material issue of fact, the Examiner may afford the parties an opportunity to submit sworn statements or affidavits in reply or supplemental thereto or he may set the matter down for an oral hearing with respect to such material issues of fact. In the event the matter is set down for oral hearing, the rules in § 4.19 shall be applicable.

§ 4.16-2 Exceptions.

Within 20 days after service of the Examiner's Report, the parties may take exception to any matter set out in such report, and in such case shall file exceptions in writing with the Hearing Clerk suggesting corrected findings of fact, conclusions, or order. A party may file a brief in support of any exceptions or objections which he may file. A party, if he files exceptions, shall state in writing whether he desires to make an oral argument thereon before the Secretary in the manner provided in § 4.20; otherwise he

shall be deemed to have waived such oral argument.

§ 4.16-3 Final order.

As soon as practicable after the expiration of the period for filing exceptions and briefs, or, in case oral argument is had, as soon as practicable thereafter, the Secretary shall issue his final decision and order, including his ruling on any exceptions filed by the parties. The order shall be served upon the parties in the manner provided in § 4.25.

§ 4.17 Prehearing conferences.

In any proceeding in which it appears that such procedure will expedite the proceeding, the Judge, at any time prior to the commencement of the oral hearing, may request the parties or their counsel to appear at a conference before him to consider (a) the simplification of issues; (b) the necessity or desirability of amendments to pleadings; (c) the possibility of obtaining stipulations of fact and of documents which will avoid unnecessary proof; (d) the limitation of the number of experts or other witnesses; and (e) such other matters as may expedite and aid in the disposition of the proceeding. No transcript of such conference shall be made, but the Judge shall prepare and file for the record a written summary of the action taken at the conference, which shall incorporate any written stipulations or agreements made by the parties at the conference or as a result of the conference. If the circumstances are such that a conference is impracticable, the Judge may request the parties to correspond with him for the purpose of accomplishing any of the objects set forth in this section. The Judge shall forward copies of letters and document to the parties as the circumstances require. Correspondence in such negotiations shall not be a part of the record, but the Judge shall submit a written summary for the record if any action is taken.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, 39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.18 Judges.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.18-1 Assignment.

No Judge shall be assigned to serve in any proceeding who (a) has any pecuniary interest in any matter or business involved in the proceeding, (b) is re-

lated within the third degree by blood or marriage to any party to the proceeding, or (c) has participated in the investigation preceding the institution of the proceeding or in the determination that it should be instituted or in the preparation of the moving paper or in the development of the evidence to be introduced therein.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.18-2 Disqualification of Judge.

(a) Any party may, by motion made to the Judge, request that the Judge disqualify himself and withdraw from the proceeding. The Judge may then either rule upon or certify the motion to the Secretary, but not both.

(b) A Judge shall withdraw from any proceeding in which he deems himself disqualified for any reason.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.18-3 Conduct.

The Judge shall conduct the proceeding in a fair and impartial manner, and save to the extent required for the disposition of ex parte matters as authorized by law, he shall not consult any person or party on any fact in issue unless upon notice and opportunity for all parties to participate.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, 39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.18-4 Powers.

Subject to review by the Secretary as provided elsewhere in this part, the Judge, in any proceeding assigned to him, shall have power to:

(a) Rule upon motions and requests;

(b) Set the time and place of hearing, adjourn the hearing from time to time, and change the time and place of hearing;

(c) Administer oaths and affirmations and take affidavits;

(d) Summon and examine witnesses and receive evidence;

(e) Admit or exclude evidence;

(f) Hear oral argument on facts or law or both.

(g) Do all acts and take all measures necessary for the maintenance of order at the hearing and for the efficient, fair and impartial conduct of the proceeding.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, 39 FR 11173, 11174, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.18-5 Who may act in the absence of the Judge.

In case of the absence of the Judge, or his inability to act, the powers and duties to be performed by him under this part in connection with a proceeding assigned to him may, without abatement of the proceeding unless otherwise directed by the Secretary, be assigned to any other Judge.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, 39 FR 11173, 11174, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.19 Procedure upon request for an oral hearing.

§ 4.19-1 Time and place of hearing.

If and when the proceeding has reached the stage when a hearing is to be held, the Judge, not less than ten days after service on all parties of a motion by any of the parties, jointly or individually, stating that the matter is at issue and is ready for hearing, shall set a time and place of hearing, giving careful consideration to the convenience of the parties, and shall file with the Hearing Clerk a notice stating the time and place of hearing, which shall be served upon the parties. If any change in the time or place of the hearing is made, the Judge shall file with the Hearing Clerk a notice of such change, which notice shall be served upon the parties, unless it is made during the course of the hearing and made a part of the transcript.

[39 FR 11174, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.19-2 Subpenas.

(a) *Issuance of subpenas.* The attendance of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence from any place in the United States on behalf of any party to the proceeding may, by subpoena, be required at any designated place of hearing. Subpenas may be issued by the Secretary or by the Judge, under the facsimile signature of the Secretary, upon a reasonable showing by the applicant of the grounds, necessity, and reasonable scope thereof.

(b) *Application for subpoena duces tecum.* Subpenas for the production of documentary evidence, unless issued by the Judge upon his own motion, shall be issued only upon a verified written application. Such application shall specify, as exactly as possible, the documents desired and shall show their competency, relevancy, and materiality and the necessity for their production.

(c) *Service of subpenas.* Subpenas may be served (1) by a U.S. Marshal or his deputy, or (2) by any other person who is not less than 18 years of age, or (3) by registering or certifying and mailing a copy of the subpoena addressed to the person to be served at his or its last known residence or principal place of business or residence. Proof of service may be made by the return of service on the subpoena by the U.S. Marshal or his deputy; or, if served by an individual other than a U.S. Marshal or his deputy, by an affidavit of such person stating that he personally served a copy of the subpoena upon the person named therein; or if service was by registered or certified mail, by an affidavit made by the person mailing the subpoena that it was mailed as provided herein and by the signed return post office receipt: *Provided, That,* where the subpoena is issued on behalf of the Secretary, the return receipt without an affidavit of mailing shall be sufficient proof of service. In making personal service, the person making service shall leave a copy of the subpoena with the person subpoenaed; the original, bearing or accompanied by the required proof of service, shall be returned to the official who issued the same.

[36 FR 12208, June 29, 1971, as amended at 39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.19-3 Fees of witnesses.

"Witnesses summoned before the Judge or the Secretary shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States * * *."¹ Fees shall be paid by the party at whose instances the witness appears.

[36 FR 12208, June 29, 1971, as amended at 39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.19-4 Appearances.

(a) *Representation.* The parties may appear in person or by counsel or other representative. Persons who appear as counsel or in a representative capacity must conform to the standards of ethical conduct required of practitioners before the courts of the United States. Whenever the Secretary finds, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that a person, who

¹ First sentence quoted from sec. 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (38 Stat. 722; 15 U.S.C. 49) which is made applicable to proceedings under the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, as amended and supplemented, by sec. 17 of the Animal Welfare Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1563).

is acting or has acted as counsel or representative for another person in any proceeding before the Secretary, is unfit to act as such representative or counsel, he will order that such person be precluded from acting as counsel or representative in any proceeding under the Act. The procedure in such case will be governed by the applicable provisions of this part: *Provided*, That the moving paper may be issued by the Administrator, the Judge, or the Secretary.

(b) *Failure to appear*. If any party to the proceeding, after being duly notified, fails to appear at the hearing, he shall be deemed to have waived the right to an oral hearing in the proceeding. In the event that a party appears at the hearing and no party appears for the opposing side, the party who is present shall have an election whether to present his evidence, in whole or in part, in the form of affidavits or by oral testimony before the Judge. Failure to appear at a hearing shall not be deemed to be a waiver of the right to be served with a copy of the Judge's Decision, and to file appeals and make oral argument before the Secretary with respect thereto, in the manner provided in §§ 4.19-8 and 4.20.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968. Redesignated at 36 FR 12208, June 29, 1971, and amended at 39 FR 11173, 11174, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.19-5 Order of proceeding.

Except as may be determined otherwise by the Judge, the moving party shall proceed first at the hearing.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968. Redesignated at 36 FR 12208, June 29, 1971, and amended at 39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.19-6 Evidence.

(a) *General*. The testimony of witnesses at the hearing shall be upon oath or affirmation and subject to cross-examination. Any witness may, in the discretion of the Judge, be examined separately and apart from all other witnesses except those who may be parties to the proceeding. The Judge shall admit all relevant and material evidence, except evidence which is unduly repetitious.

(b) *Objections*. If a party objects to the admission or exclusion of any evidence or to the limitation of the scope of any examination or cross-examination, or to any other ruling of the Judge, he shall briefly state the grounds for such objection, whereupon an automatic appeal will follow which may be pursued in any

appeal pursuant to § 4.20 hereof by the party adversely affected by the ruling of the Judge. The transcript need not include argument or debate thereon except as may be ordered by the Judge. The ruling of the Judge on any objection shall be a part of the transcript. Only objections made before the Judge may subsequently be relied upon in the proceeding.

(c) *Records of the Department*. A true copy of every written entry in the records of the Department, made by an officer or employee thereof in the course of his official duty and relevant and material to the issues involved in the hearing, shall be admissible as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein, without the production of such officer or employee.

(d) *Exhibits*. Except where the Judge finds that the furnishing of copies is impracticable, sufficient copies of each exhibit, in addition to the original and two copies, shall be filed with the Judge for the use of the other party to the proceeding. A true copy of an exhibit may be substituted for the original.

(e) *Official notice*. Official notice may be taken of the official publications of the Department and other Federal agencies, of such matters as are judicially noticed in the courts of the United States, and of any other matter of technical or scientific fact of established character: *Provided*, That the parties shall be given adequate notice, at the hearing or by reference in the Judge's Decision or otherwise, of matters so noticed, and shall be given adequate opportunity to show that such facts are erroneously noticed.

(f) *Offer of proof*. Whenever evidence is excluded from the record, the party offering such evidence may make an offer of proof, which shall be included in the transcript. The offer of proof shall consist of a brief statement describing the evidence excluded. If the evidence consists of a brief oral statement or of an exhibit, it shall be inserted into the transcript in toto. In such event, it shall be considered part of the transcript and record if the Secretary, upon appeal, decides the Judge's ruling excluding the evidence was erroneous and prejudicial and that treating it as evidence will not be unduly prejudicial. The Judge shall not allow the insertion of such excluded evidence in toto, if the taking of such evidence will consume considerable time at the hearing. In this latter event, if the Secretary decides the Judge's ruling

excluding the evidence was both erroneous and prejudicial, the hearing may be reopened to permit the taking of such evidence.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968. Redesignated at 36 FR 12208, June 29, 1971, and amended at 39 FR 11173, 11174, Mar. 26 1974]

§ 4.19-7 Transcripts.

(a) *Filing and certification.* Oral hearings shall be stenographically reported and transcribed. As soon as practicable after the close of the hearing, and within the time provided by the reporting contract, the reporter shall transmit to the Hearing Clerk the original of the transcript of testimony and the original copies of exhibits introduced or offered in evidence at the hearing, and as many copies of the transcript as required and officially requested. Upon receipt of the original and copies of the transcript and exhibits, the Hearing Clerk shall send to the Judge the original transcript and exhibits. At such time as the Judge may specify, but not later than the time fixed for filing proposed findings of fact, conclusions and order, or briefs, as the case may be, the parties may file with the Judge proposed corrections to the transcript. As soon as practicable, the Judge shall file with the Hearing Clerk his certificate indicating any corrections to be made in the transcript, and stating that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the transcript, as corrected, is a true, correct, and complete transcript of the testimony given at the hearing and that the exhibits are all the exhibits properly a part of the hearing record. The original of such certificate shall be attached to the original transcript, and a copy of such certificate shall be served upon each of the parties by the Hearing Clerk who shall also enter onto the transcript (without obscuring the text) any corrections noted in the certification.

(b) *Ordering copies.* Parties to the proceeding or other persons who desire a copy of the transcript of the hearing may place orders at the close of the hearing with the reporter who will furnish and deliver such copies directly to the purchaser upon payment therefor at the rate per page provided by the contract between the reporter and the purchaser.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968. Redesignated at 36 FR 12208, June 29, 1971, and amended at 39 FR 11174, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.19-8 Proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and order; reply.

(a) Within such time as the Judge may prescribe, each party may file with the Hearing Clerk proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and order, based solely on the record, and a brief in support thereof. A copy of each such document filed by a party shall be served upon all other parties by the Hearing Clerk.

(b) Within twenty (20) days after service upon him of the proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and order, or within such other time as the Judge may prescribe, each party may file a reply in writing with the Hearing Clerk, to the proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and order, and any brief in support thereof of the opposing party.

(c) Within the same periods of time, either party may file with the Hearing Clerk a brief statement in writing concerning each of the objections taken to the action of the Judge at the hearing, as set out in § 4.19-6(b), upon which the party wishes to rely, referring, where relevant to the pages of the transcript.

[39 FR 11174, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.19-9 Judge's decision.

(a) The Judge, within a reasonable time after the termination of the period allowed to the parties for the filing of the proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and order, and briefs in support thereof, and replies thereto, shall prepare on the basis of the record and shall file with the Hearing Clerk, his decision. A copy of such decision shall be served by the Hearing Clerk upon each of the parties.

(b) Such decision shall become final and effective without further proceedings thirty-five (35) days after service thereof upon the respondent, unless there is an appeal to the Secretary by a party to the proceeding: *Provided, however,* That no decision shall be final for purposes of judicial review except a final decision issued by the Secretary pursuant to an appeal by a party to the proceeding.

[39 FR 11174, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.19-10 Appeal of decision.

Any party who disagrees with the Judge's decision, or any part thereof, may file on appeal in writing to the Secretary in the manner specified in § 4.20.

[39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.20 Appeal procedure and transmittal of record.

[39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.20-1 Filing of appeal.

Any party to the proceeding who desires to appeal a decision of the Judge shall file his appeal in writing with the Hearing Clerk within thirty (30) days after service of said decision upon him.

[39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.20-2 Content of appeal.

Each issue shall be separately numbered and plainly and concisely stated. The same point shall not be restated in repetitive discussions of an issue. Each issue shall be supported by detailed citations of the record, statutes, regulations or principal authorities relied upon. A brief may be filed in support of the appeal simultaneously with the appeal.

[39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.20-3 Response to appeal.

Within twenty (20) days after service of a copy of an appeal on the other party, said other party may file with the Hearing Clerk a response in support of or in opposition to the appeal.

[39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.20-4 Failure to file response.

If appellee fails to file his response to the appeal as provided in § 4.20-3, he shall be deemed to have waived his right to file a response.

[39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.20-5 Orders denying appeal after review.

If the Secretary decides on appeal, after reviewing the entire record, that no change or modification of the Judge's decision is warranted, he may adopt the Judge's decision as the final decision of the Secretary, preserving any right of the party bringing the appeal to seek judicial review of such decision in the proper forum.

[39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.20-6 Transmittal of record.

Immediately following filing of an appeal, the Hearing Clerk shall transmit to the Secretary the record of the proceeding. Such record shall include: The pleadings; motions and requests filed, and rulings thereon; the transcript of the testimony taken at the hearing, together with the exhibits filed therein; any documents or papers filed in connection with prehearing conferences; such proposed

findings of fact, conclusions, and orders, and briefs in support thereof, and replies, as may have been filed in connection with the proceeding; the Judge's initial decision; and such exceptions, statements of objections, and briefs in support thereof, as may have been filed in the proceeding.

[39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.20-7 Oral argument.

(a) *Request for oral argument.* Within the time allowed for filing of an appeal and brief in support thereof, appellant may request in writing opportunity for oral argument before the Secretary. Within the time allowed for filing a response, appellee may file a request in writing for opportunity for such oral argument. Failure to make such request in writing shall be deemed a waiver of oral argument. The Secretary in his discretion, may grant, refuse, or limit any request for oral argument on appeal. Except where the Secretary determines that argument on additional issues would be helpful, argument shall be limited to the issues raised by the appeal(s).

(b) *Scope of argument.* Argument to be heard on appeal, whether oral or on brief, shall be limited to the issues raised by the appeal, except that if the Secretary determines that additional issues should be argued, the parties shall be given reasonable notice of such determination, so as to permit preparation of adequate arguments on all issues to be argued.

(c) *Notice of argument; postponement.* The Hearing Clerk shall advise all parties of time and place at which oral argument will be heard. A request for postponement of the argument must be made by motion filed a reasonable amount of time in advance of the date fixed for argument.

(d) *Order and content of argument.* The appellant is entitled to open and conclude the argument. The opening argument shall include a concise statement of the case.

(e) *Cross and separate appeals.* A cross or separate appeal shall be argued with the initial appeal at a single argument, unless the Secretary otherwise directs. If a case involves a cross-appeal, the Administrator shall be deemed the appellant unless the parties otherwise agree or the Secretary otherwise directs. If separate appellants support the same argument, care shall be taken to avoid duplication of argument.

(f) *Submission on briefs.* By agreement of the parties, an appeal may be submitted for decision on the briefs, but the Secretary may direct that the appeal be argued orally.

[39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.20-8 Decision of the Secretary.

(a) As soon as practicable after oral argument, or in case there is no oral argument, as soon as practicable after the filing of the appeal and grounds therefor and any response thereto, the Secretary shall issue his decision in the proceeding, which shall include findings of fact, conclusions, order and rulings on motions, exceptions, statements of objections, and proposed findings, conclusions, and orders submitted by the parties not theretofore ruled upon; unless he issues an order denying the appeal as provided for in § 4.20-5 herein.

(b) The decision, prepared as described in paragraph (a) of this section, shall be issued and served upon the parties as the final decision in the proceeding without further procedure.

[39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.21 Ex parte discussion of proceeding.

At no stage of the proceeding between its institution and the issuance of the order shall the Secretary discuss ex parte the merits of the proceeding with any person who is connected with the proceeding in an advocative or in an investigative capacity, or with any representative of such person: *Provided*, That the Secretary may discuss the merits of the case with such a person if all parties to the proceeding, or their representatives, have been given an opportunity to be present. Any memorandum or other communication addressed to the Secretary, during the pendency of the proceeding, and relating to the merits thereof, by or on behalf of, any party shall be regarded as argument made in the proceeding and shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk, who shall serve a copy thereof upon the opposite party to the proceeding, and opportunity will be given the opposite party to file a reply thereto.

§ 4.22 Applications for reopening hearings; for rehearing; or reargument of proceedings, or for reconsideration of Secretary's decision.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.22-1 Petitions requisite.

(a) *Filing; service.* An application for reopening the hearing to take further evidence, or for rehearing or reargument of the proceeding, or for reconsideration of the Secretary's decision, must be made by petition filed with the Hearing Clerk, who shall serve a copy thereof upon the other party or parties to the proceeding. Every such petition must state specifically the grounds relied upon. Any such petition filed prior to an appeal being filed shall be ruled upon by the Judge, and any such petition filed after an appeal is filed shall be ruled upon by the Secretary.

(b) *Petitions to reopen hearings.* A petition to reopen a hearing to take further evidence may be filed at any time prior to the issuance of the final Secretary's decision. Every such petition shall state briefly the nature and purpose of the evidence to be adduced, shall show that such evidence is not merely cumulative, and shall set forth a good reason why such evidence was not adduced at the hearing.

(c) *Petitions to rehear or reargue proceedings, or to reconsider the Secretary's decision.* A petition to rehear or reargue the proceeding or to reconsider the Secretary's decision shall be filed within 15 days after the date of the service of the Secretary's decision. Every such petition must state specifically the matters claimed to have been erroneously decided and alleged errors must be briefly stated.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.22-2 Procedure for disposition of petitions.

Within 20 days following the service of any petition provided for in this 4.22, the other party to the proceeding shall file with the Hearing Clerk an answer thereto. As soon as practicable thereafter, the Judge or the Secretary, as the case may be, shall announce his decision whether to grant or deny the petition. Unless the Secretary shall determine otherwise, operation of the Secretary's decision, shall not be stayed pending the decision to grant or to deny the petition. In the event that any such petition is granted, the applicable rules of practice, as set out elsewhere herein, shall be followed. A person filing a petition under this section shall be regarded as the moving party or complainant, although he

shall be referred to as the complainant or respondent, depending upon his designation in the original proceeding.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.23 Summary action.

§ 4.23-1 General.

In any situation where the Administrator has reason to believe that any person licensed under the Act has violated or is violating any provision of the act or regulations and he deems such action warranted under the circumstances, the Administrator may suspend such person's license temporarily, for a period not to exceed 21 days, effective, except as provided in § 4.23-2, upon written notification given to such person of the suspension of his license pursuant to § 4.25.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.23-2 Actual or threatened physical harm to animals.

In any case of actual or threatened physical harm to animals in violation of the act or regulations, by a person licensed under the Act, the Administrator may suspend such person's license temporarily for a period not to exceed 21 days, effective upon oral or written notification, whichever is earlier. In the event of oral notification, a written confirmation shall be given to such person of the suspension of his license pursuant to § 4.25, as promptly as circumstances permit.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.23-3 Additional sanctions.

The temporary suspension of a license shall be in addition to any sanction which may be imposed against said person by the Secretary pursuant to the Act, after notice and opportunity for hearing pursuant to the applicable procedure in this subpart.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.24 Filing; number of copies.

Except as is provided otherwise in this section, all documents or papers required or authorized by the rules in this part to be filed with the Hearing Clerk shall

be filed in triplicate: *Provided*, That, where there are more than two parties to the proceeding, a sufficient number of copies shall be filed so as to provide for service upon all the parties to the proceeding. Any document or paper, required or authorized under the rules in this part to be filed with the Hearing Clerk, shall, during the course of an oral hearing, be filed with the Judge.

[39 FR 11175, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.25 Service; proof of service.

Copies of all documents or papers required or authorized by the rules in this subpart to be served on any party to a proceeding shall be served by the Judge, Hearing Clerk, or by some other employee of the United States. Except as is provided otherwise by the rules in this subpart, service shall be made either (a) by delivering a copy of the document or paper to the individual to be served or to a member of the partnership to be served or to the president, secretary, or other executive officer or any director of the corporation, organization, or association to be served, or to the attorney, or agent of record of such individual, partnership, corporation, organization, or association; (b) by leaving a copy of the document or paper at the principal office or place of business of such individual, partnership, corporation, organization, or association or of his or its attorney or agent of record; or (c) by registering or certifying and mailing a copy of the document or paper, addressed to such individual, partnership, corporation, organization, or association, or to his or its attorney or agent of record, at his or its last known residence or principal office or place of business. Proof of service hereunder shall be made by the affidavit of the person who actually made the service: *Provided*, That if the service is made by registered or certified mail, proof of service shall be made by the return post office receipt. The affidavit or post office receipt contemplated hereby shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk and the fact of filing thereof shall be noted in the record of the proceeding.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 4.26 Computation of time.

Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays shall be included in computing the time allowed for the filing of any document

or paper: *Provided*, That, when such time expires on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, such period shall be extended to include the next following business day.

§ 4.27 Extensions of time.

The time for the filing of any document or paper required or authorized under the rules in this part to be filed may be extended by the Judge (before the Judge's decision is filed), or by the Secretary (after the Judge's decision is filed), if request for such extension of time is made prior to or on the final date allowed for such filing, and if in the judgment of the Judge or the Secretary, as the case may be, after notice to and consideration of the views of the other party, when practicable, there is good reason for the extension.

[33 FR 14581, Sept. 28, 1968, as amended at 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 11173, Mar. 26, 1974]

PART 11—HORSE PROTECTION REGULATIONS

GENERAL

Sec. 11.1 Definitions.

EXHIBITORS

- 11.2 Prohibitions concerning exhibitors.
- 11.4 Inspection of horses.
- 11.5 Access to premises for inspection of horses.

HORSE SHOW OR EXHIBITION SPONSORS AND MANAGERS

- 11.20 Prohibitions concerning horse show or exhibition sponsors and managers.
- 11.21 Records required; and disposition thereof.
- 11.22 Inspection of records.
- 11.23 Access to premises for inspection of horses.
- 11.24 Reporting by show manager.

TRANSPORTATION

- 11.40 Prohibitions and requirements concerning persons involved in transportation of certain horses in commerce.

ENFORCEMENT

- 11.41 Violations and penalties.

AUTHORITY: The provision of this Part 11 issued under sec. 9, 84 Stat. 1406; 15 U.S.C. 1828; 29 F.R. 16210, as amended, 36 F.R. 20707.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 11 appear at 37 F.R. 2427, Feb. 1, 1972, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL

§ 11.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned to them in this section. The singular form shall also import the plural and the masculine form shall also import the feminine. Words of art undefined in the following paragraphs shall have the meaning attributed to them by trade usage.

(a) "Act" means the Act of December 9, 1970 (Public Law 91-540; 84 Stat. 1404; 15 U.S.C. 1821-1831) cited as the Horse Protection Act of 1970.

(b) "Department" means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(c) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department, or any officer or employee of said Service to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(d) "Veterinary Services" means the office of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to which is assigned responsibility for the performance of functions under the Act.

(e) "Deputy Administrator" means the Deputy Administrator for Veterinary Services or any other officer or employee of Veterinary Services to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(f) "Veterinarian in Charge" means the Veterinary Services veterinarian who is assigned by the Deputy Administrator to supervise and perform the official work of Veterinary Services under the Act in a specified State.¹

(g) "Veterinarian" means a graduate from a College of Veterinary Medicine who is licensed in the State in which he practices and has been accredited by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as described in § 161.1 of this title.

(h) "Veterinary Services representative" means any inspector employed by Veterinary Services who is designated by

¹ Information as to the name and address of the Veterinarian in Charge for the State concerned can be obtained by writing to the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

the Veterinarian in Charge, or any officer or employee of any State agency who is authorized by the Deputy Administrator to perform any function under the Act.

(i) "State" means a State, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or other possession of the United States.

(j) "Person" means any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, joint stock company, or other legal entity.

(k) "Horse" means any member of the species *Equus caballus*.

(l) Except in §§ 11.21 and 11.22, "horse show" means a public display of any horses, in competition, to which any horse was moved in commerce. In §§ 11.21 and 11.22, "horse show" means a public display of any horses in competition. Such definitions are not to be construed to include events where speed is the prime factor, nor rodeo events, parades or trail rides.

(m) Except in §§ 11.21 and 11.22, "exhibition" means a public display of any horses, singly or in groups, but not in competition, if any horse was moved to such display in commerce. In §§ 11.21 and 11.22, "exhibition" means a public display of any horses, singly or in groups, but not in competition. Such definitions are not to be construed to include events where speed is the prime factor, nor rodeo events, parades or trail rides.

(n) "Boot" means any device which encircles the lower extremity of a leg of a horse and which may be made of leather, cloth, felt, or other material.

(o) "Commerce" means commerce between a point in any State and any point outside thereof, or between points within the same State but through any place outside thereof, or within the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country to any point within the United States.

(p) "Inspection" of a horse means an examination of the horse by use of whatever means are reasonably deemed necessary by the inspector to determine whether the horse is sore. This may include, but is not limited to, visual examination, touching, use of any diagnostic device or instrument, and requiring the removal of any shoes, pads, and other equipment from the horse.

(q) "Sponsoring organization" means the Association or other persons under whose immediate auspices a horse show or exhibition is conducted.

(r) "Show manager" means the person who has been delegated primary au-

thority for managing a horse show or exhibition by a sponsoring organization, and has accepted the responsibility involved.

(s) "Exhibitor" means the owner or other person who enters a horse in any horse show or exhibition.

(t) (1) "Sored horse" is a horse that has been subjected, after December 9, 1970, to one or more of the following for the purpose of affecting its gait:

(i) A blistering agent has been applied internally or externally to any of the legs, ankles, feet, or other parts of the horse;

(ii) Burns, cuts, bruises, or lacerations have been inflicted on the horse;

(iii) A chemical agent, or tacks or nails have been used on the horse; or

(iv) Any other cruel or inhumane method or device has been used on the horse, including but not limited to, chains or boots; which may reasonably be expected (a) to result in physical pain to the horse when walking, trotting, or otherwise moving, (b) to cause extreme physical distress to the horse, or (c) to cause inflammation. Although a horse given therapeutic treatment by a veterinarian to relieve pain, lameness, or disability, or to restore its normal gait shall not be considered sored, the use of any substances above the hoof but below the fetlock on any horse while being shown or exhibited at any horse show or exhibition is prohibited by § 11.2(d) except as permitted therein.

(2) A horse shall be considered sored if, as a result of the use of pads on the front feet or other artificial devices or means, the length of the toe does not exceed the height of the heel by 1 inch or more when measured from the ground to the hair line.

[37 FR 2427, Feb. 1, 1972, as amended at 40 FR 36554, Aug. 21, 1975]

EXHIBITORS

§ 11.2 Prohibitions concerning exhibitors.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to show or exhibit, or enter for the purpose of showing or exhibiting, in any horse show or exhibition, any horse which is sored.

(b) No chain, boot, or other method or device shall be used with respect to any horse at any horse show or exhibition if such use causes the horse to be sored.

(c) The use of any of the following devices on any horse for the purpose of

affecting its gait at any horse show or exhibition is prohibited:

(1) All beads, bangles, rollers and similar devices, except lignum vitae and aluminum rollers weighing less than 14 ounces each including the weight of the fastener.

(2) Chains weighing in excess of 10 ounces each including the weight of the fastener;

(3) Chains, lignum vitae and aluminum rollers which are not smooth and free of projections, protrusions, rust, corrosion, or rough or sharp edges;

(4) Chains with links that are not of uniform size;

(5) Boots, or any other device, with protrusions, swellings, or rough or sharp edges, seams or other surfaces that may contact a horse's leg.

(d) All substances are prohibited on the extremities, above the hoof (but below the fetlock) of any horse while being shown or exhibited at any horse show or exhibition, except glycerine, petrolatum, and mineral oil, or mixtures thereof: *Provided, That:*

(1) Show management agrees to furnish and maintains control over all lubricants for use at the horse show or exhibition;

(2) Any such lubricant is applied after the horse is inspected by the show manager or his representative and the lubricant is applied under the supervision of show management.

(3) Show management makes such lubricants available for Department personnel to obtain samples for laboratory analysis.

[37 FR 2427, Feb. 1, 1972, as amended at 40 FR 36553, Aug. 21, 1975]

§ 11.4 Inspection of horses.

For the effective enforcement of the Act:

(a) Each horse owner and other person having custody of any horses shall allow any Veterinary Services representative to inspect the horses in his custody at such times and places as the Veterinary Services representative may designate, while such horses are being moved in commerce or thereafter.

(b) Each horse owner and other person having custody of any horses shall allow any Veterinary Services representative, the show manager or his representative, and any veterinarian designated under § 11.20 to inspect such horses at such reasonable times and

places as such inspector may require while the horses are at any horse show or exhibition.

(c) When any Veterinary Services representative, in writing, notifies the owner of any horse, or other person having custody of the horse, that inspection of such horse is required to be made after the horse has been shown or exhibited at any horse show or exhibition, such horse shall not be moved from the horse show or exhibition premises unless the owner or other custodian agrees, in writing, to make the horse available for inspection by a Veterinary Services representative at a time and location agreeable to such representative and does in fact make the horse available for such inspection.

(d) The person having custody of the horses to be inspected shall render such assistance as the inspector may reasonably request for purposes of such inspection.

§ 11.5 Access to premises for inspection of horses.

Each exhibitor shall, without fee, charge, assessment, or compensation, admit any Veterinary Services representative, the show manager, and any veterinarian designated under § 11.20, to all areas of barns, compounds, and other portions of the show grounds at any horse show or exhibition, or similar areas adjacent to the show grounds, and vans or trucks on any such grounds or areas, where any horse in his custody is located, upon the request and identification of such representative, manager, or veterinarian, for purposes of inspecting any such horse pursuant to the Act.

HORSE SHOW OR EXHIBITION SPONSORS AND MANAGERS

§ 11.20 Prohibition concerning horse show or exhibition sponsors and managers.

It is unlawful for any person to conduct any horse show or exhibition in which there is shown or exhibited any horse which is sore, unless he can establish that he has complied with the provisions of this section. No violation of this prohibition will be deemed to occur if:

(a) The sponsoring organization or show manager shall identify all horses that are sore or otherwise in violation of § 11.2 and cause them to be removed from participation in any class at the

horse show, prior to the tying of the class, or from exhibition before the end of the exhibition.

(b) Alternatively:

(1) The sponsoring organization shall designate a veterinarian to examine and observe all horses at the show or exhibition to determine whether any such horses are sore.

(2) The veterinarian so designated shall examine the horses entered in any class at the horse show or shown in any exhibition, in whatever way he deems necessary to determine whether any such horse is sore. He shall observe such horses while they are performing at the horse show or exhibition and shall inspect them at such other times at the show or exhibition as he deems necessary to determine whether any horse shown or exhibited was sore.

(3) The veterinarian so designated shall report, in writing, any horses which he considers are sore to the show judge and to the show manager before the class is tied or before the conclusion of the exhibition. Not later than 72 hours following the conclusion of the horse show or exhibition the veterinarian shall send to the Veterinarian in Charge for the State in which the horse show or exhibition is held a report identifying each horse considered by him to be sore.

(4) The show manager shall ascertain whether any horse is otherwise in violation of § 11.2.

(5) The show manager shall immediately cause to be removed from participation in such class at the horse show or from the exhibition all horses designated by the veterinarian as sore or otherwise known to be sore, and any horses found by the show manager to be otherwise in violation of § 11.2.

§ 11.21 Records required, and disposition thereof.

(a) The sponsoring organization for any horse show or exhibition, or the designee of the organization shall maintain for a period of 90 days following the closing date of the horse show or exhibition, records containing:

(1) The dates and place of the horse show or exhibition;

(2) The show manager's name and address;

(3) A statement signed by an officer of the sponsoring organization that it

will comply with the Act and will direct the show manager and all employees and agents of the sponsoring organization to comply with the provisions of the Act;

(4) The name and address of the veterinarian, if any, employed to make inspections under § 11.20;

(5) The name and address of each show judge;

(6) A copy of the official program, if any; and

(7) The identification of each horse and his owner, exhibitor, and home barn.

(b) The sponsoring organization for any horse show or exhibition shall furnish to any Veterinary Services representative, upon his request, the name and address of any person designated by the organization to maintain the records required by this section.

(c) The Deputy Administrator may, in specific cases, authorize a period of retention of records required by this section for less than 90 days.

§ 11.22 Inspection of records.

(a) Upon request and during ordinary business hours, or such other times as may be agreed upon, the sponsoring organization and any designee thereof shall permit any Veterinary Services representative to examine all records required to be kept by the regulations in this part and to make copies of such records. A room, table, or other facilities necessary for proper examination of the records shall be made available to the Veterinary Services representative.

§ 11.23 Access to premises for inspection of horses.

The sponsoring organization and the show manager of any horse show or exhibition shall, without fee, charge, assessment, or other compensation, provide the Veterinary Services representative upon request and after identification of the representative, with unlimited access to the grandstands and all other areas of the show or exhibition grounds and adjacent areas under their control, for purposes of inspection of horses or records as provided in this part.

§ 11.24 Reporting by show manager.

Within 72 hours following the conclusion of the horse show or exhibition, the show manager of the horse show or ex-

hibition shall send by mail to the Veterinarian in Charge for the State where the horse show or exhibition was held, the information required by § 11.21(a)(7) for each horse that was reported as sore by the veterinarian designated under § 11.20, or was found by the show manager to be sore or otherwise in violation of § 11.2.

TRANSPORTATION

§ 11.40 Prohibitions and requirements concerning persons involved in transportation of certain horses in commerce.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to ship, transport, or otherwise move, or deliver or receive for movement, in commerce, for the purpose of showing or exhibition, any horse which such person has reason to believe is sore.

(b) Each person who ships, transports, or otherwise moves, or delivers or receives for movement, in commerce, for the purpose of showing or exhibition, any horse, shall allow and assist in the inspection of such horse as provided in § 11.4 and shall furnish to any Veterinary Services representative upon his request and in the manner requested the following information:

(1) Name and address of the horse owner and of the shipper, if different from the owner or trainer;

(2) Name and address of the horse trainer;

(3) Name and address of the carrier transporting the horse, and of the driver of the means of conveyance used;

(4) Origin of the shipment and date thereof;

(5) Destination of shipment.

ENFORCEMENT

§ 11.41 Violations and penalties.

A violation of any provision of the Act or the regulations in this part is unlawful and any person committing such a violation is subject to a civil penalty up to \$1,000 or criminal penalties up to \$2,000 and 6 months imprisonment for each such violation, as prescribed in section 6 of the Act.

NOTE: The recordkeeping and reporting requirements contained herein have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

PART 12—RULES OF PRACTICE GOVERNING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE HORSE PROTECTION ACT

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AUTHORITY: 15 U.S.C. 1828; 7 CFR 2.35, 2.41, 2.51.

SOURCE: 38 FR 10797, May 2, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

§ 12.1 Meaning of words.

As used in this part, words in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may require.

§ 12.2 Definitions.

For purposes of this part, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "Act" means the Horse Protection Act of 1970, approved December 9, 1970, and any legislation amendatory thereof (15 U.S.C. 1821 et seq.; Public Law 91-540).

(b) "Department" means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(c) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead in connection with the function involved.

(d) "Respondent" means the party proceeded against.

(e) "Administrative Law Judge" means any judge in the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department.

(f) "Hearing Clerk" means the Hearing Clerk, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

(g) "Administrator" means the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, of the Department, or

any officer or employee to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead in connection with the function involved.

(h) "Complaint" means the document issued by the Administrator instituting a proceeding under this part.

(i) "Hearing" means that part of a proceeding which involves the submission of evidence.

§ 12.3 Scope and applicability.

The rules of practice in this part are applicable to the assessment and compromise of civil penalties, pursuant to section 6(a) of the act (15 U.S.C. 1825(a)), for violations of the act or the regulations issued thereunder.

§ 12.4 Stipulations regarding assessments of penalties.

At any time prior to the issuance of a complaint under § 12.5, the Administrator, in his discretion, may enter into a stipulation with any person in which: (a) The Administrator gives notice of an apparent violation of the act or the regulations issued thereunder by such person and affords such person an opportunity for a hearing regarding the matter as provided by the act; (b) such person expressly waives hearing and agrees to pay a specified penalty within a designated time; and (c) the Administrator agrees to accept the specified penalty in settlement of the particular matter involved if it is paid within the designated time. If the specified penalty is not paid within the time designated in such a stipulation, the amount of the stipulated penalty shall not be relevant in any respect to the penalty which may be assessed after issuance of a complaint under § 12.5.

§ 12.5 Institution of proceeding.

§ 12.5-1 Issuance of complaint.

If the Administrator has reason to believe that a person has violated any provision of the act or any regulation issued thereunder, he may institute a proceeding by issuance of a complaint pursuant to the provisions of section 6(a) of the act (15 U.S.C. 1825(a)) relating to assessment of civil penalties.

§ 12.5-2 Filing and service of complaint.

The complaint shall be filed with the hearing clerk, a copy of which shall be

served upon each respondent as provided in § 12.16-2.

§ 12.5-3 Docket number.

Each proceeding shall be assigned a docket number by the hearing clerk and thereafter the proceeding shall be referred to by such number.

§ 12.5-4 Contents of complaint.

The complaint shall contain a brief statement of the nature of the violation, including allegations of fact which constitute a basis for the action. The complaint shall offer the respondent the opportunity to submit a written statement by way of answer and the opportunity to request an oral hearing, and shall state the time within which such answer and request for hearing must be made, which shall not be less than 10 days after service of the complaint.

§ 12.5-5 Amendments.

At any time prior to the close of the hearing, the complaint may be amended; but, in case of an amendment adding new provisions, the hearing shall, on the request of the respondent, be adjourned for a period not exceeding 15 days.

§ 12.6 Answer.

§ 12.6-1 General.

The respondent shall file, in triplicate, an answer to the allegations of the complaint with the hearing clerk, signed by the respondent or his attorney, within the period of time for answering set forth in the complaint.

§ 12.6-2 Contents.

(a) The answer shall (1) contain a concise statement of the facts which constitute the grounds of defense, and shall specifically admit, deny, or explain each of the allegations in the complaint, unless the respondent is without knowledge, in which case the answer shall so state; or (2) state that the respondent admits all the facts alleged in the complaint; or (3) state that the respondent admits the jurisdictional allegations of the complaint and neither admits nor denies the remaining allegations and consents to the issuance of an order assessing a penalty without further procedure. If the complainant recommends that the order consented to by the respondent not be

issued, the respondent shall file an answer in accordance with §§ 12.6-1 and 12.6-2(a) (1) or (2) within 20 days of service of such recommendation on the respondent.

(b) The answer may contain a request for oral hearing or an express waiver of such hearing.

§ 12.6-3 Failure to file.

Failure to file an answer to, or plead specifically to, any allegation in the complaint shall constitute an admission of such allegation, except as provided in § 12.6-2(a) (3).

§ 12.7 Consent order.

At any time after the institution of a proceeding, the respondent may file an answer or amended answer consenting to an order as set forth in § 12.6-2(a) (3). Within 15 days after service of such an answer, the complainant shall file its recommendation. If the complainant recommends that the order consented to by the respondent be issued, the administrative law judge shall enter such order which shall have the same force and effect as an initial decision issued by an administrative law judge.

§ 12.8 Procedure upon admission of facts.

The admission, in the answer or by failure to file an answer, of all the material allegations of fact contained in the complaint shall constitute a waiver of hearing. Upon such admission of facts, the complainant shall file recommended findings of fact, conclusions, and order with a motion for adoption thereof, which motion and recommended findings of fact, conclusions, and order shall be served upon the respondent. Respondent may, within 10 days after service thereof, file with the hearing clerk written reply to the recommended findings of fact, conclusions, and order suggesting corrected findings of fact, conclusions, and order, and stating in writing whether he desires to make an oral argument thereon; otherwise he shall be deemed to have waived such oral argument. A brief in support of any reply may be filed. After expiration of the period for filing a reply to the proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and order, the administrative law judge, without further investigation or hearing, shall promptly issue an initial decision.

§ 12.9 Procedure upon denial of any material fact.

In the event the respondent denies any material fact and fails to request a hearing within the time specified in the complaint, the matter shall be set down for hearing by the administrative law judge, at a place requested by the administrator, in accordance with § 12.10-1. In all other instances the hearings shall be held at a place set by the administrative law judge in accordance with §§ 12.10-1 and 12.13-4.

§ 12.10 Procedure for hearing.

§ 12.10-1 Time and place of hearing.

If and when the proceeding has reached the state where a hearing is to be held, the date for hearing shall be assigned by the administrative law judge not less than 10 days after service on all parties of a motion by any of the parties, jointly or individually, requesting assignment of a date and stating that the matter is at issue and is ready for hearing. The administrative law judge, after careful consideration of the convenience of the parties, also shall set a place of hearing and shall file with the hearing clerk a notice stating the time and place of hearing, which shall be served upon the parties. If any change in the time or place of the hearing is made, the administrative law judge shall file with the hearing clerk a notice of such change, which notice shall be served upon the parties, unless it is made during the course of the hearing and made a part of the transcript.

§ 12.10-2 Appearances.

The parties may appear in person or by counsel or other representative. Persons who appear as counsel or in a representative capacity must conform to the standards of ethical conduct required of practitioners before the courts of the United States. Whenever the secretary finds, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that a person, who is acting or has acted as counsel or representative for another person in any proceeding before the secretary, is unfit to act as such representative or counsel, he will order that such person be precluded from acting as counsel or representative in any proceeding under the act. The procedure in such case will be governed by the applicable provisions of this part as if the matter involves a violation of the act: *Provided*,

That the complaint may be issued by the administrator, the administrative law judge, or the secretary.

§ 12.10-3 Failure to appear.

If any party to the proceeding, after being duly notified, fails to appear at the hearing, he shall be deemed to have waived the right to a hearing in the proceeding. In the event that a party appears at the hearing and no party appears for the opposing side, the party who is present shall have an election whether to present his evidence, in whole or in part, in the form of affidavits or by oral testimony before the administrative law judge. Failure to appear at a hearing shall not be deemed to be a waiver of the right to be served with a copy of the initial decision of the administrative law judge and to appeal as hereinafter provided.

§ 12.10-4 Order of proceeding.

Except as may be determined otherwise by the administrative law judge, the administrator shall proceed first at the hearing.

§ 12.10-5 Evidence.

(a) *General*. The testimony of witnesses at the hearing shall be upon oath or affirmation and subject to cross-examination. Any witness may, in the discretion of the administrative law judge, be examined separately and apart from all other witnesses except those who may be parties to the proceeding. The administrative law judge shall determine and rule upon the admissibility of evidence and shall admit all relevant and material evidence, except evidence which is unduly repetitious.

(b) *Objections*. If a party objects to the admission or exclusion of any evidence or to the limitation of the scope of any examination or cross-examination, or to any other ruling of the administrative law judge, he shall briefly state the grounds for such objection, whereupon an automatic exception will follow which may be pursued in an appeal pursuant to § 12.14 hereof by the party adversely affected by the ruling of the administrative law judge. The transcript need not include argument or debate thereon except as may be ordered by the administrative law judge. The ruling of the administrative law judge on any objection shall be a part of the transcript. Only objections made before the ad-

ministrative law judge may subsequently be relied upon in the proceeding.

(c) *Records of the Department.* A true copy of every written entry in the records of the Department, made by an officer or employee thereof in the course of his official duty and relevant and material to the issues involved in the hearing, shall be admissible as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein, without the production of such officer or employee.

(d) *Exhibits.* Except where the administrative law judge finds that the furnishing of copies is impracticable, sufficient copies of each exhibit in addition to the original and two copies, shall be filed with the administrative law judge, for the use of each of the other parties to the proceeding. A true copy of an exhibit may be substituted for the original.

(e) *Official notice.* Official notice may be taken of official publications of the Department and other Federal agencies, of such matters as are judicially noticed by the courts of the United States, and of any other matter of technical or scientific fact of established character: *Provided*, That the parties shall be given adequate notice, at the hearing or by reference in the administrative law judge's initial decision or otherwise, of matters so noticed, and shall be given adequate opportunity to show that such facts are erroneously noticed.

(f) *Offer of proof.* Whenever evidence is excluded from the record, the party offering such evidence may make an offer of proof, which shall be included in the transcript. The offer of proof shall consist of a brief statement describing the evidence excluded. If the evidence consists of a brief oral statement or of an exhibit, it shall be inserted into the transcript in toto. In such event, it shall be considered a part of the transcript and record if the secretary, upon appeal, decides the administrative law judge's ruling excluding the evidence was erroneous and prejudicial. The administrative law judge shall not allow the insertion of such excluded evidence in toto if the taking of such evidence will consume considerable time at the hearing. In this latter event, if the secretary decides the administrative law judge's ruling excluding the evidence was both erroneous and prejudicial, the hearing

may be reopened to permit the taking of such evidence.

§ 12.10-6 Transcripts.

(a) *Filing and certification.* Oral hearings shall be stenographically reported and transcribed. As soon as practicable after the close of the hearing, and within the time provided by the reporting contract, the reporter shall transmit to the hearing clerk the original of the transcript of testimony and the original and copies of exhibits introduced or offered in evidence at the hearing, and as many copies of the transcript as required and officially requested. Upon receipt of the original and copies of the transcript and exhibits, the hearing clerk shall send to the administrative law judge the original transcript and exhibits. Within a reasonable time after receipt of the transcript and exhibits from the hearing clerk, the administrative law judge shall attach to the original transcript of the evidence a certificate stating that the transcript is a true transcript of the testimony offered or received at the hearing, except in such particulars as he shall specify, and that the exhibits transmitted are all the exhibits offered or introduced at the hearing, with such exceptions as he shall specify. A copy of such certificate shall be thereafter attached by the hearing clerk to each of the copies of the transcript of evidence in his possession.

(b) *Ordering copies.* Parties to the proceeding or other persons who desire a copy of the transcript of the hearing may place orders at the hearing with the reporter who will furnish and deliver such copies directly to the purchaser upon payment therefor at the rate per page provided by the contract between the reporter and the purchaser.

§ 12.10-7 Proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and order; exceptions, oral argument.

(a) Within such time as the administrative law judge may prescribe each party may file with the hearing clerk proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and order, based solely on the record, and a brief in support thereof. A copy of each such document filed by a party shall be served upon the other party by the hearing clerk.

(b) Within 20 days after service of the proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and order, the opposing party may file a reply in writing with the hearing clerk.

referring to the relevant pages of the transcript, and suggesting corrected findings of fact, conclusions, or order, and shall state in writing whether he desires to make oral argument thereon, otherwise he shall be deemed to have waived such oral argument.

(c) Within the same periods of time, either party may file with the hearing clerk a brief statement in writing concerning each of the objections taken to the action of the administrative law judge at the hearing, as set out in § 12.10-5(b), upon which the party wishes to rely, referring, where relevant, to the pages of the transcript.

§ 12.10-8 Administrative law judge's initial decision.

(a) The administrative law judge, within a reasonable time after the termination of the period allowed to the parties for the filing of proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and order, and briefs in support thereof, or in case oral argument is held, after such oral argument, shall prepare on the basis of the record and shall file with the hearing clerk, his initial decision containing his findings of fact, conclusions, and order. A copy of such initial decision shall be served by the hearing clerk upon each of the parties.

(b) Such initial decision shall become final without further proceedings 30 days after service thereof unless there is an appeal to the secretary by a party to the proceeding: *Provided, however,* That no decision shall be final for purposes of judicial review except a final decision of the secretary upon appeal.

§ 12.10-9 Appeal of initial decision.

Within 30 days after receipt of the administrative law judge's initial decision, any party to the proceeding may file an appeal in the manner described in § 12.14.

§ 12.11 Motions and requests.

§ 12.11-1 General.

All motions and requests shall be filed with the hearing clerk, and shall be served upon all the parties, except those made during the course of an oral hearing may be filed with the administrative law judge or may be stated orally and made a part of the transcript. The administrative law judge is authorized to rule upon all motions and requests filed or made prior to the filing of the initial decision with the hearing clerk as herein-

before provided. The secretary will rule on any motions and requests filed after that time.

§ 12.11-2 Motions entertained.

Any motion will be entertained except a motion to dismiss on the pleadings. All motions and requests concerning the sufficiency of the complaint must be made within the time allowed for filing an answer.

§ 12.11-3 Contents.

All written motions and requests shall state the particular order, ruling, or action desired and the grounds therefor.

§ 12.11-4 Reponse to motions and requests.

Within 15 days after service of any written motion or request, or within such other period fixed by the secretary or the administrative law judge, the opposing party shall file a response to the motion or request. If the opposing party does not file a timely response, he shall be deemed to have no objection to the granting of the relief asked for in the motion or request. Unless permitted by the administrative law judge, or by the secretary, the moving party shall have no right to reply to the answer.

§ 12.11-5 Certification to secretary.

The submission or certification of any motion, request, objection, or other question to the secretary prior to the time when the administrative law judge's initial decision is filed with the hearing clerk shall be by and in the discretion of the administrative law judge. The administrative law judge may either rule upon or certify the motion, request, objection, or other question, but not both.

§ 12.12 Prehearing conferences.

When it appears that such procedure will expedite the proceeding, the administrative law judge, at any time prior to the commencement of the oral hearing, may request the parties or their counsel to appear at a conference before him to consider: (a) The simplification of issues; (b) the necessity or desirability of amendments to pleadings; (c) the possibility of obtaining stipulations of fact and of documents which will avoid unnecessary proof; (d) the limitation of the number of experts or other witnesses; and (e) such other matters as may expedite and aid in the disposition of the proceeding. No transcript of such conference shall be made, but the adminis-

trative law judge shall prepare and file for the record a written summary of the action taken at the conference, which shall incorporate any written stipulations or agreements made by the parties at the conference or as a result of the conference. If the circumstances are such that a conference is impracticable, the administrative law judge may request the parties to correspond with him for the purpose of accomplishing any of the objects set forth in this section. The administrative law judge shall forward copies of letters and documents to the parties as the circumstances require. Correspondence in such negotiations shall not be a part of the record, but the administrative law judge shall submit a written summary for the record if any action is taken.

§ 12.13 Administrative law judge.

§ 12.13-1 Assignment.

No administrative law judge shall be assigned to serve in any proceeding who: (a) Has any pecuniary interest in any matter or business involved in the proceeding, (b) is related within the third degree by blood or marriage to any party to the proceeding; or (c) has participated in the investigation preceding the institution of the proceeding or in the determination that it should be instituted or in the preparation of the complaint or in the development of the evidence to be introduced therein.

§ 12.13-2 Disqualification of administrative law judge.

(a) Any party to the proceeding may, by motion made to the administrative law judge, request that the administrative law judge disqualify himself and withdraw from the proceeding. The administrative law judge may then either rule upon or certify the motion to the secretary, but not both.

(b) An administrative law judge shall withdraw from any proceeding in which he deems himself disqualified for any reason.

§ 12.13-3 Conduct.

At no stage of the proceeding between its institution and the issuance of the final decision shall the secretary or the administrative law judge discuss ex parte the merits of the proceeding with any person who is connected with the proceeding in an advocative or in an investigative capacity, or with any representative of such person: *Provided*, That the

secretary or administrative law judge may discuss the merits of the case with such a person if all parties to the proceeding, or their representatives, have been given an opportunity to be present. Any memorandum or other communication addressed to the secretary or an administrative law judge, during the pendency of the proceeding, and relating to the merits thereof, by or on behalf of, any party shall be regarded as argument made in the proceeding and shall be filed with the hearing clerk, who shall serve a copy thereof upon the opposite party to the proceeding, and opportunity will be given the opposite party to file a reply thereto.

§ 12.13-4 Powers.

Subject to review by the secretary as provided elsewhere in this part, the administrative law judge, in any proceeding assigned to him, shall have power to:

- (a) Rule upon motions and requests;
- (b) Set the time and place of prehearing conferences, hearing, adjourn the hearing from time to time, and change the time and place of hearing;
- (c) Administer oaths and affirmations and take affidavits;
- (d) Examine witnesses and receive evidence;
- (e) Admit or exclude evidence;
- (f) Hear oral argument on facts or law, or both; and
- (g) Do all acts and take all measures necessary for the maintenance of order at the hearing and for the efficient, fair, and impartial conduct of the proceeding.

§ 12.13-5 Who may act in the absence of the administrative law judge.

In case of the absence of the administrative law judge or his inability to act, the powers and duties to be performed by him under this part in connection with a proceeding assigned to him may, without abatement of the proceeding unless otherwise directed by the secretary, be assigned to any other administrative law judge.

§ 12.14 Appeal procedure and transmittal of record.

§ 12.14-1 Filing of appeal.

Any party to the proceeding who desires to appeal an initial decision of the administrative law judge shall file his appeal in writing with the hearing clerk within 30 days after service of said decision.

§ 12.14-2 Content of appeal.

Each issue shall be separately numbered and plainly and concisely stated. Appellants shall not restate the same point in repetitive discussions of an issue. Each issue shall be supported by detailed citations of the record, and by statutes, regulations, or principal authorities relied upon. A brief may be filed in support of the appeal simultaneously with the appeal.

§ 12.14-3 Scope of appeal.

Except where the secretary determines that argument on additional issues would be helpful, the appeal of the administrative law judge's initial decision shall be limited to the issues raised by the parties on appeal. If the secretary determines that additional issues should be argued, counsel for the parties shall be given reasonable notice of such determination, so as to permit preparation of adequate argument on all issues to be argued.

§ 12.14-4 Response to appeal.

Within 30 days after service of copy of an appeal on the other party, said other party may file with the hearing clerk a response in support of or in opposition to the appeal.

§ 12.14-5 Failure to file response.

If appellee fails to file his response to the appeal as provided in § 12.14-4 he shall be deemed to have waived his right to file a response.

§ 12.14-6 Orders denying appeal after review.

If after review of the entire record following filing of an appeal, and any brief and response permitted to be filed in connection therewith, the secretary decides no change or modification of the decision of the administrative law judge is necessary, he may deny the appeal and adopt the initial decision as the final decision of the secretary, thus preserving any rights of the appellant to appeal to the courts.

§ 12.14-7 Transmittal of record.

Immediately following filing of an appeal, the hearing clerk shall transmit to the secretary the record of the proceeding. Such record shall include: The pleadings; motions and requests filed, and rulings thereon; the transcript of the testimony taken at the hearing, together with the exhibits filed therein;

any documents or papers filed in connection with prehearing conferences; such proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and orders, and briefs in support thereof, as may have been filed in connection with the proceeding; the administrative law judge's initial decision; and such exceptions, statements of objections, and briefs in support thereof as may have been filed in the proceeding.

§ 12.14-8 Oral argument.

Within the time allowed for filing of an appeal and brief in support thereof, appellant may request in writing opportunity for oral argument before the secretary. Within the time allowed for filing a response, appellee may file a request in writing for opportunity for such oral argument. Failure to make such request in writing shall be deemed a waiver of oral argument. The secretary in his discretion, may grant, refuse, or limit any request for oral argument on appeal. Except where the secretary determines that argument on additional issues would be helpful, argument shall be limited to the issues raised by the appeal.

(a) *Notice of argument; postponement.* The hearing clerk shall advise all parties of the time and place at which oral argument will be heard. A request for postponement of the argument must be made by motion filed a reasonable amount of time in advance of the date fixed for argument.

(b) *Order and content of argument.* The appellant is entitled to open and conclude the argument. The opening argument shall include a concise statement of the case.

(c) *Cross and separate appeals.* A cross or separate appeal shall be argued with the initial appeal at a single argument, unless the secretary otherwise directs. If a case involves a cross-appeal, the administrator shall be deemed the appellant unless the parties otherwise agree or the secretary otherwise directs. If separate appellants support the same argument, care shall be taken to avoid duplication of argument.

(d) *Submission on briefs.* By agreement of the parties, an appeal may be submitted for decision on the briefs, but the secretary may direct that the appeal be argued.

§ 12.14-9 Decision of the secretary.

(a) As soon as practicable after oral argument, or in case there is no oral ar-

gument, as soon as practicable after the filing of the appeal and grounds therefor and any response thereto, the secretary shall issue his decision in the proceeding, which shall include findings of fact, conclusions, order, and rulings on motions, exceptions, statements of objections, and proposed findings, conclusions, and orders submitted by the parties not theretofore ruled upon; unless he issues an order denying the appeal as provided for in § 12.14-6 herein.

(b) The decision, prepared as described in paragraph (a) of this section, shall be issued and served upon the parties as the final decision in the proceeding without further procedure.

§ 12.15 Petitions for reopening hearing; for rehearing or reargument of proceeding; or for reconsideration of secretary's decision.

§ 12.15-1 Petition requisite.

(a) *Filing; service.* An application for reopening the hearing to take further evidence, or for rehearing or reargument of the proceeding, or for reconsideration of the secretary's decision, must be made by petition to the secretary filed with the hearing clerk. Every such petition must state specifically the grounds relied upon.

(b) *Petition to reopen hearing.* A petition to reopen a hearing to take further evidence may be filed at any time prior to the issuance of the secretary's decision. Every such petition shall state briefly the nature and purpose of the evidence to be adduced, shall show that such evidence is not merely cumulative, and shall set forth a good reason why such evidence was not adduced at the hearing.

(c) *Petition to rehear or reargue proceeding, or to reconsider secretary's decision.* A petition to rehear or reargue the proceeding or to reconsider the secretary's decision shall be filed within 15 days after the date of the service of the secretary's decision. Every such petition must state specifically the matters claimed to have been erroneously decided and alleged errors must be briefly stated.

§ 12.15-2 Procedure for disposition of petitions.

Within 20 days following the service of any petition provided for in this § 12.15, the other party to the proceeding shall

file with the hearing clerk an answer thereto. As soon as practicable thereafter, the secretary shall announce his decision whether to grant or to deny the petition. Unless the secretary shall determine otherwise, operation of the secretary's decision shall not be stayed pending the decision to grant or to deny the petition. In the event that any such petition is granted by the Secretary, the applicable rules of practice, as set out elsewhere herein, shall be followed. A person filing a petition under this section shall be regarded as the moving party or complainant, although he shall be referred to as the complainant or respondent, depending upon his designation in the original proceeding.

§ 12.16 Filing; service; extensions of time; additional time for filing; and computation of time.

§ 12.16-1 Filing; number of copies.

Except as is provided otherwise in this section, all documents or papers required or authorized by the rules in this part to be filed with the hearing clerk shall be filed in triplicate: *Provided, That*, where there are more than two parties to the proceeding, a sufficient number of copies shall be filed so as to provide for service upon all the parties to the proceeding. Any document or paper, required or authorized under the rules in this part to be filed with the hearing clerk, shall, during the course of an oral hearing, be filed with the administrative law judge.

§ 12.16-2 Service; proof of service.

Copies of all such documents or papers, required or authorized by the rules in this part to be filed with the hearing clerk, shall be served upon the parties by the hearing clerk, by the administrative law judge, or by some other employee of the Department, or by a U.S. marshal or his deputy. Service shall be made either (1) by delivering a copy of the document or paper to the individual to be served, or to a member of the partnership to be served, or to the president, secretary, or other executive officer or any director of the corporation or association to be served, or to the attorney or agent of record of such individual, partnership, corporation, or association; or (2) by leaving a copy of the document or paper at the principal office or place of busi-

ness of such individual, partnership, corporation, or association, or of its attorney or agent of record; or (3) by registering or certifying and mailing a copy of the document or paper, addressed to such individual, partnership, corporation, or association, or to his or its attorney or agent of record, at his or its last known residence or principal office or place of business: *Provided*, That if the registered or certified document or paper is not a complaint or final order and is returned undelivered because the addressee refused or failed to accept delivery, the document or paper shall be remailed by regular mail. Proof of service hereunder shall be made by the certificate of the person who actually made the service: *Provided*, That if the service be made by mail, as outlined in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, proof of service shall be made by the return post office receipt, in the case of registered or certified mail, or by the certificate of the person who mailed the matter by regular mail. The certificate and post office receipt contemplated herein shall be filed with the hearing clerk, and the fact of filing thereof shall be noted in the record of the proceeding.

§ 12.16-3 Computation of time.

Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays shall be included in computing the time allowed for the filing of any document or paper: *Provided*, That, when such time expires on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal legal holiday, such period shall be extended to include the next following business day.

§ 12.16-4 Extension of time.

The time for the filing of any document or paper required or authorized under the rules in this part to be filed may be extended by the administrative law judge (before the administrative law judge's initial decision is filed) or by the secretary (after the administrative law judge's initial decision is filed), if request for such extension of time is made prior to or on the final date allowed for such filing, and if, in the judgment of the administrative law judge or the secretary, as the case may be, after notice to and consideration of the views of the other party, when practicable, there is a good reason for the extension.

§ 12.17 Depositions.

§ 12.17-1 Application for taking deposition.

Upon the application of a party to the proceeding, the administrative law judge may, at any time after the filing of the complaint, order, under the facsimile signature of the secretary, the taking of testimony by deposition. The application shall be in writing and shall be filed with the hearing clerk and shall set forth: (a) The name and address of the proposed deponent; (b) the name and address of the person (referred to in this section as officer), qualified under the rules in this part to take depositions, before whom the proposed examination is to be made; (c) the proposed time and place of the examination, which should be at least 15 days after the date of the mailing of the application; and (d) the reasons why such deposition should be taken.

§ 12.17-2 Administrative law judge's order for taking deposition.

If the administrative law judge is satisfied that good cause for taking the deposition is present, he may order its taking. The order shall be filed with the hearing clerk and shall be served upon the parties and shall state: (a) The time and place of the examination (which shall not be less than 10 days after the filing of the order); (b) the name of the officer before whom the examination is to be made; and (c) the name of the deponent. The officer and the time and place need not be the same as those suggested in the application.

§ 12.17-3 Qualifications of officers.

The deposition shall be made before the administrative law judge, or before an officer authorized by the law of the United States or by the law of the place of the examination to administer oaths, or before an officer authorized by the secretary to administer oaths. No deposition shall be made before an officer who is a relative (within the third degree by blood or marriage), employee, attorney, or counsel of any party or who is a relative (within the third degree by blood or marriage), or employee of any attorney or counsel for any party or who is financially interested in the result of the proceeding: *Provided, however*, That an officer who is an employee

of the Department and is not a relative of any such party, attorney, or counsel may take depositions in any proceeding under the act.

§ 12.17-4 Procedure on examination.

(a) The deponent shall be examined under oath or affirmation and shall be subject to cross-examination. The testimony of the deponent shall be recorded by the officer or by some person under his direction and in his presence. In lieu of oral cross-examination, parties may transmit written cross-interrogatories to the officer prior to the examination and the officer shall propound such cross-interrogatories to the deponent.

(b) The applicant must arrange for the examination of the witness either by oral examination or by written interrogatories. If it is found by the administrative law judge, upon the protest of a party to the proceeding, that such party has his residence and his place of business more than 100 miles from the place of the examination and that it would constitute an undue hardship upon such party to be represented at the examination, the applicant will be required to conduct the examination by means of interrogatories. When the examination is conducted by means of interrogatories, copies of the interrogatories shall be served upon the other parties to the proceeding at least 5 days prior to the date set for the examination, and the other parties shall be afforded an opportunity to file with the officer cross-interrogatories at any time prior to the time of the examination.

§ 12.17-5 Signature by witness.

The transcript of the deposition shall be read to or by the deponent, unless such reading is waived by the parties and the deponent. Any changes which the deponent wishes to make shall be entered upon the deposition by the officer, with a statement of the reasons given by the deponent for such changes. The deposition shall be signed by the deponent, unless the parties by stipulation waive such signing, or unless the deponent is ill or cannot be found or refuses to sign. If the deponent does not sign, the officer shall sign and shall state on the record the reason why the deponent

did not sign. In such case the deposition shall be as valid as though signed by the deponent, unless the administrative law judge finds that the reason given by the deponent for his refusal to sign requires rejection of the deposition in whole or in part.

§ 12.17-6 Certification by officer.

The officer shall certify on the deposition that the deponent was duly sworn by him and that the deposition is a true record of the deponent's testimony. He shall then securely seal the deposition, together with two copies thereof, in an envelope and mail the same by registered or certified mail to the hearing clerk.

§ 12.17-7 Use of depositions.

(a) A deposition ordered and taken in accord with the provisions of this section, may be used in a proceeding under the act if the administrative law judge finds that the evidence is otherwise admissible and (1) that the witness is dead; or (2) that the witness is at a greater distance than 100 miles from the place of hearing, unless it appears that the absence of the witness was procured by the party offering the deposition; or (3) that the witness is unable to attend or testify because of age, sickness, infirmity, or imprisonment; or (4) in any event, upon application and notice that such exceptional circumstances exist as to make it desirable, in the interests of justice and with due regard to the importance of presenting the testimony orally before the administrative law judge, to allow the deposition to be used. If any part of a deposition is put in evidence by a party, any other party may require the production of the remainder, or any other portion, of the deposition.

§ 12.18 Fees of witnesses.

(b) Witnesses summoned before the administrative law judge or the secretary shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken, and the persons taking the same, shall be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States. Fees shall be paid by the party at whose instances the witness appears or the deposition is taken.

SUBCHAPTER C—INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS (INCLUDING POULTRY) AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

PART 71—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.		Sec.	
71.1	Definitions.	71.5	Unsanitary railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft or other means of conveyance; interstate movement restricted.
71.2	Secretary to issue rule governing quarantine and interstate movement of diseased animals, including poultry.	71.6	Carrier responsible for cleaning and disinfecting of railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft or other means of conveyance.
71.3	Interstate movement of diseased animals and poultry generally prohibited.	71.7	Means of conveyance, facilities and premises; methods of cleaning and disinfecting.
71.4	Maintenance of certain facilities and premises in a sanitary condition required; cleaning and disinfection, when required; animals classed as "exposed."	71.10	Substances or materials allowed as permitted disinfectants.
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Sec.

- 71.12 Sodium orthophenylphenate as permitted disinfectant for premises infected with tuberculosis.
- 71.13 Inspection of shipments in transit by Veterinary Services inspector.
- 71.14 Slaughter of poultry or other animals to prevent spread of disease; ascertainment of value and compensation.
- 71.15 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; conditions under which permitted.
- 71.16 Inspection and certification of poultry or other animals for interstate movement.
- 71.17 Interstate movement of dead poultry or other animals prohibited in same car with live poultry or other animals.
- 71.18 Individual identification of certain cattle 2 years of age or over for interstate movement.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 71 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, secs. 1 and 2, 32 Stat. 791, secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1284, 41 Stat. 699, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, sec. 13, 65 Stat. 693; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 114a, 114a-1, 115-117, 120-126, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 71 appear at 28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963, as amended at 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

§ 71.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this subchapter the following words, phrases, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

- (a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.
- (b) *Veterinary Services.* The Veterinary Services unit of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.
- (c) *Veterinary Services inspector.* An inspector of Veterinary Services.
- (d) *Tick infested.* Infested with the ticks *Boophilus annulatus* (*Margaropus annulatus*), *Boophilus microplus*, or *Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi*.
- (e) *Quarantined area.* The States, Territories, or the District of Columbia or portions thereof quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for the specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal disease mentioned in each part.
- (f) *Free area.* The States, Territories, or the District of Columbia or portions thereof not quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for the specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal disease mentioned in each part.
- (g) *Stockers and feeders.* Animals intended for stock or feeding purposes.
- (h) [Reserved]

(i) *Recognized slaughtering center.* Any point where slaughtering facilities are provided and to which animals are regularly shipped and slaughtered.

(j) *Accredited herd.* One officially declared by Veterinary Services and the State as free from tuberculosis and for which a certificate has been issued evidencing that fact.

(k) *Designated dipping station.* A point mutually agreed upon by the Division and the State livestock sanitary authorities, where proper dipping and yarding facilities are provided, at which cattle of the area of that State quarantined for splenic, southern, or Texas fever in cattle may be dipped, inspected, and certified for interstate movement.

(l) *State.* Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(m) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State.

(n) *Official Brand Inspection Agency.* The duly constituted body elected, appointed, or delegated or granted authority by a State or governmental subdivision thereof, to administer laws, regulations, ordinances or rules pertaining to the brand identification of livestock.

(o) *Official brand inspection certificate.* A certificate issued by an official brand inspection agency in any State in which such certificates are required for movement of livestock.

[28 FR 5937, June 13, 1963, as amended at 29 FR 14489, Oct. 22, 1964; 35 FR 14197, Sept. 9, 1970; 38 FR 18011, July 6, 1973]

§ 71.2 Secretary to issue rule governing quarantine and interstate movement of diseased animals, including poultry.

When the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine the fact that poultry or other animals in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of livestock or poultry for which, in his opinion, a quarantine should be established or that other basis for a quarantine exists, notice will be given of that fact, and a rule will be issued accordingly, placing in quarantine such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or specified portion thereof. This rule will either absolutely forbid the interstate movement of the quarantined animals from the quarantined area or will indicate the regulations under which interstate movements may be made.

[34 F.R. 15641, Oct. 9, 1969]

§ 71.3 Interstate movement of diseased animals and poultry generally prohibited.

(a) Animals or poultry affected with any of the following diseases, which are endemic to the United States: Equine piroplasmosis, bovine piroplasmosis or splenetic fever, scabies, hog cholera, acute swine erysipelas, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, brucellosis, scrapie, blue tongue in sheep, anthrax, screwworms, psittacosis or ornithosis, and Newcastle disease, or any other communicable disease which is endemic to the United States, or which are cattle fever tick infested, shall not be moved interstate.

(b) Animals or poultry affected with any of the following diseases, not known to exist in the United States: foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, African swine fever, Teschen disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, European fowl pest, dourine, vesicular exanthema, and glanders, or any other communicable foreign disease not known to exist in the United States, shall not be moved interstate.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section:

(1) Domestic animals which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, or paratuberculosis, which are not affected with any other disease referred to in this section and are not tick infested, may be moved interstate in accordance with the provisions of Subpart B of Part 78 of this subchapter in the case of brucellosis reactors and with the provisions of Part 80 of this subchapter in the case of paratuberculosis reactors; and (2) cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test, which are not affected with any other disease referred to in this section and are not tick infested, may be moved interstate in accordance with the provisions of § 77.8 of this subchapter.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, livestock which is found to be diseased may be moved interstate in accordance with subparagraphs (1) through (6) of this paragraph: *Provided*, That such livestock is not tick infested or affected with any disease referred to in this section other than the diseases named in this paragraph: *And provided further*, That such livestock is accompanied by a certificate, issued by a Veterinary Services or State inspector or accredited veterinarian stating the destination of the animals; the purpose for which they are

to be moved; the number of animals covered by the certificate; the point from which the animals are moved interstate; and the name and address of the owner or shipper.

(1) Livestock affected with one or more of the following diseases may be moved interstate for immediate slaughter to a slaughtering establishment where State or Federal meat inspection is maintained; Actinomycosis, actinobacillosis, anaplasmosis, atrophic rhinitis, contagious ecthyma, foot rot, infectious keratitis, ram epididymitis, ringworm, swine influenza, arthritis (simple lesions only), and shipping fever.

(2) Cattle with slight unopened cases of actinomycosis or actinobacillosis (or both) may be moved interstate to a feed lot in the State of destination: *Provided*, That such cattle are not affected with any other disease named in this paragraph.

(3) Sheep affected with or exposed to contagious ecthyma may be moved interstate to a feed lot located in a State the laws, rules, or regulations of which require that such sheep be segregated or quarantined under a permit from an official of such State: *Provided*, That such sheep are not affected with any other disease named in this paragraph.

(4) Livestock affected with one or more of the following diseases may be moved interstate for any purpose to a State the laws, rules, or regulations of which require that such livestock be segregated or quarantined under a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of such State: actinomycosis, actinobacillosis, contagious ecthyma, foot rot, and shipping fever: *Provided*, That such livestock is not affected with any other disease named in this paragraph.

(5) Livestock affected with infectious keratitis or ringworm (or both) may be moved interstate for any purpose if treated under the supervision of a Veterinary Services or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian prior to movement: *Provided*, That such livestock is not affected with any other disease named in this paragraph. Livestock affected with infectious keratitis or ringworm (or both) and also with another disease named in this paragraph may be moved interstate only under the applicable provisions of subparagraphs (1) through (4) of this paragraph after being so treated for infectious keratitis or ringworm (or both). Such livestock will

be subject to further treatment at destination, if required.

(6) Other Movements. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may provide for the movement, not otherwise provided for in this paragraph, of animals affected with the diseases named in subparagraph (1), under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of disease. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary officials of the States involved of any such action.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services in specific cases and under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the dissemination of disease may provide for the interstate movement of individual animals affected with contagious, infectious, or communicable disease to a designated diagnostic or research facility when accompanied by a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official in the State of destination: *Provided*, That animals so moved shall be maintained in quarantine at such designated facility until freed of disease as determined by tests recognized by the Department, until natural death, or until disposal by euthanasia.

(f) Before offering cattle or other livestock or poultry for interstate transportation, transporting them interstate, or introducing them into any stockyards or upon routes of traffic for interstate transportation, all persons, companies, or corporations are required to exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain whether such animals or poultry are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or have been exposed to the contagion or infection of any such disease by contact with other animals or poultry so diseased or by location in pens, cars, or other vehicles, or upon premises that have contained animals or poultry so diseased.

[28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963, as amended at 28 F.R. 13929, Dec. 21, 1963; 30 F.R. 8327, June 30, 1965; 30 F.R. 13573, Oct. 26, 1965; 32 F.R. 7583, May 24, 1967; 35 FR 7249, May 8, 1970; 38 FR 18457, July 11, 1973]

§ 71.4 Maintenance of certain facilities and premises in a sanitary condition required; cleaning and disinfection, when required; animals classed as "exposed."

(a) Yards, pens, chutes, alleys, and other facilities and premises which are

used in connection with the interstate movement of livestock or poultry shall be maintained by the person in possession of the facilities and premises in a clean and sanitary condition, in accordance with good animal husbandry practices, and shall be subject to inspection by a Veterinary Services or State inspector. When such inspector determines that such facilities or premises are not in such clean and sanitary condition and gives written notice of his determination to such person, the facilities and premises shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with §§ 71.7 and 71.10-71.12 by such person under the supervision of such an inspector or an accredited veterinarian before such premises are again used for livestock or poultry.

(b) Yards, pens, chutes, alleys, and other facilities and premises which have contained interstate shipments of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of livestock or poultry other than slight unopened cases of actinomycosis or actinobacillosis (or both), bovine foot rot, atrophic rhinitis, ram epididymitis, ringworm, infectious keratitis, and arthritis (simple lesions only), shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Veterinary Services or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian in accordance with §§ 71.7 and 71.10-71.12 before such premises are again used for animals, and any poultry or other animals unloaded into such yards or premises before they have been so cleaned and disinfected shall thereafter be classed as "exposed" within the meaning of the regulations in this subchapter and shall not be moved interstate except in compliance with the provisions of such regulations applicable to "exposed" animals.

[34 F.R. 15641, Oct. 9, 1969]

§ 71.5 Unsanitary railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft or other means of conveyance; interstate movement restricted.

No person who receives notice from a Veterinary Services inspector that a railroad car, truck, boat, aircraft or other means of conveyance owned or operated by such person is not in a clean and sanitary condition in accordance with good animal husbandry practices, shall thereafter use such means of conveyance in connection with the interstate movement of livestock or poultry, or move s:

means of conveyance interstate, until it has been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Veterinary Services State inspector or an accredited veterinarian in accordance with §§ 71.7 and 71.10–71.12.

[34 F.R. 15641, Oct. 9, 1969]

§ 71.6 Carrier responsible for cleaning and disinfecting of railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft or other means of conveyance.

(a) Railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft, and other means of conveyance which have been used in the interstate transportation of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of livestock or poultry, other than slight unopened cases of actinomycosis or actinobacillosis (or both), atrophic rhinitis, bovine foot rot, brucellosis, ram epididymitis, ringworm, infectious keratitis, and arthritis (simple lesions only), shall be cleaned and disinfected under Veterinary Services supervision in accordance with §§ 71.7 and 71.10–71.12 at the point where the animals are unloaded and the final carrier shall be responsible for such cleaning and disinfecting: *Provided*, That when Veterinary Services supervision is not available at such point, the means of conveyance may be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a State inspector or an accredited veterinarian.

(b) No railroad car, truck, boat, aircraft or other means of conveyance from which poultry or other animals affected with an infectious, contagious or communicable disease of livestock or poultry, other than those specified in § 71.4(b), have been unloaded shall thereafter be used in connection with the interstate movement of animals, including poultry, or be moved interstate until it has been cleaned and disinfected by the final carrier under the supervision of a Veterinary Services or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian in accordance with §§ 71.7 and 71.10–71.12.

(c) If Veterinary Services supervision or other supervision as required by paragraph (a) or (b) of this section or proper cleaning and disinfecting facilities are not available at the point where the animals are unloaded, upon permission first received from the Veterinary Services, the means of conveyance may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available,

and there be cleaned and disinfected under supervision in accordance with §§ 71.7 and 71.10–71.12.

(Sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended; sec. 3, 76 Stat. 130; 21 U.S.C. 111, 1346; 37 FR 28464, 28477; 38 FR 28464) [34 FR 15641, Oct. 9, 1969, as amended at 37 FR 25337, Nov. 30, 1972; 39 FR 4465, Feb. 4, 1974]

§ 71.7 Means of conveyance, facilities and premises; methods of cleaning and disinfecting.

(a) Railroad cars, trucks, aircraft, or other means of conveyance, except boats, required by the regulations in this subchapter to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure from all portions of the conveyance, including any external ledges and framework; clean the exterior and interior of the conveyance; and saturate the entire interior surface, including the inner surface of the doors of the conveyance, with a permitted disinfectant specified in §§ 71.10–71.12.

(b) Boats required by the regulations in this subchapter to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure from the decks and stalls, and all other parts of the boat occupied or traversed by any poultry or other animals and from the portable chutes or other appliances or fixtures used in loading and unloading the animals, and saturate with a permitted disinfectant the entire surface of the deck, stalls, or other parts of the boat occupied or traversed by any animals or with which they may come in contact or which have contained litter or manure.

(c) Yards, pens, chutes, and alleys required by the regulations in this subchapter to be disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Empty all troughs, racks, or other feeding or watering appliances; remove all litter and manure from the floors, posts, or other parts; and saturate the entire surface of the fencing, troughs, chutes, floors, walls, and other parts with a permitted disinfectant specified in §§ 71.10–71.12.

[34 F.R. 15642, Oct. 9, 1969]

§ 71.10 Substances or materials allowed as permitted disinfectants.

(a) The substances permitted for use in disinfecting cars, boats, other vehicles, and premises are as follows:

(1) "Cresylic disinfectant" in the proportion of at least 4 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(2) Liquefied phenol (U.S.P. strength 87 percent phenol) in the proportion of at least 6 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(3) Chlorinated lime (U. S. P. strength, 30 percent available chlorine) in the proportion of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water.

(4) Sodium hydroxide (Lye) prepared in a fresh solution in the proportion of not less than 1 pound avoirdupois of sodium hydroxide of not less than 95 percent purity to 6 gallons of water, or one 13½ ounce can to 5 gallons of water. Due to the extreme caustic nature of sodium hydroxide solution, precautionary measures such as the wearing of rubber gloves, boots, raincoat, and goggles should be observed. An acid solution such as vinegar shall be kept readily available in case any of the sodium hydroxide solution should come in contact with the body.

(5) Disinfectants which are registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 135 et seq.), with tuberculocidal claims, as disinfectants for general use, may be used for the purpose of this part in accordance with directions on the labels accepted in connection with their registration. However, disinfectants which fall in this category are not permitted for use in outbreaks of foreign animal diseases unless in specific cases such use is approved in advance by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

(b) The use of "cresylic disinfectant" is permitted subject to the following conditions:

(1) The manufacturer thereof shall have obtained specific permission from Veterinary Services for the use of his products in official disinfection. To obtain such permission manufacturers shall first submit a sample of at least 8 ounces for examination, together with a statement of the formula employed and a guaranty that the product will be maintained of a quality uniform with the sample submitted.

(2) To prevent confusion, the product of each manufacturer and distributor shall bear a distinctive trade name or brand, together with the name of the manufacturer or distributor.

(3) The product shall at all times conform to specifications for composition and performance issued by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

[28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963, as amended at 32 F.R. 19157, Dec. 20, 1967; 37 F.R. 8864, May 2, 1972; 37 F.R. 9460, May 11, 1972]

§ 71.11 Cresylic disinfectant as permitted disinfectant; specifications.

The following specifications will be employed for determining the suitability of cresylic disinfectant for use under the provisions of § 71.10(b) (3):

(a) The product shall remain a uniform liquid when held at 0° C. (32° F.) for 3 hours (chill test).

(b) The product shall dissolve completely in 30 parts of distilled water at 25° C. (77° F.) within 2 minutes (solution-rate test), producing a solution entirely free from globules and not more than faintly opalescent (solubility-degree test).

(c) The product shall contain not more than 25 percent of inert ingredients (water and glycerin), not more excess alkali than the equivalent of 0.5 percent of sodium hydroxide, and not less than 21 percent of soap exclusive of water, glycerin, and excess alkali.

(d) The product shall contain not less than 50 percent and not more than 53 percent of total phenols. It shall contain less than 5 percent of benzophenol (C₆H₅OH).

(e) The methods of determining compliance with the specifications in paragraphs (a) to (d) of this section will be those described in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1308, Chemical and Physical Methods for the Control of Saponified Cresol Solutions, so far as they are applicable.

(f) Any suitable glyceride, fat acid, or resin acid may be used in preparing the soap, but not all are suitable nor are all grades of a single product equally suitable. Also various grades of commercial cresylic acid differ in suitability. Therefore, manufacturers are cautioned to prepare a trial laboratory batch from every set of ingredients and to prove its conformity with paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, before proceeding with manufacture on a factory scale.

§ 71.12 Sodium orthophenylphenate as permitted disinfectant for premises infected with tuberculosis.

(a) A permitted brand of sodium orthophenylphenate in a proportion of at least one pound to 12 gallons of water is permitted in tuberculosis eradication work for disinfecting infected premises following the removal of cattle that reacted to the tuberculin test.

(b) It is absolutely necessary that the solution be applied at a temperature...

60° F. or over. Whenever the temperature of the building to be disinfected is below 60° F., as indicated by a wall thermometer, the solution shall be heated to 120° F. and higher in very cold weather, to insure effective disinfection.

§ 71.13 Inspection of shipments in transit by Veterinary Services inspector.

All persons and corporations having control of the interstate transportation of livestock or poultry shall, when directed by a Veterinary Services inspector so to do, stop the same in transit for inspection, and if any of such poultry or other animals are found upon such inspection to be infected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease or to have been exposed to such infection, the person or corporation having control of the transportation of such poultry or other animals shall, upon receipt of an order from a Veterinary Services inspector so to do, cease the carriage, transportation, or moving of such poultry or other animals unless such carriage, transportation, or moving can be accomplished in accordance with the regulations in this subchapter governing the interstate movement of poultry or other animals infected with or which have been exposed to the infection of such disease, and in all cases after the discovery of such infection or exposure thereto such poultry or other animals shall be handled in accordance with such regulations.

[28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963, as amended at 34 F.R. 15642, Oct. 9, 1969]

§ 71.14 Slaughter of poultry or other animals to prevent spread of disease; ascertainment of value and compensation.

When, in order to prevent the spread of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, it becomes necessary to slaughter any diseased or exposed animals, including poultry, and the purchase of such animals, including poultry, by the United States is authorized by law and an appropriation is available therefor, the value of the animals, including poultry shall be ascertained and compensation made therefor in accordance with the orders or regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

[28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963, as amended at 34 F.R. 15642, Oct. 9, 1969]

§ 71.15 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; conditions under which permitted.

No livestock or poultry shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or hauled in private conveyance from the quarantined area in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to the free area in the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and subsequently delivered to a transportation company for shipment or moved to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia without complying with all Federal and State regulations pertaining to such movements.

[28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963, as amended at 34 F.R. 15642, Oct. 9, 1969]

§ 71.16 Inspection and certification of poultry or other animals for interstate movement.

(a) *Assistance and facilities.* When poultry or other animals are to be inspected and certified by a Veterinary Services inspector, assistance and proper facilities for restraining them shall be provided in order that a careful inspection may be made, and the inspector while making the inspection shall not be interfered with in any manner; otherwise inspection will be immediately discontinued.

(b) *Certificates and other statements to accompany shipments.* Whenever inspection or treatment and the issuance of a certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing showing the performance of such inspection or treatment and the result thereof is required by any of the regulations in this subchapter as a condition precedent to the movement interstate of any poultry or other animal or class of poultry or other animals, or any poultry or other animal or class of poultry or other animals is so required to be accompanied in interstate movement by such certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing, no such poultry or other animal or poultry or other animals shall be moved interstate unless and until the following requirements are also complied with:

(1) In the case of such movement by a common carrier issuing waybills or other form or forms of billing covering the movement, the said certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing shall be delivered to such carrier at the time the poultry or other animal or poultry or other animals are delivered for shipment, and shall become the property of

the carrier, and be by such carrier attached to the billing covering the transportation of such poultry or other animal or poultry or other animals, and accompany such billing to destination, and be filed with such billing for future reference.

(2) In case of such movement otherwise than by common carrier issuing waybills or other form or forms of billing, the said certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing shall accompany the poultry or other animal or poultry or other animals to destination and be delivered to the consignees, or, in case the consignor and consignee is the same person, to the first purchaser purchasing during or after such movement in interstate commerce, or to the person to whom the poultry or other animal or poultry or other animals are delivered.
[28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963, as amended at 34 F.R. 15642, Oct. 9, 1969]

§ 71.17 Interstate movement of dead poultry or other animals prohibited in same car with live poultry or other animals.

No dead poultry or other animals shall be offered or accepted for transportation or transported in the same car with live poultry or other animals from the original point of shipment in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to or through any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

[28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963, as amended at 34 F.R. 15642, Oct. 9, 1969]

§ 71.18 Individual identification of certain cattle 2 years of age or over for interstate movement.

(a) No cattle 2 years of age or over, except steers and spayed heifers, shall be moved interstate other than in accordance with the requirements of this section. All interstate movements of any cattle shall also comply with the other applicable provisions in this part and other parts of this subchapter.

(1) When permitted under such other provisions, cattle subject to this section:

(i) May be moved interstate from any point to any destination, if such cattle, when moved interstate, are identified by a Department-approved backtag¹ affixed

¹ Department-approved backtags are available at slaughtering establishments operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), at stockyards and slaughtering establishments specifically approved under § 78.16(b) of this

a few inches from the midline and just behind the shoulder of the animal, or by such other means approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Service, upon request in specific cases, and if such cattle are accompanied by a statement signed by the owner or shipper of the cattle, or other document² stating: (a) The point from which the animals are moved interstate; (b) the destination of the animals; (c) the number of animals covered by the statement, or other document; (d) the name and address of the owner or shipper, and (e) the identifying numbers of the backtags or other approved identification applied: *Provided*, That identification numbers are not required to be recorded on such statement or document for cattle moved from a stockyard posted under the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*),³ directly to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) or slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.16(b) of this subchapter; or

(ii) May be moved interstate only from a farm, ranch, or feedlot to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) or slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.16(b) of this subchapter; or to a stockyard posted under the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*), for sale and shipment to such a slaughtering establishment, if such cattle are identified upon arrival at such slaughtering establishment or stockyard by the application of Department-ap-

subchapter, and from Federal and State inspectors as defined in § 78.1 of this subchapter. Information with respect to the federally inspected slaughtering establishments, specifically approved slaughtering establishments, and specifically approved stockyards may be obtained as indicated in §§ 78.14 and 78.15 of this subchapter.

² Other document means a shipping permit, an official health certificate, an official brand inspection certificate, a bill of lading, a waybill, or an invoice on which is listed the required information.

³ Posted stockyards are designated by posting notice at such stockyards and by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Information concerning posted stockyards may also be obtained from the Washington office or the area offices of the Packers and Stockyard Administration.

proved backtags or by other approved identification as prescribed in subdivision (i), and when moved interstate, are accompanied by a statement signed by the owner or shipper of the cattle, or other document² stating: (a) the point from which the animals are moved interstate; (b) the destination of the animals; (c) the number of animals covered by the statement or other document; and (d) the name and address of the owner or shipper: *Provided*, That the application of backtags is not required if such cattle are moved interstate to a federally inspected or specifically approved slaughtering establishment and if, when moved interstate, such cattle are identified by a brand registered with an official brand inspection agency and are accompanied by an official brand inspection certificate: *And provided, further*, That the application of backtags is not required when such cattle are moved interstate to a federally inspected or specifically approved slaughtering establishment, which maintains records of ownership of cattle by slaughter lot number;⁴ or

(iii) May be moved interstate for any purpose other than slaughter if such cattle, when moved interstate, are identified by Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-approved eartags in lieu of backtags, and are accompanied by an owner's statement or other document² stating: (a) the point from which the animals are moved interstate, (b) the destination of the animals, (c) the number of animals covered by the statement or other document, (d) the identifying numbers of the eartags, and (e) the name and address of the owner or shipper: *Provided*, That identification by eartag is not required if such animals are registered purebred animals which are moved interstate for any purpose other than slaughter and are identified in a manner acceptable to the appropriate breed association for registration purposes; or are identified by a brand registered with an official brand inspection agency and are accompanied by an offi-

⁴ It is the responsibility of the person who causes the interstate movement to determine whether the establishment maintains such records. As evidence that the establishment does maintain such records such person should obtain a statement to that effect from the management of the establishment and retain it for a period of five years from the date of shipment.

cial brand inspection certificate as prescribed in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section.

(2) The owner's or shipper's statement or other document² or registered purebred identification required by this section for cattle moved under paragraph (a)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section shall be delivered to the management of the stockyard or slaughtering establishment at the time of delivery of the cattle;⁵ and documents accompanying animals moved under paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section for breeding or dairy purposes shall be delivered to the consignee. All such documents shall be made available for inspection on request by a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian, as defined in § 78.1, at any time within the year from the date of such delivery.

(3) Each person who ships, transports, or otherwise causes the movement of the cattle interstate is responsible for the identification of the animals as required by this section. No such person shall remove or tamper with or cause the removal of or tampering with an identification backtag or eartag required in this section for interstate movement of animals, except as be authorized by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, upon request in specific cases and under such conditions as he may impose to insure continuing identification.

[38 FR 22768, Aug. 24, 1973]

PART 72—TEXAS (SPLENETIC) FEVER IN CATTLE

Sec.

- 72.1 Ticks [*Boophilus annulatus* (*Margaropus annulatus*), *Boophilus microplus*, or *Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi*]; interstate movement of infested or exposed animals prohibited.
- 72.2 Splenetic or tick fever in cattle in Texas, the Virgin Islands of the United States and vectors of said disease in the Island of Guam: restrictions on movement of cattle.
- 72.3 Areas quarantined in the Virgin Islands of the United States and the Island of Guam.
- 72.4 [Reserved]
- 72.5 Area quarantined in Texas.

⁵ The backtag or other identification numbers should be included on the receiving document of the stockyard or establishment for all such cattle identified by backtags or other identification after arrival at such stockyard or establishment.

- Sec.
 72.6 Interstate movement of cattle from quarantined areas not eradicating ticks.
 72.7 Interstate movement of cattle from cooperating States.
 72.8 Interstate movement of cattle from free premises upon inspection and certification by Veterinary Services inspector.
 72.9 Interstate movements of cattle; inspection and certification by Veterinary Services inspector required.
 72.10 Inspected or dipped and certified cattle subject to restrictions of State of destination.
 72.11 Quarantined area; cattle considered infested; requirements for placing in noninfectious pens or premises.
 72.12 Cattle; exposure to tick infestation after treatment or inspection prohibited.
 72.13 Permitted dips and procedures.
 72.14 Arsenical cattle dips; requirements for determination of suitability.
 72.15 Owners assume responsibility; must execute agreement prior to dipping or treatment waiving all claims against United States.
 72.16 Designated dipping stations to be approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services on recommendations of State authorities; facilities.
 72.17 Unloading noninfected cattle for rest feed, and water only, permitted in authorized pens for such purpose.
 72.18 Movement interstate; specification by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services of treatment required when dipping facilities unavailable.
 72.19 Interstate shipments and use of pine straw, grass, litter from quarantined area; prohibited until disinfected.
 72.20 Exhibition of noninfected cattle in the quarantined area; restrictions under which permitted.
 72.21 Animals infested with or exposed to ticks subject to same restrictions as cattle.
 72.22 Cars, vehicles and premises; cleaning and treatment after containing infested or exposed animals.
 72.23 Cars or other vehicles having carried infested or exposed cattle in quarantined area shall be cleaned and treated.
 72.24 Litter and manure from carriers and premises of tick-infested animals; destruction or treating required.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 72 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, secs. 1 and 2, 32 Stat. 791, secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 72 appear at 28 F.R. 5940, June 13, 1963; 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

§ 72.1 Ticks [Boophilus annulatus (Margaropus annulatus), Boophilus microplus, or Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi]; interstate movement of infested or exposed animals prohibited.

No animals infested with ticks [Boophilus annulatus (Margaropus annulatus), Boophilus microplus, or Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi] or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose, except as provided in this part.

§ 72.2 Splenetic or tick fever in cattle in Texas, the Virgin Islands of the United States and vectors of said disease in the Island of Guam: restrictions on movement of cattle.

Notice is hereby given that the contagious, infectious, and communicable disease known as splenetic or tick fever exists in cattle in portions of the State of Texas and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Notice is also hereby given that ticks which are vectors of said disease exist on the Island of Guam. Therefore, portions of the State of Texas, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Island of Guam are hereby quarantined as provided in §§ 72.3 and 72.5, and the movement of cattle therefrom into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia shall be made only in accordance with the provisions of this part and Part 71 of this chapter.

[33 F.R. 12135, Aug. 28, 1968]

§ 72.3 Areas quarantined in the Virgin Islands of the United States and the Island of Guam.

The entire Territories of the Virgin Islands of the United States and the Island of Guam are quarantined.

[32 F.R. 11518, Aug. 10, 1967]

§ 72.4 [Reserved]

§ 72.5 Area quarantined in Texas.

The following portions of the specified counties in Texas are quarantined:

(a) That portion of Val Verde County lying south and west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point on the south bank of the Devils River where the Amistad Dam Compound east fence intersects the water line and following this east fence of the compound in a southerly direction to the southeast corner of the Amistad Dam Compound, approximately 1¾ miles; thence, following the meanderings of this compound fence in a southwesterly direction to where it inter-

sects the east right-of-way fence of the old railroad, approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the old railroad right-of-way fence in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with the right-of-way fence of the present Southern Pacific Railroad, approximately $3\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, following Southern Pacific Railroad in a southeasterly direction to a point directly north across a gravel road from the northeast corner of the Slover Field, approximately $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, south across this gravel road to the northeast corner of the Slover Field and following the meanderings of the east fence of the Slover Field in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects the northeast corner of the Woodson Field #1, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of Woodson Field #1 east fence in a southwesterly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north fence of the Payne Pasture; thence, following the north fence of the Payne Pasture in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately 100 yards; thence, following the west fence of the Payne Pasture in a southeasterly direction across Cienegas Creek to its junction with Kite Road, approximately 100 yards; thence, following Kite Road in a southerly direction to where it intersects Garza Lane, approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ mile; thence, following Garza Lane in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following Garza Lane in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 277 Spur, approximately $1\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 277 Spur in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with Hudson Drive, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following Hudson Drive in a southeasterly direction to where it joins Rio Grande Drive, formerly called Silo Field Road, approximately $\frac{6}{10}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of Rio Grande Drive in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the east fence of the Rudy Mota Vega,¹ approximately $\frac{4}{10}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Rudy Mota Vega in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the San Felipe Creek, approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ mile; thence, following the San Felipe Creek in a southwesterly direction to where it joins the new W. L. Moody double fence, approximately $\frac{2}{10}$ mile; thence, following the new W. L. Moody double fence in a southwesterly direction to a corner, approximately $1\frac{1}{10}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the same double fence paralleling the Rio Grande River in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Val Verde-Kinney County line at Sycamore Creek, approximately $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

(b) That portion of Kinney County lying west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where the W. L. Moody Ranch double fence intersects the Val

Verde-Kinney County line at Sycamore Creek and following this double fence in a southerly direction to where it joins the channel to the Maverick County Water District Headgates, approximately $4\frac{5}{8}$ miles; thence following said channel in a southerly direction past the Maverick County Water District Headgates to where it intersects the W. L. Moody double fence, approximately $\frac{7}{10}$ mile; thence, following the W. L. Moody double fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects Maverick County Water District main canal, approximately 3 miles; thence, following the Maverick County Water District main canal in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Kinney-Maverick County line, approximately $6\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

(c) That portion of *Maverick, Webb, Zavala and Dimmit Counties* lying generally west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where the Maverick County Water District Main canal intersects the Kinney-Maverick County line and following this main canal in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the west right-of-way fence of U.S. Highway 277, approximately $5\frac{5}{8}$ miles; thence, following the west right-of-way fence of U.S. Highway 277 in a southerly direction to where it intersects Maverick County Water District Lateral #2, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the Maverick County Water District Lateral #2 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north double fence of the J. R. Jones west field, approximately $1\frac{7}{8}$ miles; thence, along the double fence of the J. R. Jones west field in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, along the west double fence of the J. R. Jones west field in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, along the south double fence of the J. R. Jones west field in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Maverick County Water District Lateral #2, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, along the Maverick County Water District Lateral #2 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Calley property, approximately 3 miles; thence, east along the north fence of the Calley property to a corner, approximately 200 yards; thence, following the east fence of the Calley property in a southerly direction to the northeast corner of the Hal Bowles ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following the east fence of the Hal Bowles ranch in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Lehman Brothers ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, in a southerly direction along the Maverick County quarantine fence which is the east fence of the C. O. Myers Lehman River Pasture to where it intersects the north fence of the Las Vegas Ranch, approximately $\frac{7}{8}$ mile; thence, along the north fence of the Las Vegas Ranch in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, along the east fence

¹ A Vega is a flat lowland area.

of the Las Vegas Ranch in a southerly direction to where it intersects the northwest corner of the Shoftner property, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, along the west fence of the Shoftner property in a southeasterly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, along the south fence of the Shoftner property in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Maverick County quarantine fence or the east fence of the Las Vegas ranch, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the east fence of the Las Vegas Ranch in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Alex Ritchie Farm, approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, along the north fence of the Alex Ritchie Farm in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Maverick County Water District main canal, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Maverick County Water District main canal in a southerly direction to where it intersects the C. P. & L. Power Plant Road, approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the C. P. & L. Power Plant Road in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Beer Joint Trap,² approximately $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following the west fence of the Beer Joint Trap in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the south fence of the Beer Joint Trap in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west right-of-way fence of U.S. Highway 277, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 277 in a southerly direction into the city of Eagle Pass, Texas, and following the meanderings of U.S. Highway 277 in a southerly direction to its intersection with Church Street, approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following Church Street in a westerly direction to its intersection with Commercial Street, approximately .5 mile; thence, following Commercial Street in a southerly direction to its intersection with Garrison Street, approximately .7 mile; thence, following Garrison Street in an easterly direction to its intersection with Adams Street, approximately .2 mile; thence, following the meanderings of Adams Street in a southerly direction to where it becomes Industrial Park Road and following the meanderings of Industrial Park Road in a southerly direction to where it joins the north fence of the Richmond Harper Pasture, approximately 1.7 miles; thence, following the north fence of the Richmond Harper Pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects Eidson Drive Road, approximately $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, following Eidson Drive Road in a northerly direction to its intersection with Farm Road 1021, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following Farm Road 1021 in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects a double fence at the junction of Arm Road 1021, and FM Road

2366, approximately $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following this double fence in a southwesterly direction to the northeast corner of the Loma Linda Ranch, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the same double fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the same double fence in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the same double fence in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the Loma Linda Ranch, approximately $\frac{7}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the same double fence in a southerly direction to a corner of the north fence of the W. D. Ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the same double fence along the north property line of the W. D. Ranch in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the same double fence along the meanderings of the Rio Grande River in a southeasterly direction to the northwest corner of the El Indio Land Company Ranch, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the meanderings of the same double fence parallel to the Rio Grande River in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Kiesling Rio Lado Farm, approximately 4 miles; thence, following the same double fence in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the west fence of the Stone Ranch Upper Pasture, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Stone Ranch Upper Pasture west double fence in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the same double fence along the north property line of the Stone Ranch Upper Pasture in a northeasterly direction to the east fence of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the Maverick County Quarantine fence; thence, following the Maverick County Quarantine fence in a southerly direction to the northwest corner of the Kiesling Lake Pasture, approximately $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, along the Kiesling Lake Pasture double fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the R. C. Cage Mansfield Pasture, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, continuing along a double fence paralleling the river in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Maverick-Webb County line, approximately $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, beginning at the Maverick-Webb County line and following a double fence paralleling the Rio Grande River in a southeasterly direction to the west fence of the Chupadero Ranch Alamita Trap, approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the same double fence in a northeasterly direction to the southwest corner of the Chupadero Ranch Rincon Trap, approximately one-half mile; thence, following the same double fence in a northwesterly direction to a corner, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the same double fence in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Webb-Maverick County line, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the same double fence in a northerly direction to where it intersects the

² A trap is an area in which animals may be trapped.

Eagle Pass-Laredo River Road, approximately one-eighth mile; thence, following the Eagle Pass-Laredo River Road in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Maverick-Webb County line, approximately three-fourths mile; thence, following the Eagle Pass-Laredo River Road and following this road in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north double fence of the Las Minas Ranch, approximately $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the north double fence of the Las Minas Ranch in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the west double fence of the Las Minas Ranch in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the south double fence of the Las Minas Ranch in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Mines Road, approximately $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, following the Mines Road in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with Del Mar Boulevard in north Laredo Townsite, approximately 16.3 miles; thence, crossing under Interstate Highway 35 at the underpass on Del Mar Boulevard in an easterly direction to the east access road, approximately 100 yards; thence, following the east access road in a southerly direction to its junction with Mann Road, approximately .6 mile; thence, following the Mann Road in an easterly direction to the northwest corner of the John Jacaman Pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the John Jacaman Pasture west fence in a southerly direction to the north fence of the Rash Trap, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Rash Trap in a northeasterly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately .6 mile; thence, following the east fence of the Rash Trap in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the Trautmann Farm, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the south property line of the Trautmann Farm in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Alexander property, approximately .8 mile; thence, following the south fence of the Alexander Property in an easterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the J. Jacaman Pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the J. Jacaman Pasture in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the J. Jacaman Pasture in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Rash Trap, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Rash Trap in a southerly direction to where it joins the north fence of the Laredo Air Force Base, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the fence enclosing the Laredo Air Force Base around the west side of the same to where it joins U.S. Highway 59 at the southwest corner of the Laredo Air Force Base, approximately $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the south fence of the Laredo Air Force Base in an easterly direction to a point directly north of the northwest

corner of the P. Young Ranch, approximately 1.1 miles; thence, south across U.S. Highway 59 to the northwest corner of the P. Young Ranch, approximately 80 yards; thence, following the west fence of the P. Young Ranch in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately .9 mile; thence, following the south fence of the P. Young Ranch in an easterly direction to the west fence of the Ortiz Pasture, approximately .4 mile; thence, following the meanderings of the west fence of the Ortiz Pasture in a southwesterly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately .4 mile; thence, following the south fence of the Ortiz Pasture in an easterly direction to a corner (not shown on Fever Tick Buffer Zone Map) which is the northwest corner of the Mejia Perez Pasture, approximately .2 mile; thence, following the west fence of the Mejia Perez Pasture in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same at the Tex-Mex Railroad, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the Tex-Mex Railroad in an easterly direction to the northwest corner of the Chavana Ranch, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the west fence of the Chavana Property in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Chavana Road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the Chavana Road in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the Chavana Road in a southerly direction to where it intersects State Highway 359, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, south across State Highway 359 and Loop 20 at the intersection and to the north fence of the Bruni-Summers-Dickenson Property, approximately 100 yards; thence, following the north fence of the Bruni-Summers-Dickenson Property in a southwesterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, south along the west fence of the Bruni-Summers-Dickenson Property to where it intersects the north fence of the S. Vasquez Ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the S. Vasquez Ranch in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately .4 mile; thence, following the meanderings of the west fence of the S. Vasquez Ranch in a southwesterly direction to the north fence of the Dr. Wright Ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction across Wormser Road to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, west along the same fence to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, south along same fence to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, continuing along same fence in a westerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north double fence of the A. W. Gates Santa Rita Farm, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of

the north double fence of the A. W. Gates Santa Rita Farm in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the west double fence of the A. W. Gates Santa Rita Farm in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{7}{16}$ mile; thence, following the south double fence of the A. W. Gates Santa Rita Farm in an easterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately 1 mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to the northeast corner of the T. J. Yancey San Rafael Farm, approximately $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the north double fence of the T. J. Yancey San Rafael Farm in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately 1 mile; thence, southwest along the west double fence of the T. J. Yancey San Rafael Farm to the north single fence of the William McKendrick & Sons Santa Rosa Farm, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, continuing southwest along the William McKendrick & Sons Santa Rosa Farm's double fence to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the continuation of the same double fence paralleling the Rio Grande River in a southerly direction to where it joins the northwest corner of the H. B. Zachary Ranch double fence, approximately 5 miles; thence, following the meanderings of the H. B. Zachary west double fence in a southeasterly direction to a corner, approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following same fence in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the H. B. Zachary Ranch south double fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83 at the Webb-Zapata county line, approximately $3\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) That portion of Zapata County lying west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 83 intersects the Webb-Zapata County line; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Vidaurri ranch north fence, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, east along the north fence of the Vidaurri ranch to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the east fence of the Vidaurri ranch in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Dye Farm, approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the north fence of the Dye Farm in a westerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $\frac{7}{8}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Zapata City limits fence, approximately 25 miles; thence, following the Zapata City limits fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Zapata City limits fence in a southeasterly

direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $3\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the La Cuchilla pasture of the Federico Guerra ranch; thence, following the Guerra property east fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Jesus Yzaguirre, Monte Negro ranch, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Jesus Yzaguirre, Monte Negro ranch in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Arturo Ramirez ranch, approximately 4 miles; thence, following the west fence of the Arturo Ramirez ranch in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of the Arturo Ramirez ranch, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Paco Yzaguirre ranch, approximately $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the west fence of the Paco Yzaguirre ranch in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of the Paco Yzaguirre ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the same fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Lozano Pena ranch west fence, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the west fence to the Lozano Pena ranch in a southerly direction to the northwest corner of the southwest pasture of the Lozano Pena ranch, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the north fence of the Lozano Pena southwest pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Zapata-Starr County line, approximately $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

(f) That portion of Starr County lying west and south of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where the north fence of the Lozano Pena southwest pasture intersects the Zapata-Starr County line; thence, following the same fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the Lasaro Pena Pedernal ranch, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the east fence of the Lasaro Pena Pedernal ranch in a southerly direction to the southeast corner of the Lasaro Pena Pedernal ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence following the south fence of the Lasaro Pena Pedernal ranch in a westerly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the Alfredo Mendoza ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the east fence of the Alfredo Mendoza ranch in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Loma Blanco road, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the Loma Blanco road in a northeasterly direction to a cattle guard on the Ruben Canales west fence, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the west fence of the Ruben Canales and Jose Garcia ranches in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of the Noe Pena ranch, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Noe Pena Ranch north fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects the

Loma Blanco Road at the intersection of the Guerra Oil Field and Loma Blanco roads, approximately 2 miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Guerra Oil Field road in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects FM Road #649, approximately 12 miles; thence, following FM Road #649 in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Celedino Garcia Ranch south fence at a cattle guard, approximately 21 miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Celedino Garcia Ranch south fence in a westerly direction to the southwest corner of the Celedino Garcia ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the west fence of the Celedino Garcia Ranch in a northerly direction to the southeast corner of the A. J. Sanches Ranch, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the south fence of the A. J. Sanches Ranch, in a westerly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the Santo Sanches ranch, approximately $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the east fence of the Santo Sanches ranch in a southeasterly direction to the northeast corner of the Armando Pena ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence following the meanderings of the east fence of the Armando Pena ranch in a southeasterly direction to the southeast corner of same, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the south fence of the Armando Pena ranch in a westerly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the R. T. Margo ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the R. T. Margo ranch in a southerly direction to the southeast corner of the R. T. Margo ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the R. T. Margo ranch in a westerly direction to the southeast corner of the Rene Gonzales ranch, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the south fence of the Rene Gonzales ranch in a westerly direction to where it intersects the Loma Blanco road, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence following the Loma Blanco road in a southerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83 at a point approximately 4 miles north of Roma, Texas; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southeasterly direction to the north city limits fence of Roma, Texas, which is the south fence of the M. Ramirez Pasture, approximately $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the south fence of the M. Ramirez Pasture in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the G. Madrigal Ranch, approximately .4 mile; thence, following the meanderings of the west fence of the G. Madrigal Ranch in a southeasterly direction, around the east side of the R. Pena addition to the city of Roma, Texas, to a dirt road, approximately .9 mile; thence, following the same dirt road in a southerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83 at the Roma Grave Yard, approximately .3 mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in an easterly direction to the southeast corner of the Fordyce Gravel Company fence, approximately $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the

meanderings of the Fordyce Gravel Company east fence in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Rio Grande City west city limits road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the Rio Grande City west city limits road in a northerly direction to the southeast corner of the Oscar Olivarez field, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Oscar Olivarez field in a westerly direction to the southwest corner of the same field, approximately $\frac{5}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Oscar Olivarez field in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of same field, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Oscar Olivarez field in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a northerly direction to the southwest corner of the Gonzalo Tijerina Pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Gonzalo Tijerina Pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Rio Grande City west city limits road, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Gonzalo Tijerina Pasture along the Rio Grande City west city limits road in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Gonzalo Tijerina Pasture along the Rio Grande City west city limits road in an easterly direction to the southeast corner of the Gonzalo Tijerina Pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Gonzalo Tijerina Pasture along the Rio Grande City west city limits road in a northerly direction to where it intersects the El Sauz Road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, across the El Sauz Road to the east fence of the same; thence, following the east fence of the El Sauz Road in a northwesterly direction to the southwest corner of the J. Casas East Pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the J. Casas East Pasture in a northerly direction to the north fence of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the J. Casas east pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the C. Laurel Pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the C. Laurel Pasture in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the C. Laurel Pasture in an easterly direction to the northwest corner of the Jose Hinojosa Pasture, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Jose Hinojosa Pasture in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Jose Hinojosa Pasture in an easterly direction to the southeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{5}{16}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Jose Hinojosa Pasture in a northeasterly direction crossing a county road at a cattle guard and continuing along same fence to the southwest corner of the A. Salinas

Pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the A. Salinas Pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Santana Carrera Ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Santana Carrera Ranch in a southerly direction to the northwest corner of the S. Carrera Slaughter House Pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the S. Carrera Slaughter House Pasture in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the S. Carrera Slaughter House Pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the S. Carrera Slaughter House Pasture in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the Lito Garcia Trap,² approximately $\frac{9}{16}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Lito Garcia Trap in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Doyno Trap, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Doyno Trap in a southwesterly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Doyno Trap in a southeasterly direction to the southwest corner of the G. Tijerina Pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the G. Tijerina Pasture in a southeasterly direction to the southeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Lito Garcia Pasture in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north right-of-way fence of F.M. Road No. 755 and continuing along this fence in an easterly direction crossing to the east side of the Los Olmos Creek, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following a fence that crosses under F.M. Road No. 755 at the Los Olmos Creek Bridge to the south right-of-way fence of F.M. Road No. 755; thence, following the south right-of-way fence of the F.M. Road No. 755 in an easterly direction to the northwest corner of the Benito Gomez Pasture, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, south along the west fence of the Benito Gomez Pasture to the north fence of the Rio Grande City air strip, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Rio Grande City air strip in a southeasterly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Rio Grande City air strip in a southerly direction to the M. P. Railroad right-of-way, approximately $\frac{5}{16}$ mile; thence, across the M. P. Railroad right-of-way in a southerly direction to U.S. Highway 83, approximately 100 yards; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southeasterly direction to the Starr-Hidalgo County line, approximately 16 miles.

² A trap is an area in which animals may be trapped.

(g) That portion of Hidalgo County lying south and west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 83 intersects the Starr-Hidalgo County line and following the north side of U.S. Highway 83 right-of-way in an easterly direction to the east fence of the Sam Fordyce Ranch, approximately 4 miles; thence, crossing U.S. Highway 83, following the east fence of the Sam Fordyce Ranch in a southerly direction to the Old Military Road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, crossing the Old Military Road and following the west double fence of the Crow Gravel Pit pasture in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of this pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ mile; thence, following the south double fence of the Crow Gravel Pit Pasture in an easterly direction to the southeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{4}{10}$ mile; thence, following the east double fence of the Crow Gravel Pit Pasture in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Old Military Road, approximately $\frac{4}{10}$ mile; thence, following the Old Military Road in an easterly direction to where it intersects the IBWC levee, approximately $4\frac{1}{10}$ miles; thence, following the IBWC levee in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Old Military Road, approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the Old Military Road in an easterly direction to where it joins F. M. Road No. 1016, at Nadaro, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following F. M. Road No. 1016 in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the Old Military Road, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the Old Military Road in a southeasterly direction to the North Granjeno Road, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the North Granjeno Road in an easterly direction to where it intersects Shary Road, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, south on Shary Road to where it intersects the Old Military Road, approximately 50 yards; thence, following the Old Military Road in an easterly direction to where it joins the M. P. Railroad, approximately $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles; thence, following the M. P. Railroad in a southerly direction to where it crosses F. M. Road No. 1926 and continuing along the M. P. Railroad in an easterly direction to the end of the same at F. M. Road No. 336, approximately $2\frac{7}{8}$ miles; thence, following F. M. Road No. 336 in a southerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 281, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 281 in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Hidalgo-Cameron County line, approximately $24\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

(h) That portion of Cameron County lying south of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where the Hidalgo-Cameron County line intersects U.S. Highway 281, following U.S. Highway 281 in an easterly direction to where it intersects the

Willacy County canal, approximately 200 yards; thence, following the Willacy County canal in a northerly direction to the C. P. & L. Company double pole power line, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the C. P. & L. Company double pole power line in an easterly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road No. 1479, approximately $7\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, south on F. M. Road No. 1479 to where it intersects a county road, approximately 50 yards; thence, following said county road in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects Ohio Station Road, approximately $1\frac{7}{8}$ miles; thence, southwest on Ohio Station Road to where it intersects the Cameron County Water District drain ditch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the Cameron County Water District drain ditch around the San Benito Water District Reservoir in a northeasterly direction to the northeast corner to the San Benito Water District Reservoir, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, continuing along the Cameron County Water District drain ditch in a northeasterly direction to where it joins the Resaca Rancho Viejo, approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, south and east along the meanderings of the Cameron County Water District drain ditch to where it again joins the Resaca Rancho Viejo, approximately 3.2 miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Resaca Rancho Viejo in an easterly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road 1421, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following F. M. Road No. 1421 in a southerly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road No. 1732, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following F. M. Road No. 1732 in an easterly direction to where it intersects Carmen Avenue, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following Carmen Avenue in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Resaca Rancho Viejo, approximately $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Resaca Rancho Viejo in an easterly direction to where it intersects the M. P. Railroad, approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the M. P. Railroad in a southerly direction to where it intersects La Resaca de la Guerra, approximately $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of La Resaca de la Guerra in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Old Port Isabel Road, approximately 6 miles; thence, following the Old Port Isabel Road in a northeasterly direction to F. M. Road 802, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following F. M. Road No. 802 in an easterly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road 511, approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following F. M. Road No. 511 in a northerly direction to where it intersects Turning Basin Road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following Turning Basin Road in a northeasterly direction to the Turning Basin of the Brownsville ship channel, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the Brownsville ship channel in a northeasterly

direction to where it intersects the Gulf of Mexico, approximately $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

(32 Stat. 792, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, secs. 3, 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 134b, 134f) [29 FR 12454, Sept. 1, 1964, as amended at 30 FR 2702, Mar. 3, 1965; 36 FR 19245, Oct. 1, 1971; 38 FR 18541, July 12, 1973; 38 FR 19212, July 19, 1973; 38 FR 34860, Dec. 20, 1973; 39 FR 23248, June 27, 1974; 39 FR 34644, Sept. 27, 1974; 40 FR 31593, July 28, 1975]

§ 72.6 Interstate movement of cattle from quarantined areas not eradicating ticks.

Cattle of any quarantined area where tick eradication is not being conducted,¹ which, with an interval of 7 to 12 days between dippings immediately preceding shipment, have been properly dipped twice in a permitted dip as provided in § 72.13, at a designated dipping station approved under § 72.16 that is located within the State of origin of the shipment, or which have been otherwise treated under the supervision of a Veterinary Services inspector in a manner approved in specific cases by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services at such designated dipping station, and which just prior to final dipping are inspected by a Veterinary Services inspector and found to be apparently free from ticks, may, so far as the regulations in this Part are concerned, upon certification by the inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose upon compliance with the requirements set forth in §§ 72.9–72.15.

(32 Stat. 792, as amended; 33 Stat. 1265 as amended, secs. 3, and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 134b, 134f) [36 F.R. 20358, Oct. 21, 1971; 38 FR 18011, July 6, 1973]

§ 72.7 Interstate movement of cattle from cooperating States.

Cattle in areas where tick eradication is being conducted in cooperation with State authorities,¹ which on inspection by a Veterinary Services inspector are found to be apparently free from ticks, may, after one dipping, in a permitted dip as provided in § 72.13, under the supervision of a Veterinary Services inspector and certification by the inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for

¹ Information as to the identity of such areas may be obtained from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

any purpose upon compliance with the requirements set forth in §§ 72.9–72.15.

(32 Stat. 792, as amended; 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, secs. 3, and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 134b, 134f) [36 F.R. 20358, Oct. 21, 1971]

§ 72.8 Interstate movement of cattle from free premises upon inspection and certification by Veterinary Services inspector.

Cattle located in areas where tick eradication is being conducted in cooperation with the State authorities, and which are on premises shown by the official records of tick eradication to be free from ticks, may, upon inspection and certification by a Veterinary Services inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose without dipping upon compliance with the requirements set forth under §§ 72.9, 72.10, 72.12.

§ 72.9 Interstate movements of cattle; inspection and certification by Veterinary Services inspector required.

All interstate movements of inspected and certified and dipped and certified cattle shall be accompanied to final destination by a certificate of a Veterinary Services inspector (which certificate shall show that the cattle so being moved have been dipped as required by § 72.6 or by § 72.7 and are free of ticks, or have been inspected as required by § 72.8, and are free of ticks); all such certificates shall be handled, delivered, kept, and preserved in accordance with the provisions of § 72.16; and all such cattle shall be handled through noninfectious pens, alleys, and chutes, and when shipped shall be loaded into clean and disinfected cars or trucks, and shall not be unloaded in the quarantined area except at such points reserved for noninfested cattle as may from time to time be authorized by Veterinary Services.

§ 72.10 Inspected or dipped and certified cattle subject to restrictions of State of destination.

All such interstate movements of inspected or dipped and certified cattle are subject to such restrictions, which are not inconsistent with the regulations in this subchapter, as may be imposed at destination by the officials of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

§ 72.11 Quarantined area; cattle considered infested; requirements for placing in noninfectious pens or premises.

Cattle of the quarantined area shall be considered infested and shall not be placed in noninfectious pens or premises until after the final inspection or dipping.

§ 72.12 Cattle; exposure to tick infestation after treatment or inspection prohibited.

The cattle shall not be exposed to tick infestation after treatment and/or inspection.

§ 72.13 Permitted dips and procedures.

(a) *Dipping requirements; facilities; handling.* The dipping of cattle for interstate movement shall be done only in a permitted dip and at places where proper facilities are provided for dipping and for handling the cattle in a manner to prevent exposure to infection after the final dipping. Cattle which are to be dipped shall be given an opportunity to drink sufficient water to quench their thirst prior to dipping, be carefully handled, and not dipped while they are in a heated or exhausted condition. Dipped cattle shall not be loaded for shipment until dry.²

(b) *Permitted dips.* The dips at present permitted by the Department in official dipping for interstate movement are:

(1) Approved proprietary brands of an arsenical solution used at a concentration of twenty-two hundredths of 1 percent of arsenous oxide in solution.²

(2) Approved proprietary brands of a Dioxathion (Delnav®) emulsifiable concentrate used at a concentration of 0.125 to 0.150 percent.²

(3) Approved proprietary brands of coumaphos (Co-Ral®), 25 percent wet-

² Care is required when treating animals and in maintaining required concentration of chemicals in dipping baths. Detailed information concerning the use of, criteria for, and names of proprietary brands of permitted dips for which specific permission has been granted, and concerning the use of compressed air, vat management techniques, and other pertinent information may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

table powder labeled for use as a 0.25 percent dip and used at a concentration of 0.125 to 0.250.²

(4) Approved proprietary brands of toxaphene emulsion to be used at a concentration of 0.5 to 0.6 percent toxaphene.²

(c) *Approval of dips.* Proprietary brands of dips are permitted to be used for purposes of this part only when approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services. Before a dip will be specifically approved as a permitted dip for the eradication of ticks, the Veterinary Services will require that the product be registered under the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 135 et seq.); that its efficacy and stability have been demonstrated; that trials have been conducted to determine that its concentration can be maintained and that under actual field conditions the dipping of cattle in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate ticks without injury to the animals dipped.

(d) *Tissue residues; restriction on slaughter.* Tissue residues are created following use of certain dips. Animals treated with such dips should not be slaughtered for food purposes until the expiration of such period as may be required under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.). The length of this period shall be specified on each certificate issued by the inspector who supervises the dipping.

[33 F.R. 18089, Dec. 5, 1968, as amended at 34 F.R. 12214, July 24, 1969; 36 F.R. 19157, Sept. 30, 1971; 36 F.R. 19972, Oct. 14, 1971; 37 FR 13529, July 11, 1972; 38 FR 19012, July 17, 1973; 40 FR 12768, Mar. 21, 1975]

§ 72.14 Arsenical cattle dips; requirements for determination of suitability.

The following specifications will be employed for determining the suitability of arsenical cattle dips for use under the provisions of this part.

(a) The product must remain a uniform liquid when held at the temperature of 0° C. (32° F.) for 3 hours (chill test).

(b) The product must be readily and completely miscible with water when added thereto in the proportion and in the manner employed for the preparation of dipping baths (solubility test).

(c) The product must contain arsenious oxide within the limits of 28.2 and 30.7 grams per 100 cubic centimeters measured at 25° C. (77° F.).

(d) The product must contain soap, derived from an appropriate soap base, in quantity not less than one-half the quantity of arsenious oxide present. The soap is to be reckoned as potassium soap, exclusive of glycerin and unsaponified matter.

(e) The product must contain tar acids derived from commercial cresylic acid in such proportion that equivalent potassium cresylate, when added to the soap content, shall yield a combined content of soap and cresylate not less than the content of arsenious oxide.

(f) The product must not contain an unnecessary excess of alkali.

§ 72.15 Owners assume responsibility; must execute agreement prior to dipping or treatment waiving all claims against United States.

When the cattle are to be dipped under Veterinary Services supervision the owner of the cattle, offered for shipment, or his agent duly authorized thereto, shall first execute and deliver to a Veterinary Services inspector an application for inspection and supervised dipping wherein he shall agree to waive all claims against the United States for any loss or damage to said cattle occasioned by or resulting from dipping or other treatment under this part, or resulting from any subsequent treatment prior to their interstate shipment, or resulting from the fact that they are later found to be still tick infested, and also for all subsequent loss or damage to any other cattle in the possession or control of such owner which may come into contact with the cattle so dipped or treated.

§ 72.16 Designated dipping stations to be approved by Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services on recommendations of State authorities; facilities.

When deemed advisable and upon recommendation by the proper livestock sanitary authorities, designated dipping stations may be approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services as points at which cattle of the quarantined area of the State in which said station is located may be inspected, dipped, and certified for interstate move-

ment. The facilities furnished shall include a properly equipped dipping vat, noninfectious pens constructed in accordance with § 72.17 and a roofed or covered section of pens of sufficient size to protect all dipped animals from exposure to rain or hot sun. All alleys, chutes, and pens shall be paved or properly floored.

§ 72.17 Unloading noninfected cattle for rest, feed, and water only, permitted in authorized pens for such purpose.

(a) *Specifications for construction and maintenance.* Cattle of the free area, and cattle of the quarantined area when properly dipped, inspected, and certified in accordance with this part, which are transported interstate by rail through the quarantined area shall not be unloaded therein for rest, feed, and water unless they are unloaded into properly equipped, noninfectious pens set apart for such cattle at such points as may from time to time be authorized by Veterinary Services. Such noninfectious pens and the platforms, chutes, and alleys leading thereto shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications set out in subparagraph (1) to (6) of this paragraph.

(1) The outside fences inclosing such pens, and the fences on either side of the alleys, chutes, and platforms leading thereto, shall be tight board fences not less than 6 feet high on the inside.

(2) If such pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms are adjacent to pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms used by cattle of the quarantined area, there shall be between them a space not less than 10 feet wide, which shall be inaccessible to livestock. This space shall be limited on each side by the 6-foot fence required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. The remaining space around such yards shall be limited as in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) If such pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms are isolated from other pens, alleys, chutes, or platforms, there shall be built and maintained outside thereof on all sides to which cattle of the vicinity might otherwise approach a cattle-proof fence not less than 5 feet high and not less than 15 feet from the 6-foot fence required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(4) The only means of egress from such pens shall be by way of the alleys, chutes, and platforms inclosed by 6-foot

fences as required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, to cars for reforwarding; and under no circumstances shall there exist any connection between such pens and other adjacent premises.

(5) Such noninfectious premises shall be so located, or such drainage facilities shall be provided therefor, that water from the surrounding area will not flow on to or through them.

(6) Such pens shall be marked by a conspicuous sign bearing the words "Noninfectious Pens" in letters not less than 10 inches in height.

(b) *Materials for use in noninfectious pens; source, shipment, handling.* The hay, straw, or similar materials required for feed and bedding in such noninfectious pens shall be shipped in noninfectious cars from points outside of the quarantined area so handled that they may not become infectious.

§ 72.18 Movement interstate; specification by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services of treatment required when dipping facilities unavailable.

(a) *Tick-infested cattle.* Cattle of the free area which are tick-infested may be moved interstate for any purpose after they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.6: *Provided, however,* That when dipping facilities are not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

(b) *Tick-exposed cattle.* Cattle of the free area which have been exposed to tick infestation may be moved interstate for any purpose after they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.7: *Provided, however,* That when dipping facilities are not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

(c) *Cattle moved contrary to regulations.* Cattle which have been moved from the quarantined area to the free area without first having been treated in the manner provided in either § 72.6 or § 72.7 or inspected in the manner provided in § 72.8 shall not be shipped or moved interstate until they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.6: *Provided, however,* That when dipping facilities are not available at the place where the cattle are, said

treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Service.

§ 72.19 Interstate shipments and use of pine straw, grass, litter from quarantined area; prohibited until disinfected.

Pine straw, grass, or similar litter collected from tick-infested pastures, ranges, or premises may disseminate the contagion of splenic, southern, or Texas fever; therefore pine straw, grass, or similar litter originating in the quarantined area shall not be transported or moved interstate therefrom or used as packing material or car bedding for commodities or livestock to be transported or moved from the quarantined area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to or through the free area of any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, unless such material is first disinfected in accordance with the provisions of § 72.24.

§ 72.20 Exhibition of noninfected cattle in the quarantined area; restrictions under which permitted.

The exhibition of noninfected cattle at fairs or exhibitions in the quarantined area and their reshipment to the free area without dipping may, by written order of the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, be permitted: *Provided*, That the cattle shall be handled under such conditions as may be prescribed in each case to preclude any danger of the spread of infection.

§ 72.21 Animals infested with or exposed to ticks subject to same restrictions as cattle.

Animals other than cattle which are infested with ticks [*Boophilus annulatus* (*Margaropus annulatus*), *Boophilus microplus*, or *Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi*] or exposed to tick infestation shall not be moved interstate unless they are treated, handled, and moved in accordance with the requirements specified in §§ 72.9–72.15 and § 72.18 of this part governing the interstate movement of cattle.

§ 72.22 Cars, vehicles, and premises; cleaning and treatment after containing infested or exposed animals.

Cars and other vehicles, and yards, pens, chutes, or other premises or facilities, which have contained interstate shipments of animals infested with or

exposed to ticks, shall be cleaned and treated within 72 hours of use and prior to further use in the required concentration with a permitted dip listed in § 72.13 under supervision of a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian.

[38 FR 21996, Aug. 15, 1973]

§ 72.23 Cars or other vehicles having carried infested or exposed cattle in quarantined area shall be cleaned and treated.

Cars or others vehicles which have carried cattle exposed to or infested with ticks within the quarantined area of any State shall be cleaned and treated in the required concentration with a permitted dip listed in § 72.13 before being moved interstate under supervision of a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian.

[38 FR 21996, Aug. 15, 1973]

§ 72.24 Litter and manure from carriers and premises of tick-infested animals; destruction or treating required.

The litter and manure removed from cars, boats, or other vehicles and from pens, chutes, alleys, or other premises or inclosures which have contained interstate shipments of tick-infested animals, shall be destroyed or treated by the transportation or yard company, or other owner thereof, under Veterinary Services supervision, by saturating it in the required concentration with a permitted dip listed in § 72.13, or shall be otherwise disposed of under prior permission received from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[38 FR 21996, Aug. 15, 1973]

PART 73—SCABIES IN CATTLE

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Sec. | |
| 73.1 | Interstate movement prohibited. |
| 73.1a | [Reserved] |
| 73.1b | Quarantine policy. |
| 73.2 | Interstate shipment for immediate slaughter. |
| 73.3 | Shipment for purposes other than slaughter; conditions under which permitted. |
| 73.4 | Interstate shipment of cattle exposed but not visibly diseased; conditions under which permitted on one dipping. |
| 73.5 | Interstate shipment of undiseased cattle from quarantined area; when permitted. |

Sec.

- 73.6 Placarding cars and marking billing of shipments of dipped scabby cattle or cattle exposed to scabies.
- 73.7 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; restrictions under which permitted.
- 73.8 Cattle infected or exposed during transit.
- 73.9 [Reserved]
- 73.10 Permitted dips; substances allowed.
- 73.11 Treatment of cars, vehicles and premises having contained scabby cattle.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 73 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 73 appear at 28 FR 5945, June 13, 1963; 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

§ 73.1 Interstate movement prohibited.

(a) *Cattle affected with scabies.* No cattle affected with scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose.

(b) *Cattle affected with or exposed to scabies.* No cattle which, just prior to movement, were affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose except as provided in this part.

(c) *Cattle from area quarantined for scabies.* No cattle shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from the area quarantined for the disease of scabies in cattle except as provided in this part.

§ 73.1a [Reserved]

§ 73.1b Quarantine policy.

The Act of March 3, 1905, as amended (21 U.S.C. 123), authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to quarantine any State, or any portion of any State, when he determines the fact that any animals in such jurisdiction are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of livestock or that the contagion of any such disease exists, or that vectors which may disseminate any such disease exist in such jurisdiction. Pursuant to this authority, the Department has quarantined various areas because of cattle scabies and has issued the regulations in this Part governing the interstate movement of cattle from such areas.

It is the policy of the Department to quarantine those portions of any State that are clearly identifiable, and in

which exist animals affected with cattle scabies, or mites which are the contagion of said disease and not to quarantine an entire State for cattle scabies if the State adopts and enforces requirements for the intrastate movement of cattle that are at least as stringent as the requirements in the regulations in this Part for interstate movements of cattle. Further, it is the policy of the Department to remove the quarantine from any quarantined area when it is determined that scabies-affected animals and the mites which are the contagion of scabies no longer exist in such areas.

[38 FR 31671, Nov. 16, 1973]

§ 73.2 Interstate shipment for immediate slaughter.

(a) *Conditions under which permitted after one dipping.* Cattle which, just prior to shipment, were affected with scabies but have been dipped once in a permitted dip (other than a toxaphene dip), under the supervision of a Veterinary Services inspector, within 10 days prior to the date of shipment may be shipped or transported interstate for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center, upon compliance with the following conditions:

(1) They shall not be diverted en route.

(2) The cars shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Dipped Scabby Cattle," in accordance with § 73.6.

(b) *After one dipping; to be slaughtered within 14 days or redipped by owner.* Cattle shipped interstate subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section shall be slaughtered within 14 days from the date of the dipping or shall be again dipped by the owner.

(c) *When part of diseased herd not visibly affected.* Cattle of the free area not visibly diseased with scabies, but which may be part of a diseased herd, may be shipped or transported interstate for immediate slaughter to any recognized slaughtering center where separate pens are provided for yarding exposed cattle: *Provided*, That the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(1) The cars in which the cattle are transported shall be placarded and the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," in accordance with § 73.6.

(d) *Undiseased herds in quarantined area; conditions under which permitted.* Cattle of herds of the quarantined area which are not diseased with scabies may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter, upon inspection by a Veterinary Services or State inspector and when accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing the cattle to be free from disease.

(32 Stat. 792, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, secs. 3, 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 134b, 134f) [31 F.R. 8907, June 28, 1966, as amended at 36 FR 23996, Dec. 17, 1971; 38 FR 18011, July 6, 1973]

§ 73.3 Shipment for purposes other than slaughter; conditions under which permitted.

Cattle affected with scabies may be shipped interstate for any purpose if dipped twice in a permitted dip, 10 to 14 days apart, under the supervision of a Veterinary Services inspector, and so certified by such inspector, or such cattle may be so shipped if dipped once in a permitted dip under Veterinary Services supervision at the point of origin, provided arrangements have been made for the second dipping, under Veterinary Services supervision, en route or at destination within 10 to 14 days after the first dipping. If shipped in the latter manner the cars containing the cattle shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Dipped Scabby Cattle," in accordance with § 73.6.

§ 73.4 Interstate shipment of cattle exposed but not visibly diseased; conditions under which permitted on one dipping.

Cattle not visibly diseased with scabies, but which are known to be part of a diseased herd or to have come in contact with diseased cattle or infectious cars or premises, may be shipped interstate for any purpose if dipped once at the point of origin, under the supervision of a Veterinary Services inspector, in a permitted dip, or the cattle may be dipped en route by special permission first had and obtained from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services; but in such event the cars shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," in accordance with § 73.6, and the cattle shall not be permitted to mingle with other cattle until disposed of in accordance with the regulations in this part.

§ 73.5 Interstate shipment of undiseased cattle from quarantined area; when permitted.

Cattle of any herd in any quarantined area, which herd is not diseased with scabies, may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose upon inspection by a Veterinary Services or State inspector when accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing the cattle to be free from such disease or exposure thereto. When it is determined by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services that all cattle of all herds in any quarantined area have been inspected for scabies by a Veterinary Services or State inspector, that all the infected or exposed herds have been identified, and that all the infected herds have been dipped twice, and all the exposed herds have been dipped once, in a permitted dip as prescribed in § 73.10, under supervision of a Veterinary Services or Veterinary Services-approved inspector, cattle of herds in such area which are not diseased with or exposed to scabies may be moved interstate in accordance with this section, without further Veterinary Services inspection or certification, directly to a slaughtering plant where Federal Meat Inspection is maintained. Information may be obtained from a Veterinary Services inspector whether a determination as required by this section is currently applicable to authorize such movement. Cattle moved interstate under this section shall not be diverted en route and must be accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or a statement signed by the owner or shipper of the cattle, stating: (a) That the cattle are not known to be infected with scabies or exposed thereto; (b) [Reserved]; (c) the purpose for which the cattle are to be moved; (d) the number of the cattle; (e) the point from which the cattle are to be moved interstate; (f) that the cattle shall not be diverted en route; and (g) the name and address of the owner or shipper of the cattle.

(32 Stat. 792; 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 134b, 134f) [31 F.R. 8907, June 28, 1966 as amended at 36 FR 23996, Dec. 17, 1971; 38 FR 10252, Apr. 26, 1973; 38 FR 18011, July 6, 1973]

§ 73.6 Placarding cars and marking billing of shipments of dipped scabby cattle or cattle exposed to scabies.

When cattle are shipped as "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to

Scabies," the transportation companies shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of each car carrying such cattle a durable, conspicuous placard, not less than 5½ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in boldfaced letters, not less than 1½ inches in height, the words, "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be. These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond to the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. The carrier issuing the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each such paper the words, "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be. If for any reason the placards required by this part have not been affixed to the car as aforesaid, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, or the cattle are rebilled or are transferred to other cars or boats, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced by the carrier, and the new waybills shall be marked as aforesaid by the carrier issuing them, the intention being that the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked and the car containing the cattle shall be placarded "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be, from the time of shipment until the cattle arrive at destination or point of dipping and the disposition of the cars is indicated by a Veterinary Services inspector.

§ 73.7 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; restrictions under which permitted.

No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver for transportation, transport, drive on foot, or otherwise move interstate from the free area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia any cattle which have been moved from the quarantined area of the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into such free area: *Provided, however,* That such cattle may be delivered for transportation, transported, driven on foot, or otherwise moved interstate for the purposes for which the shipment, transportation, or other movement inter-

state of cattle of the quarantined area is permitted by this part, *Provided,* That in such shipment and transportation or other movement the requirements of this part governing the shipment and transportation or other movement of cattle of the quarantined area are strictly complied with: *And provided further,* That this section shall not apply to cattle of the quarantined area which, before being moved into the free area, are certified by a Veterinary Services inspector as free from disease and are accompanied by such certificate in their shipment by transportation or other movement interstate.

§ 73.8 Cattle infected or exposed during transit.

(a) *Healthy cattle from unquarantined State exposed en route.* Should healthy cattle in transit from a State not quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for scabies in cattle be unloaded en route and placed in infectious premises, they shall be treated as exposed cattle, and their further movement shall be subject to the provisions of this part with respect to the movement of exposed cattle.

(b) *Interstate shipments of cattle under Veterinary Services certificate found affected or exposed en route.* Cattle shipped interstate under a certificate from a Veterinary Services inspector, or other cattle which are found en route to be affected with scabies or to have been exposed thereto, shall thereafter be handled in the same manner as diseased or exposed cattle are required by this part to be handled, and the cars or other vehicles and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by diseased animals shall be cleaned and disinfected as provided in §§ 71.4–71.11 of this subchapter.

§ 73.9 [Reserved]

§ 73.10 Permitted dips; substances allowed.

(a) The dips at present permitted by the Department for the treatment, as required in this part, of cattle affected with or exposed to scabies, are as follows:

(1) Lime-sulphur dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, made in the proportion of 12 pounds of unslaked lime (or 16 pounds of commercial hydrated lime, not airslaked lime) and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur or sulphur flour to 100 gallons of water; or a specifically

permitted proprietary brand of lime-sulphur dip.

(2) Dips made from specifically permitted proprietary brand emulsions of toxaphene and maintained throughout the dipping operation at a concentration between 0.50 and 0.60 percent toxaphene. Animals treated by such dips should not be slaughtered for food purposes until the expiration of such period as may be required under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C., Supp. III, 601 et seq.). The length of this required period shall be specified on each certificate issued by the Veterinary Services inspector who supervises the dipping with such dips.

(3) Approved proprietary brands of coumaphos (Co-Ral^R), 25 percent wettable powder used at a concentration of 0.30 percent.

(4) Approved proprietary brands of organophosphorous insecticides (Pro-late^R) used at a concentration of 0.20 percent to 0.25 percent.

(b) The dipping bath for lime-sulphur dip must be used at a temperature of 95° to 105° F., and must be maintained through the dipping operation at a concentration of not less than 2 percent of "sulphide sulphur", as indicated by the field test for lime-sulphur dipping baths approved by the Veterinary Services.¹ The dipping bath for toxaphene emulsions must be kept within a temperature range of 40°–80° F., and at a concentration between 0.50 and 0.60 percent throughout the dipping operations.²

(c) Proprietary brands of lime-sulphur or toxaphene dips may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been granted by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.³ Before a dip will be specifically approved as a permitted dip for the eradication of scabies in cattle, the Veterinary Services will require that the product be

registered under the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 135 et seq.); that is efficacy and stability have been demonstrated; that trials have been conducted to determine that its concentration can be maintained and that under actual field conditions the dipping of cattle in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate scabies infection without injury to the animals dipped.

[34 FR 7443, May 8, 1969; as amended at 39 FR 39715, Nov. 11, 1974; 40 FR 12768, Mar. 21, 1975; 40 FR 42179, Sept. 11, 1975]

§ 73.11 Treatment of cars, vehicles and premises having contained scabby cattle.

Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, or other premises or facilities which have contained cattle of a consignment in which scabies is found shall be treated within 72 hours of use and prior to further use in the required concentration with a permitted dip listed in § 73.10 under supervision of a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian.

[38 FR 21996, Aug. 15, 1973]

PART 74—SCABIES IN SHEEP

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Sec. | |
| 74.1 | Interstate movement of infected sheep prohibited. |
| 74.2 | Designation of free areas. |
| 74.3 | Notice concerning sheep scabies. |
| 74.4 | Certificates or other documents to be presented with animals at destination. |
| 74.5 | Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may provide for movements, under certain conditions, not otherwise authorized under the regulations. |
| 74.5a | Specifically approved stockyards. |
| 74.6 | Sheep infected with or exposed to scabies prohibited except as provided. |
| 74.7 | Other movements prohibited except as provided. |
| 74.8 | When scabies present whole flock classed as infected; not to be shipped until dipped; "picking" a flock prohibited. |

SHIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER TO SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 74.9 | Conditions under which permitted after one dipping. |
| 74.10 | To be slaughtered within 14 days or redipped. |

¹The field test for lime-sulphur dipping baths is described in U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 163, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at 5 cents a copy.

²Care must be exercised in dipping animals and in maintaining the bath at the standard concentration. Detailed instructions will be issued for the guidance of employees who may be called upon to use them in the scabies eradication program.

³Information as to the names of such dips may be obtained from the Veterinary Services or a Veterinary Services inspector.

Sec.

- 74.12 Interstate movement of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area for purpose of immediate slaughter either to a specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center on inspection and/or certification.
- 74.13 Interstate movement of scabies exposed, not infected, sheep from any area; conditions under which permitted.
- 74.14 Exposed but uninfected sheep to recognized slaughtering center on Veterinary Services or State inspection and certification.
- 74.15 Placarding of vehicles and marking of documents.

SHIPMENT FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN
SLAUGHTER

- 74.16 Infected sheep permitted movement for any purpose on two dippings.
- 74.17 Uninfected but exposed sheep permitted movement for any purpose on one dipping.
- 74.18 Sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area, for purpose other than immediate slaughter.

MOVEMENT FROM ERADICATION, INFECTED, OR
QUARANTINED AREA TO FREE AREA AND SHIP-
MENT THEREFROM

- 74.19 Prohibited except in compliance with regulations regarding movement of sheep from eradication, infected, or quarantined areas.

SHEEP INFECTED OR EXPOSED IN TRANSIT

- 74.20 Infected and unexposed sheep exposed in transit to be treated, moved, and handled as exposed.
- 74.21 Sheep infected or exposed en route handled as infected or exposed.

SHIPMENTS TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS AND FROM SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS

- 74.22 Interstate movement: conditions under which permitted.
- 74.23 Interstate movement without dipping prohibited unless for slaughter.

PERMITTED DIPS

- 74.24 Permitted dips; substances allowed.

TREATMENT OF CARS, VEHICLES, AND PREMISES ¹

- 74.25 Required if contained diseased sheep.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 74 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended, secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126. Sec'y del. of auth., 19 F.R. 74, as amended, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 74 appear at 28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963; 28 F.R. 9773, Sept. 6, 1963; 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

NOTE: Nomenclature changes affecting Part 74 appear at 38 FR 18011, July 6, 1973.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

§ 74.1 Interstate movement of infected sheep prohibited.

No sheep infected with the contagious, infectious, and communicable disease commonly known as scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose.

§ 74.2 Designation of free areas.

Notice is hereby given that sheep in the following States, Territories, and District are not known to be infected with scabies, and such States, Territories, and District are hereby designated as free areas:

(a) Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Virgin Islands of the United States, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming;

(21 U.S.C. 134b, 134f) [35 F.R. 6643, Apr. 25, 1970, as amended at 36 FR 10841, June 4, 1971]

§ 74.3 Notice concerning sheep scabies.

Notice is hereby given that although sheep scabies is not known to exist in any State, Territory, or District designated as a free area in § 74.2 at this time, scabies is a disease which by its nature may exist without showing symptoms during the summer months and reappear during cold-weather months. Historically some outbreaks of scabies have occurred in areas which immediately theretofore appeared to be free of scabies. Therefore in view of the nature of the disease and its prior existence in the United States, it is necessary to continue surveillance over flocks in the areas designated as free areas and to continue

¹ 38 FR 21996, Aug. 15, 1973.

to regulate the interstate movement of sheep as provided in this part.

[36 F.R. 10841, June 4, 1971]

§ 74.4 Certificates or other documents to be presented with animals at destination.

All certificates, waybills, statements, or other documents required under this part shall accompany the shipment en route and shall be presented to the person authorized to receive the shipment at destination.

§ 74.5 Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may provide for movements, under certain conditions, not otherwise authorized under the regulations.

The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services in specific cases in which, in his opinion, no risk of the spread of scabies exists may provide for the movement, not otherwise authorized under this part, of sheep not known to be infected with scabies, under such conditions as he may prescribe to carry out the purposes of this part. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary officials of the States involved of any such action.

§ 74.5a Specifically approved stockyards.

(a) The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services is hereby authorized to approve stockyards for the purposes of the regulations in this part when he determines that (1) the inspection and dipping and handling of sheep at such stockyards are adequate to effectuate the purposes of the regulations in this part and (2) Veterinary Services and the State in which such stockyards are located have entered into a memorandum of agreement setting forth certain standards for such stockyards. Such stockyards shall be designated as "specifically approved stockyards." The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may withdraw approval of a specifically approved stockyard when he determines that (1) there is not full compliance with all provisions of the standards involved, or (2) when the inspectional services are withdrawn by the State, or (3) when it is in the best interests of the Sheep Scabies Eradication Program to do so.

(b) Notices containing lists of stockyards specifically approved for the pur-

poses of the regulations in this part will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Information with respect to specifically approved stockyards may also be obtained from Veterinary Services or a Veterinary Services representative.

[28 F.R. 9772, Sept. 6, 1963]

§ 74.6 Sheep infected with or exposed to scabies prohibited except as provided.

No sheep which, just prior to movement, were infected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose except as provided in this part.

§ 74.7 Other movements prohibited except as provided.

No sheep shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from the areas quarantined because of scabies in sheep or from the area designated as the infected or eradication areas because of said disease, except as provided in this part.

§ 74.8 When scabies present whole flock classed as infected; not to be shipped until dipped; "picking" a flock prohibited.

All the sheep in a certain flock or shipment in which the disease of scabies is present shall be classed as infected sheep, and none of them shall be offered for interstate shipment until dipped as provided in this part. The practice of "picking" a flock—that is, removing any sheep which are visibly diseased and then offering any portion of the remaining sheep for either inspection or interstate shipment or both—is prohibited.

SHIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER TO SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS

§ 74.9 Conditions under which permitted after one dipping.

Sheep which, just prior to shipment or movement interstate, were infected with scabies but have been dipped once in a permitted lime sulfur or nicotine sulfate dip (these dips do not leave excessive tissue residues) under the supervision of a Veterinary Services or State inspector, within 10 days prior to the date of shipment and so certified by him, may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate, for immediate slaughter, directly to a specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering

center provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(a) The sheep shall not be diverted en route.

(b) The trucks, cars, or boats containing the sheep shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" in accordance with § 74.15.

(c) Upon arrival at a specifically approved stockyard the sheep shall be placed in a portion of the stockyard set aside for the receipt of such sheep and not permitted to mingle with other animals until such time as they are disposed of for slaughter or are again dipped and certified for further interstate movement for purposes other than slaughter.

[28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended at 28 F.R. 9773, Sept. 6, 1963; 30 F.R. 4751, Apr. 14, 1965]

§ 74.10 To be slaughtered within 14 days or redipped.

Sheep shipped interstate subject to the provisions of § 74.9 shall be slaughtered within 14 days from the date of dipping or shall be again dipped under the supervision of a Veterinary Services or State inspector.

§ 74.12 Interstate movement of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area for purpose of immediate slaughter either to a specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center on inspection and/or certification.

(a) Sheep not known to be infected with or exposed to scabies may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter directly to a specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center, provided they are not diverted en route, have been inspected by a Veterinary Services or State inspector within 10 days prior to movement, found free from the disease and exposure thereto, and are accompanied by a certificate from said inspector to that effect; or if the sheep are inspected by an accredited veterinarian within 10 days prior to such movement, found free of scabies infection and exposure thereto, and if the shipment is accompanied by his certificate to that effect; or if the shipment is accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or a statement signed by the owner or shipper of the sheep, stating: (1) That the animals are not known to be infected with

scabies or exposed thereto; (2) the destination of the animals and the name and address of the consignee; (3) the purpose for which the animals are to be moved; (4) the number of sheep; (5) the point from which the animals are moved interstate; (6) that the sheep shall not be diverted en route; and (7) the name and address of the owner or shipper of the sheep: *Provided, however,* That when such sheep are moved interstate for immediate slaughter from any quarantined area, inspection and certification are required and must be made by a Veterinary Services or State Inspector.

(b) Sheep moved interstate under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section must be penned and handled separate and apart from sheep of other categories until they have been removed for slaughter purposes within 14 days of arrival, or dipped under Veterinary Services supervision if not slaughtered within the same period.

(c) *No restrictions* are imposed under this section on the interstate shipment for immediate slaughter of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from a free area into any area or from an eradication area into an infected area.

[28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended at 28 F.R. 9773, Sept. 6, 1963]

§ 74.13 Interstate movement of scabies exposed, not infected, sheep from any area; conditions under which permitted.

Sheep which have been exposed to scabies but are not infected therewith may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate, for immediate slaughter, directly to a specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(a) The sheep shall be inspected within 10 days prior to such shipment or movement by a Veterinary Services or State inspector and certified to be free from scabies.

(b) The sheep shall not be diverted en route and, if consigned to a specifically approved stockyard, shall upon arrival be handled as provided in § 74.9(c).

(c) The trucks, cars, or boats containing the sheep shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Scabies Exposed Animals for Slaughter", in accordance with § 74.15.

[28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended at 28 F.R. 9773, Sept. 6, 1963]

§ 74.14 Exposed but uninfected sheep to recognized slaughtering center on Veterinary Services or State inspection and certification.

Sheep shipped interstate subject to the provisions of § 74.13 shall be slaughtered within 14 days from the date of shipment or shall be dipped once in a permitted dip under Veterinary Services or State supervision.

§ 74.15 Placarding of vehicles and marking of documents.

The person, firm, or corporation moving sheep interstate for slaughter in accordance with § 74.9 or § 74.13, shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of each truck, car, or boat carrying such sheep a durable and conspicuous placard, not less than 5½ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in bold-face letters, not less than 1½ inches in height, the words "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" or "Scabies Exposed Animals for Slaughter", as the case may be. These placards shall also show (a) the name of the shipper; (b) the name of the place from which the sheep were moved; (c) the date of the shipment (which must correspond to the date of the waybills and other papers); (d) the name of the truck owner or transportation agency; and (e) the name of the place of destination. Such person, firm, or corporation shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such movements the words "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" or "Scabies Exposed Animals for Slaughter", as the case may be. If for any reason the placards required by this section have not been affixed to the vehicle as aforesaid, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, or the sheep are rebilled or are transferred to other trucks, cars, or boats, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced and the new waybills or other documents shall be marked as aforesaid, the intention being that the documents accompanying the sheep shall be marked and the trucks, cars, and boats containing the sheep shall be placarded "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" or "Scabies Exposed Animals for Slaughter", as the case may be, from the time of shipment until the sheep arrive at destination and the disposition of the vehicles

is designated by a Veterinary Services or State inspector.

SHIPMENT FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN SLAUGHTER

§ 74.16 Infected sheep permitted movement for any purpose on two dippings.

Sheep which, just prior to shipment or movement interstate, were infected with scabies, may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose after they have been dipped twice, 10 to 14 days apart, in a permitted dip under the supervision of a Veterinary Services or State inspector, and are so certified by such inspector.

§ 74.17 Uninfected but exposed sheep permitted movement for any purpose on one dipping.

Sheep that are not infected with scabies but which have been exposed to the disease may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose after they have been dipped once in a permitted dip, within 10 days prior to date of shipment, under the supervision of a Veterinary Services or State inspector and are certified by such inspector to be free from the disease.

§ 74.18 Sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area, for purpose other than immediate slaughter.

(a) Sheep not known to be infected or exposed may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose, after they have been inspected by a Veterinary Services or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, found to be free from the disease and exposure thereto, have been dipped once in a permitted dip within 10 days prior to date of shipment and are accompanied by a certificate from said inspector or veterinarian stating that such requirements have been fulfilled: ¹ *Provided*, however, That when such sheep are moved interstate for any purpose from any quarantined area, inspection, treatment, and certification are required and must be made by a Veterinary Services or State inspector. No restrictions are imposed under this section on the interstate shipment or movement of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from a free area into any other area or from an eradication area into an infected area.

¹ In each instance, the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before interstate shipments are made.

(b) Sheep being moved interstate into a quarantined area are subject to the same requirements applicable to the interstate movement of such sheep into the infected, eradication, or free area in which the quarantined area is located.

(c) Sheep being moved directly to a recognized slaughtering center are subject to the provisions of § 74.22, rather than this section.

MOVEMENT FROM ERADICATION, INFECTED, OR QUARANTINED AREA TO FREE AREA AND SHIPMENT THEREFROM

§ 74.19 Prohibited except in compliance with regulations regarding movement of sheep from eradication, infected, or quarantined areas.

No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver for transportation, transport, drive on foot, or otherwise move interstate from the free area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia any sheep which have been moved from the eradication, infected, or quarantined areas of the same State, Territory or the District of Columbia into such free area: *Provided, however,* That such sheep may be shipped or moved interstate in strict compliance with the requirements of this part governing the interstate movement of sheep of the eradication, infected or quarantined areas, as the case may be: *And provided further,* That this section shall not apply to sheep from an eradication, infected or quarantined area which, before being moved into the free area, are inspected, dipped and certified as required for interstate movement by § 74.18.

SHEEP INFECTED OR EXPOSED IN TRANSIT

§ 74.20 Infected and unexposed sheep exposed in transit to be treated, moved, and handled as exposed.

If sheep free from scabies and exposure thereto be unloaded while in the course of interstate transportation on infectious premises, they shall thereafter be treated as exposed sheep and their further movement shall be subject to the provisions of this part with respect to the movement of exposed sheep.

§ 74.21 Sheep infected or exposed en route handled as infected or exposed.

Sheep shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate under a certificate from a Veterinary Services or State inspector or an accredited veteri-

narian, or any other sheep, which are found en route to be infected with scabies or to have been exposed thereto, shall thereafter be handled in the same manner as infected or exposed sheep are required by this part to be handled, and the cars or other vehicles, and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by infected sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected, as provided in §§ 71.4, 71.6, 71.7, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter or shall be cleaned and treated with a permitted dip.

(23 Stat. 31, 33; 41 Stat. 699; sec. 2, 65 Stat. 693; sec. 3, 32 Stat. 791, 792; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130 and 132; 21 U.S.C. 114a-1, 116, 122, 125, 134b, 134f) [28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended at 36 F.R. 24112, Dec. 21, 1971]

SHIPMENTS TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS AND FROM SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS

§ 74.22 Interstate movement: conditions under which permitted.

(a) Sheep from any area which are not known to be infected with or exposed to scabies may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate directly to a specifically approved stockyard for any purpose, or to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter: *Provided,* That such movement conform to the requirements of § 74.12 of this part relating to inspection and certification or waybills or similar documents or statement by the owner or shipper of the sheep. No restrictions are imposed in this paragraph on the interstate shipment of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from (1) a free area to any specifically approved stockyard for any purpose or to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter or (2) from an eradication area to any public stockyard or recognized slaughtering center in an infected area.

(b) Sheep which, just prior to shipment or movement interstate, were infected with or exposed to scabies, may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate to a specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter subject to the restrictions detailed in this part.

(c) The movement of sheep, referred to in this section, from a specifically approved stockyard to any other point within the State or interstate must

comply with the provisions of this part the same as if the sheep had been originally consigned direct from the point of origin to such destination.

(d) No sheep, except fat lambs consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment, shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from a specifically approved stockyard without a certificate, showing that the sheep are free from scabies or have been dipped for scabies as required in this part, issued by a State inspector or a designated accredited veterinarian: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not require a new certificate to be issued when sheep which are unloaded in transit for feed, water, and rest, and not offered for sale, are reloaded.

[28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended at 28 F.R. 9772, Sept. 6, 1963; 34 F.R. 14024, Sept. 4, 1969; 38 FR 18011, July 6, 1973]

§ 74.23 Interstate movement without dipping prohibited unless for slaughter.

No sheep shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for purposes other than slaughter from a specifically approved stockyard without being dipped under State or Federal supervision: *Provided*, That uninfected and unexposed sheep from an eradication or infected or quarantined area may be shipped or moved interstate from a specifically approved stockyard upon compliance with the provisions of this part which would apply if the sheep had been originally consigned direct from point of origin to final destination.

[38 FR 18011, July 6, 1973]

PERMITTED DIPS

§ 74.24 Permitted dips; substances allowed.

(a) The dips at present permitted by the Department for the treatment, as required in this part, of sheep affected with or exposed to scabies, are as follows:

(1) Lime-sulphur dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, made in the proportion of 8 pounds of unslaked lime (or 11 pounds of commercial hydrated lime, not airslaked lime) and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur or sulphur flour to 100 gallons of water; or a specifically permitted proprietary brand of lime-sulphur dip.

(2) Dips made from specifically permitted proprietary brand emulsions of toxaphene and maintained throughout the dipping operation at a concentration

between 0.50 and 0.60 percent. Animals treated with such dip should not be slaughtered for food purposes until the expiration of such period as may be required under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.). The length of this required period shall be specified on each certificate issued by the Veterinary Services or State inspector or accredited veterinarian who supervises the dipping with such dip.

(b) The dipping bath for lime-sulphur dip must be used at a temperature of 95° to 105° F., and must be maintained at all times at a strength of not less than 2 percent of "sulphide sulphur" as indicated by the field test for such bath approved by the Veterinary Services.² The dipping bath with toxaphene emulsions must be kept within a temperature range of 40°–80° F., and at a concentration between 0.5 and 0.6 percent during dipping operations.³

(c) Proprietary brands of lime-sulphur or toxaphene dips may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been granted by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.⁴ Before a dip will be specifically approved as a permitted dip for the eradication of scabies in sheep, the Veterinary Services will require that the product be registered under the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 135 et seq.); that its efficacy, and stability have been demonstrated; that trials have been conducted to determine that its concentration can be maintained and that under actual field conditions the dipping of sheep in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate scabies infection without injury to the animals dipped.

[34 F.R. 14066, Sept. 5, 1969, as amended at 35 FR 16075, Oct. 14, 1970; 40 FR 12768, Mar. 21, 1975]

² The field test for lime-sulphur dipping baths is described in U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 163, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at 5 cents a copy.

³ Care must be exercised in dipping animals and in maintaining the bath at the standard concentration when using any permitted dip. Detailed instructions will be issued for the guidance of employees who may be called upon to use them in the scabies eradication program.

⁴ Information as to the names of such brands may be obtained from the Veterinary Services or a Veterinary Services inspector.

TREATMENT OF CARS, VEHICLES, AND PREMISES

§ 74.25 Required if contained diseased sheep.

Cars, and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, and chutes which have contained diseased sheep shall be cleaned and treated within 72 hours of use and prior to further use in the required concentration with a permitted dip listed in § 74.24 under supervision of a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian.

[38 FR 21996, Aug. 15, 1973]

PART 75—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN HORSES, ASSES, PONIES, MULES, AND ZEBRAS

DOURINE IN HORSES AND ASSES

Sec.

75.1 Movement of animals from quarantined areas; Veterinary Services inspection and certification required.

75.2 Breeding animals in quarantined areas; interstate movement within 18 months prohibited except on Veterinary Services certification as having passed complement-fixation test.

75.3 Appraisal of and compensation for animals.

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA (SWAMP FEVER)

75.4 Notice relating to existence of equine infectious anemia (swamp fever), official test and conditions of interstate movement of reactors.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 75 issued under secs. 4–7, 23 Stat. 32, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, secs. 1–4, 33 Stat. 1264, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734; 21 U.S.C. 111–113, 114a, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123–126, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 75 appear at 28 F.R. 5950, June 13, 1963; 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

DOURINE IN HORSES AND ASSES

§ 75.1 Movement of animals from quarantined areas; Veterinary Services inspection and certification required.

No horses or asses shall be offered for interstate shipment, shipped, transported, driven, or trailed or otherwise moved interstate from an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for dourine, without Veterinary Services inspection and certification of freedom from the disease for the purpose of the particular movement. Owners and custodians of horses or asses for whom inspection is made shall provide such reasonable facilities and render such assistance as may be required by the inspector.

§ 75.2 Breeding animals in quarantined areas; interstate movement within 18 months prohibited except on Veterinary Services certification as having passed complement-fixation test.

If stallions or jacks shall be allowed to run at large in an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for dourine, or if there shall be any breeding of horses or asses in a herd in the quarantined area in which there is a horse or an ass which has been exposed to the infection of dourine, within 18 months after the said exposure, the interstate movement of any horses or asses from the said area is absolutely prohibited unless and until such horses and asses have been certified by a Veterinary Services inspector as having passed the complement-fixation test for such disease.

§ 75.3 Appraisal of and compensation for animals.

Animals to be destroyed because of dourine will be appraised and paid for in accordance with the provisions of the indemnity regulations as set forth in Part 52, Subchapter B of this title.

(Sec. 1, 75 Stat. 481, sec. 3, 76 Stat. 131; 21 U.S.C. 134–134h) [30 F.R. 5790, Apr. 24, 1965]

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA (SWAMP FEVER)

§ 75.4 Notice relating to existence of equine infectious anemia (swamp fever), official test and conditions of interstate movement of reactors.

(a) Notice is hereby given that equine infectious anemia (swamp fever), a communicable disease of horses, asses, mules, ponies, and zebras exists in all States.

(b) Definitions. For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this paragraph. See also definitions in § 71.1 of this chapter.

(1) *Official test.* The Agar gel immuno/diffusion test for equine infectious anemia conducted in a laboratory approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, for the purpose of conducting this test. Laboratories will be approved by the Deputy Administrator following the determination by him that the laboratory: (i) Has adequately trained technical personnel assigned to conduct the test, (ii) uses USDA licensed antigen, (iii) follows standard test protocol, (iv) meets check test proficiency requirements, and (v) reports all test re-

sults to State and Federal animal health officials.¹

(2) *Reactor*. Any horse, ass, mule, pony, or zebra which discloses a positive reaction to the official test.

(3) *Officially identified*. The permanent identification of a reactor using the National Uniform Tag code number assigned by the Department to the State in which the reactor was tested followed by the letter "A"² which markings shall be permanently applied to the animal by a Veterinary Services inspector, State inspector, or accredited veterinarian who shall employ for the purpose a hot iron or chemical brand, freezemarking or a lip tattoo. If hot iron or chemical branding or freezemarking is employed, the markings shall be not less than two inches high and shall be applied to the left shoulder or left side of the neck of the reactor. If a lip tattoo is employed, the tattoo shall be not less than one inch high and three-fourths of an inch wide and shall be applied to the inside surface of the upper lip of the reactor.

(4) *Certificate*. An official document issued by a State or Veterinary Services inspector or by an accredited veterinarian at the point of origin of the interstate shipment on which are listed: (i) The description, including age, breed, color, sex, and distinctive markings when present (such as brands, tattoos, scars, or blemishes) on each reactor to be moved; (ii) the number of animals covered by the document; (iii) the purpose for which the animals are to be moved; (iv) the points of origin and destination; (v) the consignor; and (vi) the consignee; and which states that the animal or animals identified on the certificate meet the requirements of § 75.4(c).

(5) *Veterinary Services inspector*. A veterinarian or livestock inspector employed by Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in animal

health activities, who is authorized to perform the function involved.

(6) *State inspector*. A veterinarian or livestock inspector regularly employed in animal health activities by a State or a political subdivision thereof, authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(7) *Accredited veterinarian*. An accredited veterinarian as defined in Part 160 of this chapter.

(c) Any reactor to an official test shall be classified as affected with equine infectious anemia, and shall not be moved interstate unless:

(1) It is officially identified, and accompanied by a certificate as defined in § 75.4(b)(4); and

(2) It is moved interstate, for immediate slaughter, to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment operated under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or to a State-inspected slaughtering establishment which has inspection by a State inspector at the time of slaughter, or to a diagnostic or research facility designated by the Deputy Administrator, as provided in § 71.3(e),³ or

(3) The reactor is disclosed on an official test conducted in a State other than the State in which the home farm of the reactor is located, and such reactor is moved interstate to its home farm under a certificate issued by a State or Veterinary Services inspector or by an accredited veterinarian upon his determination, after consultation with the State officials concerned, that the reactor so moved will be maintained segregated from other equine animals and quarantined under State authority on the premises of its home farm until natural death, slaughter, or disposition by euthanasia.

[38 FR 20441, Aug. 1, 1973]

¹ Information as to the names of laboratories approved for running the official test can be obtained from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

² Information as to the National Uniform Tag code number system can be obtained from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

³ Research facilities will be designated by the Deputy Administrator upon request and after a determination by the Deputy Administrator that the facility is secure and will prevent exposure to other equine animals. Information as to the names and locations of designated research facilities can be obtained from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

PART 76—HOG CHOLERA AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE SWINE DISEASES¹

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- | | |
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| Sec. | |
| 76.1 | Definitions. |
| 76.2 | Notice relating to existence of the contagion or vectors of hog cholera and other swine diseases; prohibition of movement of any hog cholera virus, exceptions; spread of disease through raw garbage; regulations; quarantines. |
| 76.3 | General restrictions. |
| 76.4 | Interstate movement of hog cholera virus prohibited, except as provided. |
| 76.5 | Interstate movement of swine affected with or exposed to hog cholera. |
| 76.6 | Interstate movement of certain swine not affected with or exposed to hog cholera. |
| 76.7 | Interstate movement of vaccinated swine. |
| 76.8 | Interstate movement of swine from a quarantined area. |
| 76.9 | Interstate movement of swine products from a quarantined area. |
| 76.10 | Movement of swine and swine products from a quarantined area to a nonquarantined area of the same State. |
| 76.11 | Movement of swine and swine products through quarantined areas. |
| 76.12 | Schedules of restrictions and conditions. |
| 76.13 | Interstate movement of specially processed swine products. |
| 76.14 | Special processing of swine products. |
| 76.15 | Special requirements for interstate movement of swine fed raw garbage and products from swine fed raw garbage. |
| 76.16 | Authorization of other movements. |
| 76.17 | Serum prophylaxis treatment of swine. |
| 76.18 | Approval of livestock markets. |
| 76.19-76.29 | [Reserved] |
| 76.30 | Cleaning and disinfecting of means of conveyance. |
| 76.31 | Cleaning and disinfecting livestock markets and other facilities. |
| 76.32 | Disinfectants to be used. |

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 76 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; secs. 1 and 2, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended; secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264, 1265, as amended; sec. 1, 75 Stat. 481; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 114g, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126, 134b, 134f.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 76 appear at 37 F.R. 3600, Feb. 17, 1972, unless otherwise noted.

¹The functions prescribed in Part 76 of Chapter I, 9 CFR, have been transferred from the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department (36 FR 20707).

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 76.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section.

(a) *Administrator*. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or any other official of such Service to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(b) *Deputy Administrator*. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any other Veterinary Services official to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(c) *Veterinary Services*. Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(d) *Hog cholera*. The contagious, infectious and communicable disease of swine commonly known as hog cholera.

(e) *Exposed swine*. Any swine that have been in contact with animals known to be or suspected of being affected with hog cholera; any swine which have been inoculated with modified live virus vaccine after January 1, 1970; any swine which have been inoculated with any other virulent hog cholera virus at any time; any swine which have been inoculated with killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine other than as provided in paragraph (w) of this section; or any swine which have been in contact with such vaccinates.

(f) *Virulent hog cholera virus*. The living agent capable of causing hog cholera found:

(1) In the clear serum, plasma, defibrinated blood, whole blood or other tissue derived from pigs affected with hog cholera; or

(2) In any material used as a medium for perpetuating such living agent; or

(3) In living hog cholera virus vaccine commonly known as modified live virus vaccine.

(g) *Modified live virus vaccine*. A living hog cholera virus vaccine produced from a modified or attenuated strain of hog cholera virus and prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture, issued pursuant to Subchapter E of this chapter.

(h) *Killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine*. A vaccine produced from

killed or inactivated hog cholera virus and prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture, issued pursuant to Subchapter E of this chapter.

(i) *Garbage*. Waste consisting in whole or in part of animal waste, including any waste animal carcasses or the offal from such carcasses, or parts thereof, but excluding waste from ordinary household operations which is fed directly to swine on the same premises where such household is located.

(j) *Raw garbage*. Garbage that has not been heated throughout to boiling or equivalent temperature (usually 212° F. at sea level) for 30 minutes, or heated according to a method approved in specific cases by the Deputy Administrator² as adequate to prevent the spread of hog cholera.

(k) *Food waste*. Edible waste (for animal use) derived from garbage that has been heated throughout to boiling or equivalent temperature (usually 212° F. at sea level) for 30 minutes, or heated according to a method approved in specific cases by the Deputy Administrator² as adequate to prevent the spread of hog cholera.

(l) *State*. Any State, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or the District of Columbia.

(m) *Interstate*. From any State into or through any other State.

(n) *Quarantined area*. A State, or portion of a State, quarantined under § 76.2 (e) because of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of swine.

(o) *Nonquarantined area*. Any State, or portion of a State, not quarantined under this part.

(p) *Person*. Any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company or other legal entity.

(q) *Moved*. Shipped, transported, or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person, by land, water, or air.

(r) *Approved livestock market*. A stockyard, livestock market, buying station, concentration point or any other premises, under State or Federal veterinary supervision where swine are assembled for sale or sale purposes, and which

has been approved by the Deputy Administrator under § 76.18.

(s) *Nonapproved livestock market*. A stockyard, livestock market, buying station, concentration point or any other premises, other than an approved livestock market, where swine are assembled for sale or sale purposes.

(t) *Recognized slaughtering establishment*. A slaughtering establishment where State or Federal meat inspection is available.

(u) *Swine product*. Any carcass, part or offal of swine, or product thereof.

(v) *Special processing*. Subjecting a swine product to heat treatment in accordance with the requirements contained in § 76.14.

(w) *Official vaccinates*. Swine which are permanently identified as official vaccinates; were reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State or Federal agency; have never received official serum prophylaxis; and were vaccinated against hog cholera prior to July 1, 1969, with a modified live virus hog cholera vaccine approved under this part prior to July 1, 1969, administered in accordance with the recommendations on the vaccine label, or were vaccinated prior to January 1, 1970, with a killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine administered in accordance with the recommendations on the vaccine label.

(x) *Official serum prophylaxis*. The inoculation of swine with anti-hog-cholera serum or hog cholera antibody concentrate, as prescribed in § 76.17, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, with permanent identification of such swine as having been so inoculated.

(y) *Farm of origin*. A farm where the swine to be shipped interstate were born and which has not been used within the 6 months prior to such shipment to assemble, buy, or sell swine brought in from other sources.

(z) *Slaughter market*. An approved livestock market in a quarantined area, the approval of which has been suspended as provided in § 76.18(c), or an approved livestock market not located within a quarantined area at which swine for sale and shipment for slaughter are handled only on days when no swine are handled for sale and shipment for feeding or breeding purposes, and which is cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the requirements of this part be-

² Requests for approval of other methods may be made to the Veterinarian in Charge, Animal Health Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for the State in question.

fore any swine for feeding or breeding purposes are handled thereat.³

(aa)–(bb) [Reserved]

(cc) *Veterinary Services inspector.* A veterinarian or livestock inspector employed by Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in animal health activities, who is authorized to perform the function involved.

(dd) *State inspector.* A veterinarian or livestock inspector regularly employed in animal health activities by a State or a political subdivision thereof, authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved under a cooperative agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture.

(ee) *Accredited veterinarian.* An accredited veterinarian as defined in Part 160 of this Chapter.

(ff) *State animal health official.* The State animal health official responsible for livestock and poultry disease control and eradication programs.

(gg) *Veterinarian in charge.* The veterinary official of Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, who is assigned by the Deputy Administrator to supervise and perform the official animal health work of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in the State concerned.

(hh) *Vectors.* Any swine which have been in contact with animals known to be or suspected of being affected with hog cholera and which are or have been introduced into, marketed, or maintained in any State for purposes other than immediate slaughter and therefore may disseminate hog cholera.

[37 F.R. 3600, Feb. 17, 1972, as amended at 37 FR 26391, Dec. 12, 1972; 39 FR 44404, Dec. 24, 1974; 40 FR 53546, Nov. 19, 1975]

§ 76.2 Notice relating to existence of the contagion or vectors of hog cholera and other swine diseases; prohibition of movement of any hog cholera virus, exceptions; spread of disease through raw garbage; regulations; quarantines.

(a) Notice is hereby given that the contagion or vectors of hog cholera exist in each area specified in paragraph (e)

³Information concerning slaughter markets can be obtained from the Veterinarian in Charge, Animal Health Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for the State in question.

of this section and that the contagion of hog cholera and other communicable diseases of swine may exist in each State.

(b) Notice is hereby given that the Administrator has determined that the prohibition of the interstate movement of any hog cholera virus, except as specified in § 76.4, is necessary in order to effectuate the eradication of hog cholera.

(c) Notice is hereby given that there is reason to believe raw garbage is one of the primary media through which the contagion of hog cholera, swine erysipelas, trichinosis, tuberculosis, and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases of swine is disseminated. Further, there is reason to believe that if certain foreign diseases, such as foot-and-mouth disease and African swine fever, gain entrance into the United States, the contagion of such diseases may be spread through the medium of raw garbage. Therefore, the regulations in this part with respect to raw garbage are deemed necessary in order to more effectually prevent, suppress, and extirpate such diseases, to prevent the interstate spread thereof, and to guard against the dissemination of diseases from foreign countries.

(d) Notice is hereby given that in order to effectually suppress and extirpate hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases of swine, to prevent the spread and dissemination of the contagion thereof and to protect the livestock of the United States, the regulations in this part are promulgated to govern the interstate movement of swine and swine products.

(e) Notice of quarantine: Notice is hereby given that because of the existence of the contagion of hog cholera and the nature and extent of such contagion or the existence of vectors, the following areas are quarantined:

(1)–(5) [Reserved]

(6) *Puerto Rico.* The entire Commonwealth.

(f)–(g) [Reserved]

[37 FR 3600, Feb. 17, 1972, as amended at 40 FR 53546, Nov. 19, 1975]

NOTE: For Federal Register citations affecting § 76.2, see List of CFR Sections Affected.

§ 76.3 General restrictions.

Swine or swine products referred to in this part shall not be moved interstate

except in accordance with the regulations in this part.

§ 76.4 Interstate movement of hog cholera virus prohibited, except as provided.

Virulent hog cholera virus shall not be moved interstate, except that: In specific cases and under such conditions as he may impose to prevent the interstate spread of hog cholera and to effectuate the hog cholera eradication program, the Deputy Administrator may authorize the interstate movement of stated quantities of virulent hog cholera virus for research, diagnostic, biologics production, or export purposes if he determines that such movement will not endanger swine or impair the hog cholera eradication program. When so moved for purposes other than export, such virus shall be accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination and shall in all cases, including export, be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Deputy Administrator specifying any conditions imposed regarding the specific shipment.

§ 76.5 Interstate movement of swine affected with or exposed to hog cholera.

(a) Swine affected with hog cholera may not be moved interstate for any purpose.

(b) Exposed swine (as defined in § 76.1(e)) may be moved interstate from any point in any State to a recognized slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter and special processing in accordance with Schedule A of § 76.12.

§ 76.6 Interstate movement of certain swine not affected with or exposed to hog cholera.

(a) Swine not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate from any point in any nonquarantined area to a recognized slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter, or to an approved livestock market for sale for immediate slaughter without further restriction under this part.

(b) Swine not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate from any nonquarantined area for feeding or breeding purposes as provided in this paragraph (b):

(1) From any approved livestock market to any point other than a nonapproved livestock market in accordance with Schedule B of § 76.12.

(2) From a farm of origin to any point other than a nonapproved livestock market in accordance with Schedule C of § 76.12.

(3) From any premises other than a farm of origin or an approved or nonapproved livestock market to any point other than a nonapproved livestock market in accordance with Schedule D of § 76.12.

(c) Swine not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate from any nonquarantined area for exhibition purposes as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

[37 FR 3600, Feb. 17, 1972, as amended at 40 FR 53546, Nov. 19, 1975]

§ 76.7 Interstate movement of vaccinated swine.

(a) Official vaccinates may be moved interstate in accordance with the same restrictions and conditions which apply to nonvaccinated swine under the provisions of this part.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, swine treated with approved modified live virus vaccine after July 1, 1969, but prior to January 1, 1970, or treated with other virulent hog cholera virus prior to April 1, 1966, may be moved interstate only from a nonquarantined area and if they are not known to be affected with or otherwise exposed to hog cholera and are consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

§ 76.8 Interstate movement of swine from a quarantined area.

Swine may be moved interstate from a quarantined area in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(a) Exposed swine (as defined in § 76.1(e)) may be moved interstate as provided in § 76.5(b).

(b) Swine not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate from a quarantined area as provided in this paragraph only for immediate slaughter or for sale and shipment for immediate slaughter. Such swine may be so moved interstate:

(1) From any point other than an approved or nonapproved livestock market to a recognized slaughtering establishment or to a slaughter market (as defined in § 76.1(z)) in accordance with Schedule E of § 76.12.

(2) From a slaughter market (as defined in § 76.1(z)) to a recognized slaughtering establishment in accordance with Schedule E of § 76.12.

(c) *Quarantine of swine or detention of swine products moving interstate in violation of regulations.* The Deputy Administrator may order the quarantine of swine or the detention of swine products found to be moving interstate in violation of regulations contained in this part. Release from quarantine or other disposition of such quarantined swine or release of swine products detained to prevent the spread of disease will be subject to the requirement of special processing in accordance with § 76.14 or any other conditions which may be specified by the Deputy Administrator as necessary to prevent the spread of hog cholera or other communicable diseases of livestock. Except for supervision, no expense incurred in quarantining or otherwise disposing of quarantined swine or in detaining or disposing of detained swine products will be borne by the Department of Agriculture.

[37 FR 3600, Feb. 17, 1972, as amended at 40 FR 53546, Nov. 19, 1975]

§ 76.9 Interstate movement of swine products from a quarantined area.

Swine products not derived from swine affected with or exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate from a quarantined area if they were produced in a federally inspected slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

§ 76.10 Movement of swine and swine products from a quarantined area to a nonquarantined area of the same State.

Swine and swine products moved from the quarantined area of a State to a nonquarantined area of the same State may be moved interstate only as specified in §§ 76.8 and 76.9.

§ 76.11 Interstate movement of swine and swine products through quarantined areas.

Swine and swine products may be moved interstate from nonquarantined areas through quarantined areas without compliance with §§ 76.8 and 76.9 if (a) such movement is continuous and direct and such swine and swine products are not unloaded in the quarantined areas; or (b) if all facilities used in connection with the unloading have been approved for such purpose by a Veterinary Services inspector as having been cleaned and disinfected before such use,

as prescribed in §§ 76.30–76.32, under the supervision of a person authorized for the purpose by the inspector.

§ 76.12 Schedules of restrictions and conditions.³

SCHEDULE A

Schedule A applies to the interstate movement of swine for immediate slaughter and special processing as provided in §§ 76.5(b) and 76.15 and requires that:

1. The swine must be moved to a recognized slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter and special processing.

2. The recognized slaughtering establishment must be designated by the Deputy Administrator to slaughter specific shipments of exposed swine.

3. The means of conveyance must be sealed during transit with Department seals or accompanied by a representative of Veterinary Services or a person specifically authorized for the purpose by the Deputy Administrator.

4. The seals must not be removed or broken except by a meat inspector employed by the Consumer and Marketing Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or other persons specifically authorized for this purpose by the Deputy Administrator.

5. The swine must be accompanied by a certificate of a Veterinary Services inspector showing that the establishment to which the animals are consigned has been specifically approved by the Deputy Administrator, that the inspector has inspected all swine on the premises of origin within 48 hours of shipment interstate, and that the swine are apparently free of hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases.

SCHEDULE B

Schedule B applies to the interstate movement of feeder and breeder swine as provided in § 76.6(b)(1) and requires that:

1. The interstate movement must be continuous.

2. The interstate movement must be in the same means of conveyance in its entirety.

3. The swine must be inspected by a Veterinary Services or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian at the point of origin of the interstate shipment immediately prior to such shipment, and found to be apparently free of hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases.

4. The swine must be accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by the Veterinary Services or State inspector or accredited veterinarian showing:

(a) Place and date of issuance.

(b) Consignee and consignor.

(c) That the swine have been inspected by the Veterinary Services or State inspector or

³ In each instance the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted.

accredited veterinarian, and are apparently free of hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases.

5. A copy of the inspection certificate must be forwarded to the appropriate Animal Health official of the State of destination.

6. Swine moved from an approved livestock market must be transported in a means of conveyance which has been cleaned and disinfected as provided in §§ 76.30 and 76.32; *Provided, however,* That if the means of conveyance is not regularly used to transport livestock, disinfection is not required.

SCHEDULE C

Schedule C applies to the interstate movement of feeder and breeder swine as provided in § 76.6(b)(2) and requires that:

1. The interstate movement must be continuous.

2. The interstate movement must be in the same means of conveyance in its entirety.

SCHEDULE D

Schedule D applies to the interstate movement of feeder and breeder swine as provided in § 76.6(b)(3) and requires that:

1. The interstate movement must be continuous.

2. The interstate movement must be in the same means of conveyance in its entirety.

3. The swine must be inspected by a Veterinary Services or State inspector or accredited Veterinarian at the point of origin of the interstate shipment immediately prior to such shipment and found to be apparently free of hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases.

4. The swine must be accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by the Veterinary Services or State inspector or accredited veterinarian showing:

(a) Place and date of issuance.

(b) Consignee and consignor.

(c) That the swine have been inspected by the Veterinary Services or State inspector or accredited veterinarian and are apparently free from hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases.

5. A copy of the inspection certificate must be forwarded to the appropriate Animal Health official of the State of destination.

SCHEDULE E

Schedule E applies to the movement of swine from a quarantined area for slaughter purposes as provided in § 76.8(b) and requires that:

1. A permit for the movement must be obtained from the appropriate Animal Health official of the State of destination.

2. (a) The swine must be identified by an individual ear tag to the premises of origin or by a red mark at least 4" x 1/2" above the shoulder on the back of each animal, or (b) the means of conveyance in which the swine are moved interstate must be sealed with Department seals.

3. If the means of conveyance is sealed, the seals must not be removed or broken except by a meat inspector employed by the Consumer and Marketing Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or by other persons authorized for this purpose by the Deputy Administrator.

4. All swine on the premises of origin, including the swine to be moved interstate, must be inspected on the premises of origin by a Veterinary Services or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian within 24 hours prior to the time the interstate movement is to begin and all swine on the premises must be found to be apparently free of hog cholera and other contagious, infectious and communicable diseases, and known exposure thereto.

5. The swine must be moved for immediate slaughter directly to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), or to a State inspected slaughtering establishment which has inspection by a State inspector at the time of slaughter; or to a slaughter market (as defined in § 76.1(z) for sale and shipment for immediate slaughter; they must be moved without contact at any point with feeding or breeding swine; they shall not be unloaded en route; and they shall not be diverted.

6. The swine must be accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by a Veterinary Services or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing:

(a) That all swine on the premises of origin, including those covered by the certificate, were inspected by him as prescribed in paragraph 4 of this Schedule E and found to be apparently free from hog cholera and other contagious diseases and from known exposure thereto.

(b) Consignee and consignor.

(c) Number of swine covered by the certificate.

(d) The individual eartag identification numbers of the swine or the existence of the red color mark on each animal covered by the certificate as prescribed in paragraph 2 of this Schedule E.

(e) That the swine covered by the certificate must be moved directly to the federally or State inspected slaughtering establishment or slaughter market specified on the certificate.

(f) That the swine must be moved without contact at any point with feeding or breeding swine and shall not be unloaded or diverted enroute.

7. A copy of the inspection certificate must be forwarded to the appropriate Animal Health official of the State of destination.

8. The means of conveyance used to transport the swine interstate must be placarded by affixing conspicuously thereto a durable placard not less than 5 x 8 inches in size on which are printed in block bold faced letters

not less than 1½ inches in height, the words "Swine For Slaughter Only."

9. The means of conveyance must be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with §§ 76.30 and 76.32 under supervision by a Veterinary Services or State inspector immediately following unloading, except that the Deputy Administrator may, in specific cases, approve other points for such cleaning and disinfection when he finds that such procedure will not hamper the hog cholera eradication program.

[37 FR 3600, Feb. 17, 1972, as amended at 40 FR 53547, Nov. 19, 1975]

§ 76.13 Interstate movement of specially processed swine products.

Except as provided in §§ 76.9, 76.10, 76.11, and 76.15, swine products which have been specially processed may be moved interstate without restriction under this part.

§ 76.14 Special processing of swine products.

All swine products required under the regulations of this part to be specially processed shall be heated to an internal temperature of at least 156° F. for 30 minutes or to an internal temperature of 177° F. for 3 minutes.

§ 76.15 Special requirements for interstate movement of swine fed raw garbage and products from swine fed raw garbage.

(a) *Movement of swine.* Swine which have been fed any raw garbage may be moved interstate under this part only in accordance with Schedule A of § 76.12 to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Deputy Administrator in each case, for immediate slaughter and special processing at such establishment in a manner approved by the Deputy Administrator as adequate to prevent the spread of communicable livestock diseases.

(b) *Movement of swine products.* (1) Swine products produced at an establishment operating under the Federal Meat Inspection Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), which handles products of swine fed raw garbage but specially processes all such products separate and apart from other swine products, keeps the products properly identified and otherwise handles the products in a manner approved by the Deputy Administrator as adequate to prevent the spread of communicable

livestock diseases, may be moved interstate without further restriction under this section, but in accordance with the other provisions of this part.

(2) Swine products produced at an establishment operating under the Federal Meat Inspection Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), which handles any products of swine fed any raw garbage and does not handle all such products as specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, may be moved interstate only if accompanied by a certificate signed by a meat inspector of the Consumer and Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (i) identifying the products to be moved interstate and stating that, insofar as he has been able to determine, the particular products were derived from swine which had not been fed any raw garbage, or (ii) identifying the products to be moved interstate and stating that the particular products have been handled as specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

§ 76.16 Authorization of other movements.

The Deputy Administrator, in specific cases, may authorize the interstate movement of swine or swine products not otherwise authorized under this part, under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, and when so moved, the swine or swine products must be accompanied by a permit from the appropriate Animal Health official of the State of destination and a permit from Veterinary Services specifying any conditions imposed regarding such movement.

§ 76.17 Serum prophylaxis treatment of swine.

Although there is no requirement under this part that swine be treated with anti-hog-cholera serum or hog cholera antibody concentrate prior to interstate movement, if swine do receive serum prophylaxis prior to interstate movement they shall be inoculated with anti-hog-cholera serum or hog cholera antibody concentrate prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture issued pursuant to Subchapter E of this chapter; they shall meet all other applicable provisions of this part; and the permitted dosage of anti-hog-cholera serum or hog

cholera antibody concentrate shall be as follows:

Weight of swine (pounds)	Minimum dose of serum (cubic centimeters)	Minimum dose of antibody con- centrate (cubic centimeters)
Under 20.....	20	10
20 to 40.....	30	15
40+ to 90.....	35	18
90+ to 120.....	45	23
120+ to 150.....	55	28
150+ to 180.....	65	33
Over 180.....	75	38

NOTE: Except for swine under 30 pounds in weight, the dosage of serum should not exceed 1 cc. per pound body weight, or one-half cc. per pound body weight if antibody concentrate is used.

§ 76.18 Approval of livestock markets.

(a) Notices containing lists of livestock markets approved for the purposes of the regulations in this part will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Information with respect to those livestock markets may also be obtained from Veterinary Services.

(b) The Deputy Administrator is authorized to approve any livestock market for the purposes of the regulations in this part when he determines that the operator of such livestock market has executed an appropriate agreement as set forth in subparagraph (1) or (2) of this paragraph and that the livestock market meets the standards specified in such agreement. Request for such approval may be made to the Veterinarian in Charge, Animal Health Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for the State in which the livestock market is located, and the executed agreement shall be filed with said Veterinarian in Charge. The Deputy Administrator is authorized to promulgate notices listing approved livestock markets in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section. The Deputy Administrator may withdraw approval and remove any livestock market from such list when he determines that such livestock market no longer complies with the requirements of the agreement applicable to its operations, or that the operator has terminated such agreement.⁵

⁵ The standards contained in these agreements are minimal and agreements within individual States may be adjusted to conform to more restrictive State laws or regulations.

(1)

AGREEMENT FOR APPROVAL TO HANDLE INTER-STATE SHIPMENTS OF ANY CLASS OF SWINE

To: Veterinary Services Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture:

The undersigned operator of the livestock market known as _____ located (Name)

at _____, hereby re- (Address)

quests approval to handle interstate shipments of feeder or breeder and/or slaughter swine in accordance with the regulations in 9 CFR 76. Said operator agrees to:

1. Provide Veterinary Services with a schedule of sale days and cooperate with Veterinary Services in obtaining compliance by livestock shippers with applicable State and Federal regulations.

2. Provide well-constructed and well-lighted imperviously surfaced pens, alleys, and sales rings for holding, inspecting and otherwise handling swine, and keep all swine handling facilities clean and in good repair.

3. Require all swine received at the livestock market to be given an inspection by a Veterinary Services or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, and refuse to sell any swine that show signs of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease upon such inspection except as authorized by a Veterinary Services or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian.

4. Separate from the other swine all swine found upon inspection to be, or suspected of being, affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease and immediately notify a Veterinary Services or State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian, of the presence of such swine at the livestock market.

5. Permit no feeder or breeder swine to remain in the livestock market for more than 72 hours and permit no slaughter swine to remain in the livestock market for more than 120 hours.

6. Issue no release for removal of feeder or breeder swine from the livestock market until the swine are identified in accordance with applicable requirements of Federal or State regulations and have been inspected by a Veterinary Services or State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian, and certified in accordance with applicable Federal or State regulations.

7. Issue no release for removal of slaughter swine from the livestock market unless consigned for immediate slaughter and identify the consignee on the release document.

8. Clean and disinfect pens, alleys, sales rings, docks, scales, and other facilities when required under §§ 71.4 or 76.31, with a disinfectant specified in § 76.32.

9. Provide facilities and services for cleaning and disinfecting means of conveyance as prescribed in §§ 76.30 and 76.32.

10. Permit no swine to be inoculated at the livestock market with any hog cholera vaccine or any virulent hog cholera virus.

11. Maintain, for one year after the transaction involved, a record of the origin and destination of all swine, and also of the identification of all swine required to be identified in accordance with Paragraph 6 of this agreement, handled through the livestock market and afford Veterinary Services and State inspectors access to such records at all reasonable times.

(Name of operator of livestock market)

(Address)

(Signature and Title)

(Date)

The Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has approved this application effective -----

(Date)

(Veterinarian in Charge)

(Address)

(Date)

(2) See the following example:

AGREEMENT FOR APPROVAL TO HANDLE INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS OF SLAUGHTER SWINE

To: Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture:

The undersigned operator of the livestock market known as -----, (Name)

located at -----, hereby (Address)

requests approval to handle interstate shipments of slaughter swine only, in accordance with the regulations in 9 CFR, Part 76. Said operator agrees to:

- 1. Provide Veterinary Services with a schedule of sale days and cooperate with Veterinary Services in obtaining compliance by livestock shippers with applicable State and Federal regulations.
- 2. Separate from other swine all swine suspected of being affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease and immediately notify a Veterinary Services or State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian, of the presence of such swine at the livestock market.
- 3. Issue no releases for removal of any swine from the livestock market unless consigned for immediate slaughter and identify the consignee on the release document.
- 4. Permit no swine to be inoculated at the livestock market with any modified live virus

hog cholera vaccine or any other virulent hog cholera virus.

5. Maintain, for one year after the transaction involved, a record of the origin and destination of all swine handled through the livestock market and afford Veterinary Services and State inspectors access to such records at all reasonable times.

(Name of operator of livestock market)

(Address)

(Signature and title)

(Date)

The Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has approved this application effective -----

(Date)

(Veterinarian in charge)

(Address)

(Date)

(c) *Approval of livestock markets in a quarantined area.* The approved status of all livestock markets approved for the purposes of the regulations in this part under this section which are located in an area placed under quarantine because of hog cholera, shall be suspended (only for purposes of this part) when such area is placed under quarantine and shall be restored when such area is released from quarantine only upon compliance with all provisions of this section: *Provided*, That such livestock markets which qualify under § 76.1(z) may operate as slaughter markets for the purpose of receiving interstate shipments of slaughter swine and releasing in accordance with § 76.8, directly to a slaughter swine for interstate shipment, federally inspected slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), or to a State inspected slaughtering establishment which has inspection by a State inspector at the time of slaughter. [37 FR 3600, Feb. 17, 1972, as amended at 40 FR 53547, Nov. 19, 1975]

§§ 76.19–76.29 [Reserved]

§ 76.30 Cleaning and disinfecting of means of conveyance.

(a) All means of conveyance and their associated equipment used for receiving, shipping, loading, unloading,

and delivering swine and for feeding, watering, and resting swine, in connection with the interstate movement of swine, shall be kept clean.

(b) Any means of conveyance and its associated equipment which has been used to move swine interstate which are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Veterinary Services or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian as follows: Remove all litter, feed, and manure from all portions of each means of conveyance, including all ledges and framework inside and outside, and handle such litter, feed, and manure in such manner as not to expose livestock to any disease contained therein; clean the interior and the exterior of such vehicle or other means of conveyance and its associated equipment; and saturate the entire interior surface, including all doors, endgates, portable chutes, and similar equipment with a disinfectant prescribed in § 76.32.

(c) The Deputy Administrator may, in specific cases, require the thorough cleaning and disinfecting, under the supervision of a Veterinary Services or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian in the manner provided in paragraph (b) of this section, of any means of conveyance which has been used to move interstate any swine which have been fed any raw garbage, or any swine products derived from such swine, or swine exposed to hog cholera or other contagious, infectious or communicable livestock disease, or which the Deputy Administrator has reason to believe may have been otherwise infected with or exposed to such a disease, when he determines that such cleaning and disinfecting is necessary to guard against the spread of any such disease.

(d) The carrier shall be responsible for cleaning and disinfecting all means of conveyance and associated equipment as required by this section and such cleaning and disinfecting shall be done without expense to the Department of Agriculture.

(e) Such cleaning and disinfecting shall be done before the means of conveyance is moved from the place where the swine or swine products are unloaded, unless the Deputy Administrator, in specific cases, authorizes its movement to another location and cleaning and disinfecting is carried out at such location in accordance with this section.

§ 76.31 Cleaning and disinfecting livestock markets and other facilities.

(a) All livestock markets and other facilities, including facilities for receiving, shipping, loading, unloading, and delivering swine and for feeding, watering, and resting swine, used in connection with the interstate movement of swine shall be kept clean.

(b) All livestock markets and other facilities, or any portion thereof, which have been used in connection with the interstate movement of swine which are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Veterinary Services or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian as follows: Empty all troughs and other feeding and watering appliances; remove all litter, feed, and manure from the floors, posts, or other parts, and handle such litter, feed, and manure in such manner as not to expose livestock to any disease contained therein; and saturate the entire surface of the fencing, troughs, chutes, floors, walls, and all other parts with a disinfectant as prescribed in § 76.32.

(c) The Deputy Administrator, in specific cases, may require the thorough cleaning and disinfecting, under the supervision of a Veterinary Services or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, in the manner provided in paragraph (b) of this section, of any livestock market and other facility, or any portion thereof, which has been used in connection with the interstate movement of any swine which have been fed any raw garbage or swine products derived from such swine, or swine exposed to hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or which the Deputy Administrator has reason to believe may have been otherwise infected with or exposed to such a disease, when he determines that such cleaning and disinfecting is necessary to guard against the spread of any such disease.

(d) The owner of such livestock markets and other facilities shall be responsible for cleaning and disinfecting as required under this section, and the cleaning and disinfecting shall be done without expense to the Department of Agriculture.

(e) All livestock markets or other facilities, or any portion thereof, required to be cleaned and disinfected

under this section shall not be used for handling swine until after the cleaning and disinfecting has been done.

§ 76.32 Disinfectants to be used.

Disinfection required under the regulations in this part shall be performed with one of the following:

(a) A permitted brand of sodium orthophenylphenate used in a proportion of at least 1 pound to 12 gallons of water, as prescribed in § 71.12 of this chapter.

(b) A permitted cresylic disinfectant in the proportion of at least 4 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water, as prescribed under §§ 71.10(b) and 71.11 of this chapter.

(c) A permitted general disinfectant (which meets the specifications of § 71.10(a) (5) of this chapter) and which has been shown to be virucidal against the virus of hog cholera, as determined by the Deputy Administrator,⁸ may be used at the dilution and otherwise in accordance with directions for use as shown on the label of such disinfectant.

NOTE: The recordkeeping and reporting requirements contained herein have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

PART 77—TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

Sec.

77.1 Interstate movement permitted on compliance conditions and requirements.

MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

77.2 Interstate movements of certain classes of cattle permitted on compliance conditions.

77.3 What constitutes a modified accredited area.

77.3a Modified accredited areas.

NON-MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

77.4 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas prohibited.

77.5 What constitutes non-modified accredited area.

77.6 Conditions under which interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas permitted.

77.7 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas; when permitted.

⁸ Information as to the names of such disinfectants may be obtained from the Veterinarian in Charge or a Veterinary Services inspector.

SHIPMENT OF TUBERCULOUS CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER

Sec.

77.8 Interstate shipments of tuberculous cattle for slaughter; when permitted.

77.9 Other movements.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 77 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, 41 Stat. 699; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115-117, 121; 19 F.R. 74, as amended

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 77 appear at 28 F.R. 5954, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, 1966; 36 F.R. 24927, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

§ 77.1 Interstate movement permitted on compliance conditions and requirements.

Subject to the provisions of § 71.3 of this subchapter, cattle of the classes described in §§ 77.2-77.8. may be shipped, driven on foot, transported, and received for the transportation interstate, upon compliance with the conditions and requirements set forth respectively in said §§ 77.2-77.8.

MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

§ 77.2 Interstate movements of certain classes of cattle permitted on compliance conditions.

Shipments from modified accredited areas.¹ Cattle of the following classes originating in a modified accredited area may be moved interstate, provided the following requirements are strictly complied with, to wit:

(a) *Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes.* Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes when accompanied by a certificate² issued by an authorized State or Federal inspector or by a veterinarian approved

¹ The regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before shipments are made from modified accredited areas.

² There shall be recorded on the face of this certificate the number of cattle, breed, sex, and approximate age of the animals presented for shipment, date and place of issuance, destination, and name or names of the consignee and consignor. One copy of the certificate shall accompany the shipment, one copy shall be mailed to the livestock sanitary official of the State from which the shipment is made, one copy shall be mailed to the livestock sanitary official of the State of destination, and one copy mailed to the Animal Health Division, Washington, D.C. 20251.

by the Veterinary Services and State, showing the cattle to have originated in such modified accredited area.

(b) *Cattle under State quarantine.* Cattle in herds under State quarantine and those in previously infected herds that have not passed two negative tests applied at 60-day intervals shall be moved interstate in accordance with the provisions of §§ 77.4–77.7.

[28 FR 5954, June 13, 1963; 31 FR 81, 1966; 36 FR 24927, Dec. 24, 1971; as amended at 38 FR 18012, July 6, 1973]

§ 77.3 What constitutes a modified accredited area.

A modified accredited area is a State or portion thereof, as listed in § 77.3a by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, APHS, in which said Deputy Administrator has determined that the percentage of cattle affected with tuberculosis does not exceed one-half of one percent and which he has determined maintains the status of a modified accredited area in accordance with provisions of the Uniform Methods and Rules for the Establishment and Maintenance of Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds of Cattle and Modified Accredited Areas, which are approved by said Veterinary Services: *Provided*, That until July 1, 1960, any State or portion thereof which has qualified under such Methods and Rules as a modified accredited area shall not be deemed for purposes of this part to lose such status by failure to obtain reaccreditation when due under such Methods and Rules, if officials of such State or portion thereof are taking action satisfactory to the Deputy Administrator, of said Veterinary Services to achieve such reaccreditation: *And provided further*, That on and after July 1, 1960, any State or portion thereof which has not qualified for reaccreditation when due, shall lose its modified accredited area status unless officials of such State or portion thereof have taken and are continuing to take action satisfactory to the Deputy Administrator, of said Veterinary Services to achieve such reaccreditation, in which case such additional time not to exceed one year from the date reaccreditation was due, as the Deputy Administrator deems necessary, will be allowed for such area to obtain reaccreditation and during such time the area will retain its status as a modified

accredited area if it otherwise qualifies for it under this section. Copies of such Uniform Methods and Rules may be obtained from Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., or from the Federal inspectors or State inspectors performing functions under the provisions of this part.

§ 77.3a Modified accredited areas.

The following areas are hereby designated as modified accredited areas: The District of Columbia and all portions of all States and Territories of the United States, other than the State of Hawaii.

NON-MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

§ 77.4 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas prohibited.

No cattle originating in a non-modified accredited area^a shall be shipped, driven on foot, transported, or received for transportation interstate except as provided in §§ 77.7, 77.8, unless and until such cattle have been subjected to a physical examination and tuberculin test, applied as directed in § 77.6, and a tuberculin-test chart and health certificate, showing them to be apparently free from tuberculosis and any other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals, has been issued and the requirements of § 71.16 of this subchapter are fully complied with.

§ 77.5 What constitutes non-modified accredited area.

A non-modified accredited area is one which has not met the requirements for a modified accredited area.

§ 77.6 Conditions under which interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas permitted.

The physical examination, tuberculin test, and health certificate and tuberculin-test chart required by § 77.4 shall be made, applied, and issued within 30 days prior to the shipping, driving on foot, transporting, or receiving for transportation, either by a veterinarian of the State of origin who shall have been authorized by such State and approved by Veterinary Services to apply the test, make the examination, and issue the

^a See § 77.5.

certificate and test chart, or by a veterinarian employed by Veterinary Services: *4 Provided, however, That if any animals in a lot of cattle tuberculin tested react the remainder of the lot shall not be shipped interstate, except for immediate slaughter, without a proper retest: And provided further, That all cattle not identified by registration name and number shall be identified by a metal ear tag.*

[28 FR 5954, June 13, 1963; 31 FR 81, Jan. 5, 1966; 36 FR 24927, Dec. 24, 1971; as amended at 38 FR 18012, July 6, 1973]

§ 77.7 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas; when permitted.

Cattle of the classes described in paragraphs (a) and (b) originating in non-modified accredited areas, may be shipped, driven on foot, transported, and received for transportation interstate, without compliance with the provisions of §§ 77.4–77.6.

(a) *Accredited herds.* Cattle from a herd accredited by Veterinary Services, in cooperation with the various States, as free from tuberculosis when accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized State or Federal inspector or by a veterinarian approved by the Veterinary Services and State, showing the cattle to be from such a herd.

(b) *Slaughter cattle.* Cattle for immediate slaughter when consigned to a place where Veterinary Services or State meat inspection is maintained or to a place designated by the proper State livestock sanitary official of the State of destination.

[28 FR 5954, June 13, 1973; 31 FR 81, Jan. 5, 1966; 36 FR 24927, Dec. 24, 1971, as amended at 38 FR 18012, July 6, 1973]

⁴ When the cattle are tested by a veterinarian other than a Veterinary Services inspector the original and one copy of the tuberculin-test chart and health certificate shall be sent to the livestock sanitary official of the State from which the cattle are to be shipped or moved for approval by him whereupon the original copy shall be forwarded to the Veterinary Services, one copy of the test chart and health certificate shall be sent to the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of destination in ample time to reach him before the arrival of the cattle at destination, and one copy of the test chart and health certificate shall accompany the cattle to destination.

SHIPMENT OF TUBERCULOUS CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER

§ 77.8 Interstate shipments of tuberculous cattle for slaughter; when permitted.

Cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test may be shipped, transported, received for transportation, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter to an establishment where Federal inspection is maintained under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260), upon compliance with the following conditions:

(a) The cattle shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw, not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted" or a similar State reactor tag.

(b) The cattle shall be accompanied to destination by a certificate issued by a Veterinary Services inspector or a regularly employed State inspector engaged in cooperative tuberculosis-eradication work, showing (1) that the cattle have reacted to the tuberculin test, (2) that they may be moved interstate and (3) the purpose for which they are moved.

(c) The cattle so moved shall be slaughtered under Federal inspection.

(d) The transportation companies shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, and memoranda pertaining to such shipments the words "Tuberculous Cattle" and a statement to the effect that the car, or compartment of the boat in which the cattle have been transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

(e) The car or the compartment of the boat in which tuberculous cattle have been transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected under Veterinary Services supervision by the final carrier at destination in accordance with §§ 71.6, 71.7, and 71.12 of this subchapter.

(f) The cattle shall not be shipped or transported in cars or in compartments of boats containing healthy cattle or hogs unless all the animals are for immediate slaughter or unless the tuberculous cattle are separated from the other animals by a partition which shall be

securely affixed to the walls of the car or boat.

(23 Stat. 31, 33; 41 Stat. 699; sec. 2, 65 Stat. 693; sec. 3, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended; secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264, 1265, as amended; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130 and 132; 21 U.S.C. 114a-1, 120, 122-125, 134b, 134f) [28 F.R. 5954, June 13, 1963, as amended at 36 F.R. 24112, Dec. 21, 1971; 38 FR 18012, July 6, 1973]

§ 77.9 Other movements.

The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service may, upon request in specific cases, permit the movement, not otherwise provided for in this part, of animals not known to have reacted to a test for tuberculosis, and not otherwise known to be affected with tuberculosis, under such conditions as he may prescribe in each case to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. The Deputy Administrator will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary officials of the State involved of any such action.
[37 F.R. 17962, Sept. 2, 1972]

PART 78—BRUCELLOSIS

Subpart A—General Provisions

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- 78.13 General restrictions.
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Subpart D—Designation of Brucellosis Areas, Specifically Approved Stockyards and Slaughtering Establishments

- Sec. 78.20 Certified Brucellosis-Free Areas.
- 78.21 Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas.
- 78.22 Noncertified Areas.
- 78.22a Quarantined areas.
- 78.23 Specifically approved stockyards.
- 78.24 Slaughtering establishments.
- 78.25 Designation of areas; approval of stockyards and slaughtering establishments.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 4, 5, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1 and 2, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended; sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; sec. 2, 65 Stat. 693; and secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132 (21 U.S.C. 111-113, 114a-1, 115, 120, 121, 125, 134b, 134f); 37 FR 28464, 28477, 38 FR 19141.

SOURCE: 40 FR 17816, Apr. 22, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 78.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section except as otherwise specified.

(a) *Brucellosis*. The contagious, infectious, and communicable disease caused by bacteria of the genus *Brucella*. It is also known as Bangs disease, undulant fever, and contagious abortion.

(b) *Veterinary Services*. Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) *Deputy Administrator*. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any other Veterinary Services official to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(d) *State*. Any State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or Guam.

(e) *Person*. Any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company or other legal entity.

(f) *Veterinary Services representative*. A veterinarian or other person employed by Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, who is authorized to perform the function involved.

(g) *State representative.* A veterinarian or other person regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State or a political subdivision thereof, and who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved under a cooperative agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture.

(h) *Accredited veterinarian.* An accredited veterinarian as defined in Part 160 of this chapter.

(i) *Interstate.* From any State into or through any other State.

(j) *Uniform Methods and Rules.* The Recommended Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules developed by the United States Animal Health Association and adopted by Veterinary Services, in its publication of January 1975. The provisions of the Uniform Methods and Rules are hereby incorporated by reference and are the minimum standards for achieving and maintaining certified herd and area status.^{1 2}

(k) *Certified Brucellosis-Free herd.* A herd of cattle which has achieved and maintains status as a Certified Brucellosis-Free herd according to the provisions of the Uniform Methods and Rules, chapter 1, parts I, II, III, and IV; *Provided*, That such Certified Brucellosis-Free herd status has been recommended by a State representative in the State in which the herd is located and has been approved by the Deputy Administrator.

(l) *Certified Brucellosis-Free Area.* A State, or a political subdivision of a State, or portion thereof, which has achieved and maintains status as a Certified Brucellosis-Free area according to the provisions of the Uniform Methods and Rules, chapter 1, parts I, II, III, and VI; *Provided*, That such Certified Brucellosis-Free Area status has been recommended by a State representative in the State in which the area is located and has been approved by the Deputy Administrator. (Such areas are specified in § 78.20.)

(m) *Modified Certified Brucellosis Area.* A State, or a political subdivision

of a State, or portion thereof, which has achieved and maintains status as a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area according to the provisions of the Uniform Methods and Rules, chapter 1, parts I, II, III, and V; *Provided*, That such Modified Certified Brucellosis Area status has been recommended by a State representative in the State in which the area is located and has been approved by the Deputy Administrator. (Such areas are specified in § 78.21.)

(n) *Noncertified area.* Any area listed in § 78.22.

(o) *Qualified herd.* Any herd as defined in paragraphs (a) (1) or (2) of this section:

(1) *Qualified herd in a noncertified area.* Any herd of cattle in a noncertified area which is not known to be affected with brucellosis and for which the State has records showing that the herd has been tested for brucellosis in accordance with the procedures for herd tests for initial Modified Certified Brucellosis Area status specified in the Uniform Methods and Rules, chapter I, part V-A, within 12 months prior to interstate movement of any cattle from such herd.

(2) *Qualified herd in a quarantined area.* Any herd of cattle in a quarantined area which is not known to be affected with brucellosis and which has been subjected to two consecutive official tests for brucellosis and found negative. The first of these two official tests of the herd shall be conducted not more than 240 days nor less than 120 days prior to the date of classification as a qualified herd and the second official test not more than 120 days prior to the date of such classification and such tests shall be performed not less than 90 days nor more than 150 days apart. In order to remain a qualified herd a herd shall be subjected to successive requalifying official tests and found negative. Each such requalifying test shall be conducted not more than 120 days from the date of the immediately preceding official test. All cattle added to a qualified herd must have been included in the preceding two official tests to qualify as cattle from the qualified herd.

(p) *Herd known to be affected.* Any herd in which any animal has been classified as a brucellosis reactor as defined in the Uniform Methods and Rules, chapter 1, part I-A, and which has not been released from quarantine in accordance with such Uniform Methods and Rules, chapter 1, part II-D.

¹ Copies of the January 1975 Recommended Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules (APHIS 91-1) are available upon request from Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Building, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782, and were filed as part of this original document.

² NOTE: Incorporation by reference provisions approved by the Director, Office of the Federal Register on April 17, 1975.

(q) *Quarantined feedlot*. Any confined area which has achieved and maintains status as a quarantined feedlot according to the provisions of the Uniform Methods and Rules, Chapter 1, part I-E.

(r) *Official test*. Any test for brucellosis as prescribed in the Uniform Methods and Rules, chapter 1, part II-G.

(s) *Official vaccinate*. A female bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis in accordance with the provisions prescribed in the Uniform Methods and Rules, chapter 1, part I-H, I, and J.

(t) *Moved*. Shipped, transported, or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement.

(u) *Certificate*. An official document issued by a Veterinary Services representative, State representative, or accredited veterinarian at the point of origin of a shipment of domestic animals to be moved under this part which shows the identification tag, tattoo, or registration number or similar identification of each animal to be moved, the number of animals covered by the document, the purpose for which the animals are to be moved, the points of origin and destination, the consignor, and the consignee, and which states that the animal or animals identified on the certificate meets the requirements of this part.

(v) *Permit*. An official document issued for movement of animals under this part by a Veterinary Services representative, State representative, or an accredited veterinarian which lists the identification tag, tattoo, backtag, or registration number or similar identification of each animal to be moved, the number of animals covered by the document, the purpose for which the animals are to be moved, the points of origin and destination, the consignor, and the consignee. In the case of any cattle or bison that is a brucellosis reactor, the document shall show the reactor tag number of each animal and the name of the owner of such animal when it was tested for brucellosis.

(w) *Owner's statement*. A statement signed by the owner or shipper of the animals, stating: (1) The point from which the animals are moved interstate; (2) the destination of the animals; (3) the number of animals covered by the statement; and (4) the name and address of the owner or shipper.

(x) *Specifically approved stockyard*. A stockyard specifically approved for the purposes of the regulations in this part in accordance with § 78.25(b).

(y) *Specifically approved slaughtering establishment*. A slaughtering establishment specifically approved for the purposes of the regulations in this part in accordance with § 78.25(b).

(z) *Brucellosis exposed animal*. Any animal, except a brucellosis reactor animal, that is part of a herd known to be affected or that has been in contact with a brucellosis reactor animal in marketing or other channels for a period of 24 hours or for a period of less than 24 hours if such brucellosis reactor animal has aborted or calved within the past 30 days or has a vaginal or uterine discharge.

(aa) *Herd of unknown status*. Any herd as defined in paragraphs (aa) (1) or (2) of this section:

(1) *Herd of unknown status in a non-certified area*. A herd of cattle in a non-certified area which has not been tested for brucellosis in accordance with the procedure for herd tests for initial modified certified area certification specified in chapter 1, part V-A of the Uniform Methods and Rules within 12 months prior to the interstate movement of any cattle from such herd.

(2) *Herd of unknown status in a quarantined area*. Any herd of cattle in a quarantined area except a qualified herd or a herd known to be affected.

(bb) *Herd not known to be affected*. Any herd in which no animal has been classified as a brucellosis reactor as defined in the Uniform Methods and Rules, chapter 1, part I-A; also, any herd in which any animal has been classified as a brucellosis reactor as defined in the Uniform Methods and Rules, chapter 1, part I-A, and which has been released from quarantine in accordance with such Uniform Methods and Rules, chapter 1, part II-D.

(cc) *Brucellosis reactor animal*. Any animal which has reacted to an official test for brucellosis as defined in the Uniform Methods and Rules, chapter 1, part I-A and part II-G.

(dd) *Other document*. Other document means a shipping permit, an official health certificate, an official brand inspection certificate, a bill of lading, a waybill, or an invoice on which is listed the information required on an owner's statement as defined in § 78.1(w).

(ee) *Quarantined area*. Any area listed in § 78.22a.

[40 FR 17816, Apr. 22, 1975, as amended at 40 FR 59421, Dec. 24, 1975]

§ 78.2 Notice relating to existence of brucellosis.

Notice is hereby given that the contagion of brucellosis may exist in domestic animals in each State.

§ 78.3 Handling of certificates or permits for movement of animals.

(a) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate or a permit for movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency issuing waybills or other forms of billing covering the movement, the certificate, or permit, for movement shall be delivered to such transportation agency by the shipper or his agent at the time the animals are delivered for shipment; shall become the property of the transportation agency; shall be attached to the billing by the transportation agency; shall accompany such billing to the destination of the animals; and should be filed with such billing for future reference.

(b) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate or a permit for movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency not issuing waybills or other forms of billing, or moved by any other means, the certificate or permit for movement shall accompany the animals to their destination and be delivered to the consignee, or, in case the consignor and the consignee are the same person, to the first person purchasing the animals during or after such movement, or to the person to whom the animals are delivered.

(c) The Veterinary Services representative, State representatives, or accredited veterinarian, issuing a certificate or permit required for the interstate movement of cattle under the regulations in this part shall forward a copy thereof to the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of destination of the animals.

§ 78.4 Handling in transit of cattle and bison moved interstate.

Cattle and bison moving interstate, except cattle and bison consigned to immediate slaughter or to a quarantined feedlot,² shall be moved only in a means of conveyance which has been cleaned in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.5, 71.7, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter, and if unloaded in the course of such movement, shall be handled only in pens

at specifically approved stockyards cleaned in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4, 71.7, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter or in pens at feed, water, and rest stations cleaned in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4, 71.7, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter.

Subpart B—Restrictions on Interstate Movement of Cattle Because of Brucellosis

§ 78.5 General restrictions.

Cattle may not be moved interstate except in compliance with the regulations in this subpart.

§ 78.6 Steers and spayed heifers.

Steers and spayed heifers over 6 months of age may be moved interstate from any area without restrictions under this subpart.

§ 78.7 Brucellosis reactor cattle.

Brucellosis reactor cattle may only be moved interstate under this section for immediate slaughter directly to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), or directly to a specifically approved slaughtering establishment, or directly to a specifically approved stockyard for sale to such a slaughtering establishment, in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) *Marking of brucellosis reactor cattle.* Brucellosis reactor cattle shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "B" on the left jaw in letters not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U.S. Reactor" or a similar State reactor tag.

(b) *Required permit.* Brucellosis reactor cattle shall be accompanied to destination by a permit for movement of the animals in accordance with § 78.3.

(c) *Marking of records.* Each transportation agency moving brucellosis reactor cattle in the course of their interstate movement shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each waybill, conductor's manifest, switch order, vehicle interchange record, or other document, which it prepares in connection with such movement, the words "Brucellosis Reactor."

(d) *Segregation of brucellosis reactor cattle en route interstate.* Brucellosis reactor cattle shall not be moved interstate in a railroad car, boat, truck, or other means of conveyance, containing nonreactor animals susceptible to

² A list of quarantined feedlots in any State may be obtained from the State Representative.

brucellosis, unless all of the animals are for immediate slaughter, or unless reactor cattle are kept separate from the other animals by a partition securely affixed to the sides of the means of conveyance.

§ 78.8 Brucellosis exposed cattle.

Brucellosis exposed cattle may be moved interstate from any area only under the conditions specified in any of the following paragraphs:

(a) *Movement of brucellosis exposed cattle to quarantined feedlots.* Brucellosis exposed cattle may be moved interstate from any area directly to a quarantined feedlot, or directly to a specifically approved stockyard for sale and shipment to a quarantined feedlot, if such cattle are identified by a Veterinary Services approved metal eartag and by branding with heat the letter "S" on the left jaw, in letters not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, before the animals leave the premises from which they are moved interstate. Such cattle shall be accompanied by a permit. If the movement is directly to a specifically approved stockyard for sale and shipment to a quarantined feedlot, a separate permit shall be required for the subsequent interstate movement of such cattle from any such stockyard directly to a quarantined feedlot.

(b) *Movement of brucellosis exposed cattle for immediate slaughter.* Brucellosis exposed cattle may be moved interstate from any area for immediate slaughter directly to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), or directly to a specifically approved slaughtering establishment, or directly to a specifically approved stockyard for sale and shipment to such a slaughtering establishment, if such cattle are identified by a Veterinary Services approved metal eartag and by branding with heat the letter "S" on the left jaw in letters not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, before the animals leave the premises from which they are moved interstate. Such cattle shall be accompanied by a permit. A separate permit shall be required for the subsequent interstate movement of such cattle from any such stockyard directly to a slaughtering establishment.

(c) *Movement of brucellosis exposed cattle for any purpose other than to quarantined feedlots or for immediate slaughter as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.* (1) Calves under 6 months of age which are nursed by brucellosis exposed cows in a herd known to be affected with brucellosis, which herd has been brucellosis tested within 10 days prior to interstate movement, or calves under 6 months of age that have been weaned from brucellosis reactor or exposed cows for not less than 30 days immediately preceding the movement may be moved interstate from any area into any area, for any purpose, other than to a quarantined feedlot or for immediate slaughter, if such calves are accompanied by a permit.

(2) Cattle that were moved interstate directly from the farm of origin to a specifically approved stockyard in accordance with the exception under § 78.9(b)(3)(iii) and were subsequently determined to be brucellosis exposed animals may be reshipped interstate directly back to the farm of origin under the following conditions:

(i) The appropriate regulatory official of the State in which the animals are located and of the State to which the animals are to be moved advise Veterinary Services that such movement would not be contrary to the laws and regulations of their respective States;

(ii) The State to which the animals are to be moved agrees to quarantine the cattle on arrival and to provide for testing of the cattle on the farm of origin in accordance with chapter 1, part II-D of the Uniform Methods and Rules;

(iii) A permit for the shipment is obtained by the shipper from a Veterinary Services representative, State representative, or an accredited veterinarian upon determination made by a Veterinary Services representative that the other conditions of this paragraph (c)(2) have been met; and

(iv) The cattle are accompanied to the farm of origin by such permit.

§ 78.9 Cattle from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis.

Cattle from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis may be moved interstate from specified areas only as follows:

(a) *Certified Brucellosis-Free Areas.* Cattle from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis in any Certified Brucellosis-Free Area may be moved in-

terstate from such area into any area for any purpose if such cattle are accompanied by an owner's statement, or other document.

(b) *Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas.* Cattle from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis in any Modified Certified Brucellosis Area may be moved interstate from such area into any area under the conditions specified in one or more of the following subparagraphs:

(1) *Movement for immediate slaughter.* Such cattle may be so moved for immediate slaughter either directly from a farm of origin or through a specifically approved stockyard if they are accompanied by an owner's statement, or other document.

(2) *Movement to quarantined feedlots.* Such cattle may be so moved to a quarantined feedlot either directly from a farm of origin or through a specifically approved stockyard if they are accompanied by an owner's statement, or other document.

(3) *Movement for feeding, breeding, or for purposes other than in paragraphs (b) (1) and (2) of this section.* Such cattle may be so moved for feeding, breeding, or for purposes other than those specified in paragraphs (b) (1) and (2) of this section as follows:

(i) Such cattle originating in Certified Brucellosis-Free herds may be so moved if they are accompanied by a certificate, which also states that the cattle originated in a Certified Brucellosis-Free herd.

(ii) Such cattle of the beef breeds under 24 months of age and other breeds under 20 months of age which are not parturient (springers) or postparturient may be so moved if such cattle are accompanied by an owner's statement, or other document.

(iii) Other such cattle may be so moved if they are accompanied by a certificate, are subjected to an official test for brucellosis and found negative within 30 days prior to such interstate movement and the certificate shows in addition to items required under § 78.1(u), the test dates and results of the official tests; except that cattle moved directly from a farm of origin to a specifically approved stockyard shall be accompanied by an owner's statement, or other document, and the shipper shall cause such cattle to be subjected to an official test for brucellosis upon arrival and prior to losing identity with the herd of origin.

§ 78.10 Cattle from qualified herds.

Cattle from qualified herds in any non-certified area may be moved interstate into any area only under the conditions specified in one or more of the following paragraphs:

(a) *Movement for immediate slaughter.* Such cattle may be so moved for immediate slaughter either directly from a farm of origin or through a specifically approved stockyard if they are accompanied by an owner's statement, or other document.

(b) *Movement to quarantined feedlots.* Such cattle may be so moved to a quarantined feedlot either directly from a farm of origin or through a specifically approved stockyard if they are accompanied by an owner's statement, or other document.

(c) *Movement for feeding, breeding, or for purposes other than in paragraphs (a) and (b).* Such cattle may be so moved for feeding, breeding, or for purposes other than those specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, as follows:

(1) Such cattle originating in Certified Brucellosis-Free herds may be so moved when accompanied by a certificate, which also states that the cattle originated in a Certified Brucellosis-Free herd.

(2) Official vaccinates of the beef breeds under 24 months of age and of other breeds under 20 months of age at the time of interstate movement may be so moved when accompanied by a certificate.

(3) Other such cattle may be so moved when accompanied by a certificate, if such cattle, except calves under 6 months of age, were subjected to an official test for brucellosis not less than 30 days after the date of the last qualifying herd test and not more than 30 days before the date of the interstate movement, and the certificate shows, in addition to items required under § 78.1(u), the dates of any official test required by this paragraph.

§ 78.11 Cattle from herds of unknown status.³

Cattle which originate in herds of unknown status in any noncertified area may be moved interstate only for immediate slaughter directly to a slaughtering establishment operating under the pro-

³ A herd of unknown status may become a qualified herd as defined in § 78.1(o) upon compliance with the provisions of § 78.1(o).

visions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), or directly to a specifically approved slaughtering establishment, or directly to a quarantined feedlot, or directly to a specifically approved stockyard for sale and shipment directly to a quarantined feedlot or such a slaughtering establishment, when accompanied by a permit.

§ 78.12 Other movements.

The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, may upon request, in specific cases, permit the interstate movement not otherwise provided for in this subpart of cattle under such conditions as he may prescribe in each case to prevent the spread of brucellosis. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the States involved of any such action.

§ 78.12a Cattle from quarantined areas.

Notwithstanding any provisions in the regulations to the contrary, cattle may be moved interstate from a quarantined area only in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(a) *Steers and sprayed heifers.* Steers and spayed heifers over 6 months of age may be moved without restrictions.

(b) *Brucellosis reactor cattle.* Brucellosis reactor cattle may be moved in accordance with the provisions of § 78.7.

(c) *Brucellosis exposed cattle.* Brucellosis exposed cattle may be moved in accordance with the provisions of § 78.8 (a) or (b).

(d) *Movement from qualified herds.* Cattle from qualified herds in any quarantined area may be moved interstate in accordance with the conditions specified in any one of the following paragraphs:

(1) *Movement for immediate slaughter.* (i) Such cattle may be so moved for immediate slaughter either directly from a farm of origin or through a specifically approved stockyard if they are accompanied by a certificate, are subjected to an official test for brucellosis and found negative within 30 days prior to such interstate movement and the certificate shows, in addition to items required under § 78.1(u), the test dates and results of the official test; or (ii) such cattle may move in accordance with the provisions of § 78.8(b); or

(2) *Movement to quarantined feedlots.* (i) Such cattle may be so moved to a

quarantined feedlot either directly from a farm of origin or through a specifically approved stockyard if they are accompanied by a certificate, are subjected to an official test for brucellosis and found negative within 30 days prior to such interstate movement and the certificate shows, in addition to items required under § 78.1(u), the test dates and results of the official test; or (ii) such cattle may move in accordance with the provisions of § 78.8(a); or

(3) *Movement for purposes other than in paragraphs (d) (1) and (2) of this section.* Cattle in qualified herds may be so moved either directly from a farm of origin or through a specifically approved stockyard for purposes other than those specified in paragraphs (d) (1) and (2) of this section if they are accompanied by a certificate and such cattle, except official vaccinates less than 12 months of age and calves less than 6 months of age, are subjected to an official test for brucellosis and found negative within 30 days prior to such interstate movement, and the certificate shows, in addition to items required under § 78.1(u), the test dates and results of the official test.

(e) *Movement from herds of unknown status.* Cattle which originate in herds of unknown status in a quarantined area may be moved interstate only for immediate slaughter or directly to a quarantined feedlot in accordance with § 78.8 (a) or (b).⁴

[40 FR 59421, Dec. 24, 1975]

Subpart C—Restrictions on Interstate Movement of Bison Because of Brucellosis

§ 78.13 General restrictions.

Bison may not be moved interstate except in compliance with the regulations in this subpart.

§ 78.14 Bison steers and spayed heifers.

Bison steers and spayed heifers over 6 months of age may be moved interstate from any area without restriction under this subpart.

§ 78.15 Brucellosis reactor bison.

Brucellosis reactor bison may only be moved interstate under this section for immediate slaughter directly to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), or directly to

⁴ A herd of unknown status in a quarantined area may become a qualified herd upon compliance with the provisions of § 78.1(o).

a specifically approved slaughtering establishment, or directly to a specifically approved stockyard for sale to such a slaughtering establishment, in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) *Marking of brucellosis reactor bison.* Brucellosis reactor bison shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "B" on the left jaw in letters not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U.S. Reactor," or a similar State reactor tag.

(b) *Required permit.* Brucellosis reactor bison shall be accompanied to destination by a permit for movement of the animals in accordance with § 78.3.

(c) *Marking of records.* Each transportation agency moving brucellosis reactor bison in the course of their interstate movement shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each waybill, conductor's manifest, switch order, vehicle interchange record, or other document which it prepares in connection with such movement, the word "Brucellosis Reactors."

(d) *Segregation of brucellosis reactor bison en route interstate.*

Brucellosis reactor bison shall not be moved interstate in a railroad car, boat, truck, or other means of conveyance containing non-reactor animals susceptible to brucellosis, unless all of the animals are for immediate slaughter, or unless the reactor bison are kept separate from the other animals by a partition securely affixed to the sides of the means of conveyance.

§ 78.16 Brucellosis exposed bison.

Brucellosis exposed bison may be moved interstate from any area only under the conditions specified in any of the following paragraphs:

(a) *Movement of brucellosis exposed bison to quarantined feedlots.* Brucellosis exposed bison may be moved interstate from any area directly to a quarantined feedlot, or directly to a specifically approved stockyard for sale and shipment to a quarantined feedlot. Such bison shall be accompanied by a permit. If the movement is to a specifically approved stockyard for sale and shipment to a quarantined feedlot, a separate permit shall be required for the subsequent interstate movement of such bison from any such stockyard to a quarantined feedlot.

(b) *Movement of brucellosis exposed bison for immediate slaughter.* Brucello-

sis exposed bison may be moved interstate from any area for immediate slaughter directly to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), or directly to a specifically approved slaughtering establishment, or to a specifically approved stockyard for sale and shipment to such a slaughtering establishment. Such bison shall be accompanied by a permit.

§ 78.17 Bison from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis.

Bison from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis may be moved interstate from any area under the following conditions:

(a) *Movement for immediate slaughter.* Such bison may be so moved for immediate slaughter if they are accompanied by an owner's statement, or other document.

(b) *Movement to quarantined feedlot.* Such bison may be so moved to a quarantined feedlot if they are accompanied by an owner's statement, or other document.

(c) *Movement for feeding, breeding, or for purposes other than in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.* Such bison may be so moved for feeding, breeding, or for purposes other than those specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, as follows:

(1) Such bison calves under 6 months of age may be so moved when accompanied by a certificate.

(2) Such officially vaccinated bison under 24 months of age which are not parturient (springers) or postparturient may be so moved when accompanied by a certificate.

(3) Such bison from a herd which has been declared free of brucellosis by the cooperating State and Federal livestock sanitary officials of the State in which the herd is located may be moved when accompanied by a certificate.

(4) Other such bison may be so moved if they are accompanied by a certificate, are subjected to an official test for brucellosis and found negative within 30 days prior to such interstate movement and the certificate shows in addition to items required under § 78.1(u), the dates of the official test.

§ 78.18 Movement of bison from public zoo to public zoo.

Bison from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis and shipped from a zoo owned by a governmental

agency to another such zoo may be moved interstate from any area if handled in accordance with § 78.4.

§ 78.19 Other movements.

The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, may upon request in specific cases, permit the interstate movement not otherwise provided for in this subpart of bison under such conditions as he may prescribe in each case to prevent the spread of brucellosis. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the States involved of any such action.

Subpart D—Designation of Brucellosis Areas, Specifically Approved Stockyards and Slaughtering Establishments

§ 78.20 Certified Brucellosis-Free Areas.

The following States, or specified portions thereof, are hereby designated as Certified Brucellosis-Free Areas:

(a) *Entire States.* Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Virgin Islands.

(b) *Specific Counties Within States.*

Alabama. Barbour, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Dale, Etowah, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee, Russell.

Arkansas. Ashley, Baxter, Benton, Boone, Bradley, Calhoun, Carroll, Clay, Cleburne, Cleveland, Columbia, Conway, Craighead, Dallas, Drew, Fulton, Garland, Grant, Greene, Jackson, Lafayette, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Montgomery, Newton, Ouachita, Perry, Pike, Polk, Pope, Prairie, Searcy, Sharp, Stone, Union, Woodruff, Yell.

Colorado. Adams, Alamosa, Arapahoe, Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Boulder, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Crawley, Custer, Delta, Denver, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, Kit Carson, Lake, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Mesa, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Otero, Ouray, Park, Phillips, Pitkin, Prowers, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Sedgwick, Summit, Teller, Washington, Weld.

Florida. Baker, Bay, Brevard, Calhoun, Dade, Dixie, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Leon, Liberty, Monroe, Okaloosa, Orange, Pasco, Santa Rosa, Seminole, Sumter, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton, Washington.

Georgia. Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Banks, Barrow, Brantley, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Butts, Camden, Candler, Charlton, Chatham, Chattahoochee, Clarke, Clayton, Cook, Crawford, Dawson, De Kalb, Echols, Effingham, Evans, Fannin, Franklin, Glascock, Glynn, Greene, Habersham, Henry, Jeff Davis, Johnson, Jones, Lanier, Laurens, Liberty, Long, Madison, McIntosh, Monroe, Peach, Rabun, Richmond, Rockdale, Schley, Screven, Stephens, Taylor, Telfair, Toombs, Towns, Treutlen, Twiggs, Upson, Ware, Washington, Wayne, Wheeler, White, Wilkinson.

Idaho. Ada, Adams, Bear Lake, Benewah, Blaine, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Butte, Camas, Canyon, Caribou, Cassia, Clark, Clearwater, Custer, Elmore, Fremont, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Jefferson, Jerome, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Oneida, Owyhee, Payette, Power, Shoshone, Teton, Twin Falls, Valley, Washington, Yellowstone National Park.

Illinois. Adams, Alexander, Boone, Bond, Bureau, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Coles, Cook, Crawford, Cumberland, De Kalb, De Witt, Douglas, Du Page, Edgar, Edwards, Fayette, Ford, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Jo Daviess, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, La Salle, Lawrence, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Massac, McDonough, McHenry, McLean, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Perry, Piatt, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Richland, Rock Island, St. Clair, Saline, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, Stark, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion, Wabash, Warren, Washington, White, Whiteside, Will, Winnebago, Woodford.

Iowa. Adair, Adams, Audubon, Benton, Black Hawk, Boone, Bremer, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clarke, Clay, Clayton, Clinton, Dallas, Delaware, Des Moines, Dickinson, Dubuque, Emmet, Fayette, Floyd,

Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Howard, Humboldt, Ida, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Kossuth, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Lucas, Lyon, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Mills, Mitchell, Monona, Monroe, Montgomery, Muscatine, O'Brien, Osceola, Page, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Polk, Sac, Scott, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Tama, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Washington, Webster, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Woodbury, Worth, Wright.

Kansas. Comanche, Doniphan, Ford, Grove, Haskell, Hodgeman, Johnson, Lane, Marshall, Pawnee, Phillips, Riley, Scott, Trego, Washington.

Kentucky. Bell Breathitt, Campbell, Clay, Edmonson, Floyd, Harlan, Jackson, Johnson, Kenton, Knott, Knox, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, Magoffin, Martin, McCreary, Menifee, Morgan, Owsley, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Robertson, Trimble, Whitley, Wolfe.

Mississippi. Alcorn, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Stone, Tishomingo.

Missouri. Audrain, Barry, Carter, Dallas, Douglas, Dunklin, Franklin, Gasconade, Hickory, Iron, Jackson, Laclede, Lewis, Marion, Miller, Moniteau, Montgomery, Perry, Platte, Pulaski, St. Louis, Schuyler, Shelby.

Montana. Big Horn, Beaverhead, Blaine, Broadwater, Carbon, Carter, Cascade, Chouteau, Custer, Daniels, Dawson, Deer Lodge, Elaine, Fallon, Fergus, Flathead, Gallatin, Garfield, Glacier, Golden Valley, Granite, Hill, Jefferson, Judith Basin, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Liberty, Lincoln, Madison, McCone, Meagher, Mineral, Missoula, Musselshell, Park, Petroleum, Phillips, Pondera, Powder River, Powell, Prairie, Ravalli, Richland, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Sanders, Sheridan, Silver Bow, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton, Toole, Treasure, Valley, Wheatland, Wibaux, Yellowstone.

New Mexico. Bernalillo, Catron, Dona Ana, Grant, Harding, Lincoln, Los Alamos, Luna, McKinley, Otero, Sandoval, San Juan, Santa Fe, Sierra, Taos.

South Dakota. Aurora, Beadle, Bennett, Bon Homme, Brown, Brule, Buffalo, Butte, Campbell, Charles Mix, Clark, Clay, Codington, Custer, Davison, Day, Deuel, Dewey, Douglas, Fall River, Faulk, Grant, Gregory, Haakon, Hamlin, Hand, Hanson, Harding, Hughes, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jackson, Jerauld, Kingsbury, Lake, Lawrence, Lincoln, Lyman, McCook, McPherson, Meade, Mellette, Miner, Min-

nehaha, Moody, Pennington, Perkins, Potter, Roberts, Sanborn, Shannon, Spink, Sully, Todd, Tripp, Turner, Union, Walworth, Washabaugh, Yankton.

Tennessee. Anderson, Biedsoe, Blount, Campbell, Carter, Cheatham, Claiborne, Davidson, Decatur, Dickson, Fentress, Grainger, Greene, Grundy, Hamblen, Hancock, Hardin, Houston, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lake, Lincoln, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Roane, Robertson, Rutherford, Scott, Sequatchie, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi, Union, Van Buren, Warren, Washington, White.

Utah. Beaver, Box Elder, Carbon, Daggett, Davis, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, Salt Lake, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Tooele, Uintah, Utah, Wasatch, Washington, Wayne, Weber.

Wyoming. Albany, Big Horn, Campbell, Carbon, Converse, Crook, Fremont, Goshen, Hot Springs, Johnson, Laramie, Natrona, Niobrara, Park, Platte, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton, Uinta, Washakie, Weston.

Puerto Rico. Adjuntas, Aguada, Aguadilla, Aguas Buenas, Aibonito, Anasco, Arroyo, Barceloneta, Barranquitas, Bayamon, Cabo Rojo, Caguas, Camuy, Canovanas (Loiza), Catano, Cayey, Cieba, Ciales, Cidra, Coama, Comerio, Corozal, Culebra, Dorado, Fajardo, Guanica, Guayama, Guayanilla, Gurabo, Hormigueros, Humacao, Isabela, Jayuya, Juana Diaz, Lajas, Lares, Las Marias, Luquillo, Manati, Maricao, Maunabo, Mayaguez, Moca, Morovis, Naranjito, Orocovi, Patillas, Penuelas, Ponce, Quebradillas, Rincon, Rio Grande, Rio Piedras, Sabana Grande, Salinas, San German, San Juan, San Lorenzo, San Sebastian, Santa Isabel, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Trujillo Alto, Utuado, Vega Alta, Vega Baja, Vieques, Villalba, Yabucoa, Yauco.

[40 FR 58281, Dec. 16, 1975, as amended at 40 FR 59422, Dec. 24, 1975]

§ 78.21 Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas.

The following States, or specified portions thereof, are hereby designated as modified Certified Brucellosis Areas:

(a) *Entire States.* Alaska, Nebraska.

(b) *Specific Counties Within States.*

Alabama. Autauga, Baldwin, Bibb, Blount, Bullock, Butler, Calhoun, Chambers, Chilton, Choctaw, Clarke, Coffee, Colbert, Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Crenshaw, Cullman, Dallas, De Kalb, Elmore, Escambia, Fayette, Franklin,

Greene, Hale, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Lowndes, Macon, Madison, Marengo, Marion, Marshall, Mobile, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Randolph, St. Clair, Shelby, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Washington, Wilcox, Winston.

Arkansas. Arkansas, Chicot, Clark, Crawford, Crittenden, Cross, Desha, Faulkner, Franklin, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Howard, Independence, Izaard, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lee, Lincoln, Little River, Logan, Lonoke, Miller, Mississippi, Nevada, Phillips, Poinsett, Pulaski, Randolph, Saline, Scott, St. Francis, Sebastian, Sevier, Van Buren, Washington, White.

Colorado. Kiowa, Morgan, Pueblo, Yuma.

Florida. Alachua, Bradford, Broward, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Columbia, De Soto, Duval, Flagler, Gilchrist, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Levy, Madison, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Nassau, Okeechobee, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Sarasota, Suwannee, Union, Volusia.

Georgia. Baker, Baldwin, Bartow, Ben Hill, Berrien, Bibb, Bleckley, Brooks, Calhoun, Carroll, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clay, Clinch, Cobb, Coffee, Colquitt, Columbia, Coweta, Crisp, Dade, Decatur, Dodge, Dooly, Dougherty, Douglas, Early, Elbert, Emanuel, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Fulton, Gilmer, Gordon, Grady, Gwinnett, Hall, Hancock, Haralson, Harris, Hart, Heard, Houston, Irwin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jenkins, Lamar, Lee, Lincoln, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Macon, Marion, McDuffie, Meriwether, Miller, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morgan, Murray, Muscogee, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Pickens, Pierce, Pike, Polk, Pulaski, Putnam, Quitman, Randolph, Seminole, Spalding, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taliaferro, Tattnall, Terrell, Thomas, Tift, Troup, Turner, Union, Walker, Walton, Warren, Webster, Whitefield, Wilcox, Wilkes, Worth.

Idaho. Bannock, Bingham, Bonneville, Franklin.

Illinois. Brown, Effingham, Hardin, Mason, Pike, Pope, Wayne, Williamson.

Iowa. Allamakee, Appanoose, Crawford, Davis, Decatur, Guthrie, Pottawatomie, Poweshiek, Ringgold, Warren, Wayne.

Kansas. Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Douglas, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Franklin, Geary, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Kearny, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Logan, Lyon, Marion, McPherson, Meade, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Nemaha, Neosho, Ness, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Sedgwick, Seward, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Thomas, Wabaunsee, Wallace, Wichita, Wilson, Woodson, Wyandotte.

Kentucky. Adair, Allen, Anderson, Ballard, Barren, Bath, Boone, Bourbon, Boyd, Boyle, Bracken, Breckenridge, Bullitt, Butler, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Carroll, Carter, Casey, Christian, Clark, Clinton, Crittenden, Cumberland, Davies, Elliott, Estill, Fayette, Fleming, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Garrard, Grant, Graves, Grayson, Green, Greenup, Hancock, Harlin, Harrison, Hart, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Hopkins, Jefferson, Jessamine, Larue, Laurel, Lincoln, Livingston, Logan, Lyon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mason, McCracken, McLean, Meade, Mercer, Metcalfe, Monroe, Montgomery, Muhlenberg, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohio, Oldham, Owen, Powell, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Rowan, Russell, Scott, Shelby, Simpson, Spencer, Taylor, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Woodford.

Louisiana. Acadia, Allen, Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Beauregard, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Cameron, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, East Baton Rouge, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Evangeline, Franklin, Grant, Iberia, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, Lafourche, La Salle, Lincoln, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Terrebonne, Union, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Baton Rouge, West Carroll, West Feliciana, Winn.

Mississippi. Adams, Amite, Attala, Benton, Bolivar, Calhoun, Carroll, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Claiborne, Clarke, Clay, Coahoma, Copiah, Covington, De Soto, Forrest, Franklin, George, Greene, Grenada, Hinds, Holmes, Humphreys, Issaquena, Itawamba, Jasper, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Kemper, Lafayette, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Lee, LeFlore, Lincoln, Lowndes, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Montgomery, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Panola, Pearl River, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Rankin, Scott, Sharkey, Simpson, Smith, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah, Tunica, Union, Walthall, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wilkinson, Winston, Yalobusha, Yazoo.

Missouri. Andrew, Atchison, Barton, Bates, Benton, Bollinger, Boone, Buchanan, Butler, Caldwell, Callaway, Camden, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Chariton, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Cole, Cooper, Crawford, Dade, Daviess, De Kalb, Dent, Gentry, Greene, Grundy, Harrison, Henry, Holt, Howard, Howell, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Madison, Maries, McDonald, Mercer, Mississippi, Monroe, Morgan, New Madrid, Newton, Nodaway, Oregon, Osage, Ozark, Pemiscot, Pettis, Phelps, Pike, Polk, Putnam, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Charles, St. Clair, St. Francois, St. Genevieve, Saline, Scotland, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Stone, Sullivan, Taney, Texas, Vernon, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Worth, Wright.

New Mexico. Chaves, Colfax, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Lea, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, Roosevelt, San Miguel, Socorro, Torrance, Union, Valencia.

Oklahoma. Alfalfa, Atoka, Beaver, Beckham, Blaine, Bryan, Caddo, Canadian, Carter, Cherokee, Choctaw, Cimarron, Cleveland, Coal, Comanche, Cotton, Craig, Creek, Custer, Delaware, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Garvin, Grady, Grant, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Haskell, Hughes, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnston, Kay, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Lincoln, Logan, Love, McClain, McIntosh, Major, Marshall, Mayes, Murray, Muskogee, Noble, Nowata, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Payne, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Roger Mills, Rogers, Seminole, Sequoyah, Stephens, Texas,

Tillman, Tulsa, Wagoner, Washington, Washita, Woods, Woodward.

South Dakota. Brookings, Edmunds, Jones, Marshall, Stanley, Crow Creek Indian Reservation.

Tennessee. Bedford, Benton, Bradley, Cannon, Carroll, Chester, Clay, Cocke, Coffee, Crockett, Cumberland, DeKalb, Dyer, Fayette, Franklin, Gibson, Giles, Hamilton, Hardeman, Hawkins, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Humphreys, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lewis, Loudon, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Maury, McMinn, McNairy, Montgomery, Moore, Obion, Overton, Perry, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Shelby, Smith, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Trousdale, Wayne, Weakley, Williamson, Wilson.

Utah. Cache.

Wyoming. Lincoln.

Puerto Rico. Arecibo, Carolina, Guaynabo, Hatillo, Juncos, Las Piedras, Naguabo.

[40 FR 58282, Dec. 16, 1975, as amended at 40 FR 59422, Dec. 24, 1975]

§ 78.22 Noncertified Areas.

Illinois. Jackson.

Missouri. Adair.

Oklahoma. Adair, LeFlore, Pushmataha.

South Dakota. Corson, Ziebach.

[40 FR 58284, Dec. 16, 1975, as amended at 40 FR 59422, Dec. 24, 1975]

§ 78.22a Quarantined areas.

Notice is hereby given that because of the existence of the contagion of brucellosis and the nature and extent of such contagion in certain areas which do not have control and eradication procedures adequate to prevent the interstate dissemination of the disease, the following areas are quarantined:

The entire State of Texas.

[40 FR 59422, Dec. 24, 1975]

§ 78.23 Specifically approved stockyards.

Notices containing lists of stockyards specifically approved for the purposes of the regulations in this part are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Information with respect to these stockyards may also be obtained from Veterinary Services representatives and State inspectors.

§ 78.24 Slaughtering establishments.

(a) Information with respect to the slaughtering establishments operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat

Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), may be obtained from the Meat and Poultry Inspection Program, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, and from the Veterinary Services representative or a State representative.

(b) Notices containing lists of slaughtering establishments specifically approved for the purposes of the regulations in this part are published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*. Information with respect to these slaughtering establishments may also be obtained from the Veterinary Services representative or a State representative.

§ 78.25 Designation of areas; approval of stockyards and slaughtering establishments.

(a) The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, is authorized to amend §§ 78.20, 78.21, and 78.22 to designate States or political subdivisions or portions thereof as Certified Brucellosis-Free Areas, Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas, or Noncertified Areas, respectively, when he determines that the areas come within the appropriate definitions in § 78.1 (l), (m), or (n), and to delete any area from any such list when he determines that the area no longer comes within the relevant definition.

(b) The Deputy Administrator is authorized to specifically approve stockyards for the purposes of the regulations in this part and to promulgate notices listing such stockyards in accordance with § 78.23 when he determines that the inspection and handling of livestock at such stockyards are adequate to effectuate the purposes of the regulations in this part and that Veterinary Services and the State in which such stockyards are located have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding setting forth certain standards for such stockyards. The Deputy Administrator may withdraw approval and remove any stockyard from the said list when he finds that the inspection or handling of livestock at such stockyard is no longer adequate to effectuate the purposes of such regulations, or when he determines that there is not full compliance with all provisions of the standards involved, or when such Memorandum of Understanding between Veterinary Services and the State within which such stockyard is located has been terminated. The Deputy Administrator is further authorized to

specifically approve slaughtering establishments for the purposes of the regulations in this part and to promulgate notices listing such slaughtering establishments in accordance with § 78.24(b) when he determines that the inspection and handling of livestock or carcasses or products thereof at such slaughtering establishment is adequate to effectuate the purposes of such regulations. The Deputy Administrator may remove any slaughtering establishment from the said list when he finds that the inspection or handling of livestock or carcasses or products thereof at such slaughtering establishment is no longer adequate to effectuate the purposes of such regulations.

(c) Before the Deputy Administrator withdraws specific approval and removes any specifically approved stockyard or slaughtering establishment from respective approved lists, the owner of such establishment shall be given notice by the Deputy Administrator of the charges against him and shall have an opportunity to present his views. In those instances where there is a conflict as to the facts, a hearing shall be held to resolve such conflicts.

PART 79—SCRAPIE IN SHEEP

Sec.

- 79.1 Definitions.
- 79.2 [Reserved]
- 79.3 General restriction.
- 79.4 Movement of sheep from and through a quarantined area.
- 79.5 Disinfection of facilities.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 79 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 79 appear at 28 F.R. 5960, June 13, 1963; 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

§ 79.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section.

(a) *Veterinary Services*. The term "Veterinary Services" means the Veterinary Services unit of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services*. The term "Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services" means the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services

or any other official of Veterinary Services to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(c) *Veterinary Services inspector.* The term "Veterinary Services inspector" means an inspector of the Veterinary Services.

(d) *Person.* The term "person" means any person, company or corporation.

(e) *Moved.* The term "moved" means transported, shipped, delivered or received for transportation, driven on foot or caused to be driven on foot, by any person.

(f) *State.* Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(g) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State.

[28 F.R. 5960, June 13, 1963, as amended at 29 F.R. 14490, Oct. 22, 1964]

§ 79.2 [Reserved].

§ 79.3 General restriction.

No sheep shall be moved interstate from or through any quarantined area except as provided in the regulations in this part.

§ 79.4 Movement of sheep from and through a quarantined area.

(a) Sheep that have been directly exposed to scrapie may be moved interstate for immediate slaughter from any quarantined area under conditions prescribed in advance by a Veterinary Services inspector in each instance, to an establishment approved for that purpose by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, if such sheep are not infected with scrapie at the time of such movement.

(b) Sheep of flocks in a quarantined area which upon inspection are found not to show evidence of being infected with scrapie, and insofar as can be determined have not been exposed thereto, may be moved interstate for any purpose. Such inspection shall be made by a Veterinary Services inspector and sheep so moved shall be accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing that the sheep are free from scrapie and other contagious or communicable diseases and insofar as can be determined such sheep have not been exposed to scrapie or other contagious or communicable diseases.

(c) The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may authorize the movement of sheep not infected with scrapie which is not otherwise authorized by this

section under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of scrapie.

(d) Sheep may be moved in direct transit between points outside the quarantined area through any such quarantined area without restriction under this part.

§ 79.5 Disinfection of facilities.

Railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft and other means of conveyance, and all other facilities, including facilities for feeding, watering, and resting sheep, which are used in connection with the interstate movement of sheep from a quarantined area shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after each such use. Sodium hydroxide (Lye) prepared in a fresh solution in the proportion of not less than 1 pound avoirdupois of sodium hydroxide of not less than 95 percent purity to 6 gallons of water, or one 13½-ounce can to 5 gallons of water,¹ shall be used in such disinfection.

[36 F.R. 10844, June 4, 1971]

PART 80—PARATUBERCULOSIS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Sec.

80.1 Definitions.

80.2 Notice relating to existence of paratuberculosis.

80.3 General restrictions.

80.4 Movement of paratuberculosis reactors.

80.5 Reshipment of purebred paratuberculosis reactors.

80.6 Marking of records.

80.7 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles.

80.8 Segregation of paratuberculosis reactors en route interstate.

80.9 Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 80 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, sec. 13, 65 Stat. 693; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 114a-1, 115, 117, 120, 121, 125.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 80 appear at 28 F.R. 5961, June 13, 1963; 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

¹Due to the extremely caustic nature of sodium hydroxide solution, precautionary measures such as the wearing of rubber gloves, boots, raincoat, and goggles should be observed. An acid solution such as vinegar should be kept readily available in case any of the sodium hydroxide solution should come in contact with the body.

§ 80.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section except as otherwise clearly indicated.

(a) *Paratuberculosis*. The infectious and communicable disease of domestic animals commonly known as Johne's disease and paratuberculosis.

(b) *State*. Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(c) *Interstate*. From one State into or through any other State.

(d) *Person*. Any person, company, or corporation.

(e) *Moved*. Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person.

(f) [Reserved]

(g) *Federal inspector*. An inspector of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(h) *State inspector*. An inspector regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State or political subdivision thereof, and who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(i) *Accredited veterinarian*. A veterinarian approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

(j) *Specifically approved stockyard*. A stockyard specifically approved with respect to brucellosis reactors pursuant to § 78.16(b) of this subchapter.

[28 F.R. 5961, June 13, 1963, as amended at 29 FR 14490, Oct. 22, 1964; 38 FR 18012, July 6, 1973]

§ 80.2 Notice relating to existence of paratuberculosis.

On June 5, 1952, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice that the contagion of paratuberculosis exists in domestic animals in Puerto Rico and in each State of the Continental United States except Arizona, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wyoming (17 F.R. 5260).

§ 80.3 General restrictions.

Domestic animals affected with paratuberculosis may not be moved interstate except in compliance with the regulations in this part.

§ 80.4 Movement of paratuberculosis reactors.

Domestic animals which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for paratuberculosis may be moved interstate under this part for immediate slaughter direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved with respect to brucellosis reactors pursuant to § 78.16(b) of this subchapter, or to a specifically approved stockyard for sale to such a slaughtering establishment, in accordance with the following requirements;

(a) Cattle which have reacted to such a test shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw in letters not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted," or "U.S. Reacted," or a similar State reactor tag. Such a metal tag, affixed to the left ear, shall be sufficient identification for reactors other than cattle.

(b) The reactors shall be accompanied to destination, in accordance with § 80.9, by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing: (1) That the animals have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for paratuberculosis; (2) the reactor tag number of each animal and the name of the owner of such animal when it was tested for paratuberculosis; (3) that the animals may be moved interstate; (4) the destination to which they are to be moved; and (5) the purpose for which they are moved.

[28 FR 5961, June 13, 1963; 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 38 FR 18012, July 6, 1973]

§ 80.5 Reshipment of purebred paratuberculosis reactors.

Purebred animals which have been moved interstate for breeding purposes, and which, subsequent to such movement, have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for paratuberculosis, may be reshipped interstate under this part for purposes other than immediate slaughter in accordance with the requirements set forth in paragraphs

(a) and (b) of § 80.4 and with the following additional requirements:

(a) The reactors shall be returned to the point of origin, consigned to the original owner.

(b) Test charts for the original test and any subsequent retest, showing that such tests were properly conducted, shall be submitted for examination to the person who issues the certificate required by § 80.4 (b).

(c) The reactors shall not be shipped to any State without specific provision by the appropriate livestock sanitary official thereof for the segregation or quarantine of such reactors until their death by slaughter or from natural causes.

(d) The reactors, after return to the point of origin, shall not again be moved interstate except for immediate slaughter in accordance with the provisions of § 80.4.

§ 80.6 Marking of records.

Each transportation agency moving paratuberculosis reactors in the course of their interstate movement shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each waybill, conductor's manifest, switch order, vehicle interchange record, and similar record, which it prepares in connection with such movement, the words "Paratuberculosis Reactors" and a statement to the effect that the railroad car, boat, truck or vehicle, in which the animals are transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 80.7 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles.

(a) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, in which paratuberculosis reactors are transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.6, 71.7, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however,* That such vehicles may be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian: *And provided, further,* That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at the point where the animals are unloaded, upon permission first secured from the Veterinary Services unit of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are

available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(b) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, from which paratuberculosis reactors moved interstate are transferred en route to destination, shall be cleaned and disinfected, by the transportation agency delivering the vehicle to such point of transfer, under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, immediately after unloading of the animals and before being moved from such point of transfer, in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.6, 71.7, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however,* That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at such point of transfer, upon having first secured permission from Veterinary Services, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(23 Stat. 31, 33; 41 Stat. 699; sec. 2, 65 Stat. 693; sec. 3, 32 Stat. 791, 792; secs. 1, 2, and 4, 33 Stat. 1264; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130 and 132; 21 U.S.C. 116, 122-4, 126, 134b, 134f) [23 F.R. 5961, June 13, 1963, as amended at 36 F.R. 24112, Dec. 21, 1971; 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971]

§ 80.8 Segregation of paratuberculosis reactors en route interstate.

Paratuberculosis reactors shall not be moved interstate in a railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, containing healthy animals susceptible to paratuberculosis unless all of the animals are for immediate slaughter, or unless the reactors are kept separate from the other animals by a partition securely affixed to the sides of the vehicle.

§ 80.9 Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.

(a) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency issuing waybills or other forms of billing covering the movement, the certificate shall be delivered to such transportation agency by the shipper at the time the animals are delivered for shipment; shall become the property of the transportation agency; shall be attached to the billing by the transportation agency; shall accompany such billing to the destination of the animals; and shall be filed with such billing for future reference.

(b) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency not issuing waybills or other forms of billing, or moved by any other means, the certificate shall accompany the animals to their destination and be delivered to the consignee, or, in case the consignor and consignee are the same person, to the first person purchasing during or after such movement, or to the person to whom the animals are delivered.

PART 81—EUROPEAN FOWL PEST AND SIMILAR POULTRY DISEASES

Sec.

81.1 Interstate transportation of affected or exposed live poultry or materials prohibited.

81.2 Infected cars, premises, containers, and other accessories; not to be used for interstate movement of healthy animals until cleaned and disinfected.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 81 issued under secs. 4–7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 111–113, 115, 117, 120, 121.

§ 81.1 Interstate transportation of affected or exposed live poultry or materials prohibited.

No live chickens, turkeys, or geese affected with or directly exposed to the contagious disease known as European fowl pest or other similar contagious poultry disease, and no carcasses of such animals which have died from any such disease, or manure or litter from such diseased animals, shall be shipped, transported, or moved from one State or the District of Columbia into another State or the District of Columbia.

[28 FR 5962, June 13, 1963, as amended at 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971]

§ 81.2 Infected cars, premises, containers, and other accessories; not to be used for interstate movement of healthy animals until cleaned and disinfected.

No cars or premises which have contained shipments of any of the animals named in this part which have been found infected with European fowl pest or other similar contagious poultry disease, and no coops, containers, troughs, or other accessories used in the handling of such infected animals, shall be used in connection with the interstate move-

ment of healthy animals of the same kind until the said cars, premises, coops, containers, troughs, or other accessories have been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Veterinary Services unit of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture with a permitted disinfectant, as provided in §§ 71.4, 71.6, 71.7, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter, or with a 3 percent solution cresol compound, U.S.P.

(23 Stat. 31, 33; 41 Stat. 699; sec. 2, 65 Stat. 693; sec. 3, 32 Stat. 791–792; secs. 1–4, 33 Stat. 1264, 1265; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130 and 132; 21 U.S.C. 114a–1, 116, 122–126, 134b, 134f) [28 F.R. 5962, June 13, 1963, as amended at 36 F.R. 24112, Dec. 21, 1971; 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971]

PART 82—PSITTACOSIS OR ORNITHOSIS IN POULTRY

Sec.

82.1 Definitions.

82.2 General restrictions.

82.3 Areas quarantined.

82.4 Restrictions on interstate movement from quarantined areas.

82.5 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles, premises, and accessories.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 82 issued under secs. 4–7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; secs. 1 and 2, 32 Stat. 791–792, as amended; secs. 1–4, 33 Stat. 1264, 1265, as amended; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 111–113, 115, 117, 120, 123–126, 134b, 134f, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 82 appear at 28 FR 5962, June 13, 1963; 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

§ 82.1 Definitions.

As used in connection with this part, the following terms shall have the meaning set forth in this section.

(a) (1) *Exotic Newcastle disease.* The exotic viscerotropic type of Newcastle disease, a contagious, infectious, and communicable disease of poultry.

(2) *Psittacosis or ornithosis.* The contagious, infectious, and communicable disease of poultry known as psittacosis or ornithosis.

(b) *State.* Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(c) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State.

(d) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(e) *Moved.* Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person.

(f) *Veterinary Services.* The Veterinary Services unit of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(g) *Federal inspector.* An inspector of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(h) *State inspector.* An inspector regularly employed in livestock or poultry sanitary work of a State or a political subdivision thereof, who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(i) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian specifically approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

(j) *Poultry.* Chickens, ducks, geese, swans, turkeys, pigeons, doves, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quail, guinea fowl, pea fowl, of all ages, including eggs for hatching.

[28 F.R. 5962, June 13, 1963, as amended at 29 F.R. 14490, Oct. 22, 1964; 36 F.R. 25218, Dec. 30, 1971]

§ 82.2 General restrictions.

(a) Notice is hereby given that psittacine and mynah birds and birds of all other species are susceptible to Exotic Newcastle Disease and that the Administrator has determined that, in order to prevent the interstate dissemination of such disease to poultry and to effectuate the eradication of such disease, it is necessary to make all of the provisions of this Part 82 relating to poultry applicable to psittacine and mynah birds and birds of all other species, of all ages, which are under any form of confinement, including eggs from such birds. Accordingly, the provisions of this Part 82 shall be applicable in relation to such birds in the same manner, and to the same extent as such provisions are applicable in relation to poultry.

(b) Poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis, and carcasses, parts and offal of such poultry, shall not be moved interstate for any purpose.

[28 F.R. 5962, June 13, 1963, as amended at 36 F.R. 25218, Dec. 30, 1971; 37 F.R. 135, Jan. 6, 1972]

§ 82.3 Areas quarantined.

(a) Notice is hereby given that Exotic Newcastle disease exists in Puerto Rico, and the following areas are hereby quarantined:

(1) [Reserved]

(2) *Puerto Rico.* The entire Commonwealth.

NOTE: For Federal Register citations affecting § 82.3, see List of CFR Sections Affected.

§ 82.4 Restrictions on interstate movement from quarantined areas.

No poultry, eggs, poultry carcasses, parts thereof, or manure from poultry, or litter, coops, containers, or other accessories used in the handling of poultry in any quarantined area shall be moved interstate from such area, except as provided in this section:

(a) Live poultry may be moved interstate from such areas to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter upon prior approval by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, when he determines in the specific case that such movement will not involve a risk of interstate spread of exotic Newcastle disease.¹

(b) Table eggs and eggs for processing may be moved interstate from quarantined areas if washed and sanitized and moved in new flats and cases or in plastic flats and cases which have been washed and sanitized since last use.

(c) A lot consisting of no more than two psittacine or mynah birds or birds of any other species, which are not known to be affected with or exposed to any communicable disease of poultry, which are caged and are personal pets may be moved interstate by the owner thereof from any quarantined area, if (1) prior to such movement, the owner of such birds signs and furnishes to a Federal inspector in the State of origin of the movement² a notarized declaration under oath or affirmation stating that the birds have been in his possession for a minimum of 90 days preceding the interstate movement, that such birds have not shown any signs of illness during that period, and that such birds have not been in contact with poultry or other birds (including association with any

¹ Requests for Deputy Administrator's approval to move live poultry from quarantined areas should be made through the Veterinarian in Charge, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, for the State in which the areas are quarantined.

² Information as to the location of such inspectors can be obtained from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

other birds at exhibitions or in aviaries) in the quarantined area during that period; (2) prior to such movement, the owner signs an agreement³ on a form obtainable from a Federal inspector in the State of origin of the movement² stating that the birds will be maintained in his personal possession separate and apart from all poultry or other birds, in a place approved by the Deputy Administrator, at destination, for a minimum of 30 days following such interstate movement and until released by a Federal or State inspector of the State of destination;³ that the birds will be made available for health inspection by a Federal or State inspector, or both, upon request until so released, and that Federal or State officials of the State of destination³ will be immediately notified if any signs of disease are noted in any of the birds or any of the birds die during that period; and (3) there is compliance with the terms of such agreement.

(d) Poultry coops made of hard plastic or metal may be moved interstate from quarantined areas if they have been cleaned and disinfected with a permitted disinfectant specified in §§ 71.10 and 71.11 of this subchapter under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector.

(e) *Other movements.* The Deputy Administrator may upon request in specific cases permit the movement, not otherwise provided for in this section, of poultry not known to be affected with exotic Newcastle disease, under such conditions as he may prescribe in each case to prevent the spread of such disease. The Deputy Administrator will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary officials of the States involved of any such action.

[36 F.R. 25218, Dec. 30, 1971, as amended at 37 F.R. 3050, Feb. 11, 1972; 37 F.R. 28710, Dec. 29, 1972; 38 F.R. 9088, Apr. 10, 1973]

§ 82.5 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles, premises, and accessories.

(a) Railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles, and yards and other

premises, which have contained poultry affected with Exotic Newcastle disease or psittacosis or ornithosis shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4, 71.6, 71.7, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however,* That such vehicles, and yards and other premises, may be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal inspector, a State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian: *And provided, further,* That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at the point where the poultry is unloaded, upon permission first received from Veterinary Services, such a vehicle may be forwarded to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(b) Coops, containers, troughs, and other accessories used in the handling of an interstate movement of poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible thereafter and before such accessories are moved from the point of unloading. Such cleaning and disinfecting shall be done under the supervision of a Federal inspector, a State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian, with a permitted disinfectant specified in §§ 71.10 and 71.11 of this subchapter. If such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at the point where the poultry is unloaded, upon permission first received from the Veterinary Services, such an accessory may be forwarded to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(c) Coops, containers, troughs, and other accessories used in the handling of an intrastate movement of poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis shall not be moved interstate until such accessories have been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal inspector, a State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian, with a permitted disinfectant specified in §§ 71.10 and 71.11 of this subchapter.

(Secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 31, 33; 41 Stat. 699; sec. 2, 65 Stat. 693; sec. 3, 32 Stat. 791, 792; secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264-1265; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130 and 132; 21 U.S.C. 114a-1, 116, 122-126, 134b, 134f) [28 F.R. 5962, June 13, 1963, as amended at 36 F.R. 24112, Dec. 21, 1971; redesignated and amended at 36 F.R. 25218, Dec. 30, 1971]

³ Owners will be provided a copy of the agreement containing the name and address of the appropriate Federal and State officials of the State of destination. Animal Health officials in States of destination of pet birds to be moved from a quarantined area will be immediately notified by the Federal official in the originating State when such movement into the particular State is made under a declaration furnished to such Federal official.

PART 83—SCREWWORMS

Sec.	
83.1	Definitions.
83.2	Notice relating to existence of screwworms.
83.3	Notice of regulations.
83.4	Interstate movements of affected livestock.
83.5	Cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance, facilities, and premise; litter and manure.
83.6	Interstate movement of livestock from areas of recurring infestation.
83.7	Certificates; forms, distribution, and withholding.
83.8	Permitted pesticides and approved procedures.
83.9	Exceptions.
83.10	Responsibility for livestock at places of inspection.
83.11	Applicability of general provisions in Part 71 of this chapter.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 83 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; secs. 1 and 2, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended; secs. 1 through 4, 33 Stat. 1264 and 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126, 134b, 134f; 29 F.R. 16210, as amended; 37 F.R. 6327, 6505, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 83 appear at 37 F.R. 15289, July 29, 1972, unless otherwise noted.

§ 83.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section:

(a) (1) *Screwworms*. The communicable disease (myiasis) of livestock caused by the presence of the screwworm, *Cochliomyia hominivorax*.

(2) *Screwworm infestation*. The presence of screwworms or the contagion thereof.

(b) *Livestock*. Cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, mules, burros, or other livestock.

(c) *Veterinary Services*. The Veterinary Services unit of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(d) *Deputy Administrator*. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, or any other official to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(e) *Federal Inspector*. An inspector or Veterinary Medical Officer of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture,

responsible for the function involved, or a State employee appointed by the Department as a collaborator to perform the function involved.

(f) *State Inspector*. An inspector regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State, or political subdivision thereof, and authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved pursuant to a cooperative agreement with Veterinary Services.

(g) *Accredited Veterinarian*. A veterinarian approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture under Part 161 of this chapter to perform the function involved.

(h) *Person*. Any person, company, or corporation.

(i) *State*. Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(j) *Interstate*. From any State into or through any other State.

(k) *Areas of recurring infestation*. The areas designated as such in § 83.2.

(1) *Controlled Zone*. The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(m) *Moved*. Shipped, transported, or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person, via land, water, or air.

(n) *Permitted pesticide*. Any pesticide permitted by the Department for treatment as required in this part, and listed in § 83.8, or otherwise permitted by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, in specific cases for use under the regulations in this part.

(o) *Approved treatment*. Treatment with any permitted pesticide.

[37 F.R. 15289, July 29, 1972, as amended at 38 FR 9660, Apr. 19, 1973; 40 FR 27643, July 1, 1975]

§ 83.2 Notice relating to existence of screwworms.

Notice is hereby given that screwworm infestations usually exist from April 15 through November 30 of each year in portions of the States of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas designated in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section. Therefore, the following areas are hereby designated as areas of recurring infestation.

(a) *Arizona*. Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma Counties.

(b) *California*. Imperial, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties.

(c) *New Mexico*. Dona Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, and Otero Counties.

(d) *Texas*. Aransas, Atascosa, Bandera, Bee, Bexar, Brooks, Calhoun, Cameron, De Witt, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Frio, Goliad, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kenedy, Kinney, Kleberg, La Salle, Live Oak, McMullen, Maverick, Medina, Nueces, Real, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Webb, Willacy, Wilson, Zapata, and Zavala Counties.

[38 FR 17439, July 2, 1973 as amended at 40 FR 27643, July 1, 1975]

§ 83.3 Notice of regulations.

Notice is hereby given that the regulations in this part are promulgated in order to effectually suppress and extirpate screwworms, to prevent the spread and dissemination of the contagion thereof, and to protect the livestock of the United States.

§ 83.4 Interstate movements of affected livestock.

No livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall be moved interstate for any purpose.

§ 83.5 Cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance, facilities, and premises; litter and manure.

(a) (1) Railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft, and other means of conveyance which have been used in connection with the interstate movement of any livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall be thoroughly cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph (a) immediately after the livestock are unloaded at destination and at each point en route where the livestock are transferred to another means of conveyance, if the carrier has been given notice from the U.S. Department of Agriculture or is otherwise on notice that the livestock are so affected or carry such contagion. Otherwise, the means of conveyance shall be so cleaned and treated with a permitted pesticide immediately upon receipt of such notice and wherever it is then located, except that, if the railroad car, truck, boat aircraft, or other means of conveyance is in transit at the time such notice is received, such cleaning and treatment may

be postponed until such means of conveyance arrives at its next destination, where it shall be immediately cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph. Compliance with this paragraph shall be the responsibility of the carrier having custody of the means of conveyance at the time cleaning and treatment is required.

(2) Except as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, no person, having notice that a railroad car, truck, boat, aircraft, or other means of conveyance has contained any livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall move such railroad car, truck, boat, aircraft, or other means of conveyance interstate for any purpose until it has been thoroughly cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph.

(3) All cleaning and treatment required by this paragraph shall be conducted under supervision of a Federal or State inspector or veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian, and shall be conducted in accordance with § 71.7 of this chapter, except that all litter and manure removed from any means of conveyance, facilities, or premises shall be handled in such a manner as is required by the inspector or veterinarian to insure the destruction of screwworms (in any stage of the life cycle) that might be contained therein, using a permitted pesticide, in accordance with directions given by the inspector or veterinarian to carry out the purposes of the regulations in this part, and it shall not be necessary to treat the surface of fences or troughs. Aircraft shall be subject to the same requirements as are applicable to boats, and all other vehicles shall be subject to the same requirements as are applicable to railroad cars under this paragraph and § 71.7 of this chapter.

§ 83.6 Interstate movement of livestock from areas of recurring infestation.

The interstate movement of livestock from any area of recurring infestation in the States of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas is prohibited from April 15 through November 30 of each year, unless the conditions specified in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section are met. This restriction also applies to livestock transiting any area (or areas) of recurring infestation to an area free of screwworm infestation.

(a) Livestock may be moved interstate into any State except those in the controlled zone if inspected by a State or Federal inspector or veterinarian or an accredited veterinarian and accompanied by his certification that either (1) such livestock were inspected by him within the 72 hours preceding such movement and were found to be free of screwworm infestation and free of open wounds,¹ or (2) such livestock were so inspected and found free of screwworm infestation but were found to have open wounds¹ which in his judgment could be adequately treated to eliminate any risk of screwworm infestation of the livestock, and that all such wounds on each individual animal have been treated in the manner required by him with a permitted pesticide as specified in § 83.8: *Provided*, That, if, in any lot of livestock offered for inspection under this paragraph, any animal is found to be infested with screwworms, such animal shall not be moved interstate until freed therefrom and all the animals in the lot may be moved interstate only if, at the point of origin of the interstate movement, they have been sprayed with or dipped in a permitted pesticide as provided in § 83.8.

(b) Livestock may be moved interstate into any State in the controlled zone if inspected by a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian and accompanied by his certification that such livestock were inspected by him within the 72 hours preceding such movement and were found to be free of screwworm infestation and if, at the point of origin of the interstate movement, they have been sprayed with or dipped in a permitted pesticide as provided in § 83.8. [37 F.R. 15914, Aug. 8, 1972; 37 F.R. 16788, Aug. 19, 1972; 40 FR 27643, July 1, 1975]

§ 83.7 Certificates; forms, distributions, and withholding.

(1) When a lot of livestock has been inspected under any provision of the

¹ Open wounds are those wounds or conditions which are prone to attract screwworm infestation and include castration and/or docking wounds, wounds caused by dehorning, navel wounds of livestock less than 1 week of age, epithelioma of the eye (cancer eye); or any other wound, injury or condition which in the opinion of the certifying officer may harbor screwworm larvae not visible on inspection.

regulations in this part, and found to be eligible for movement interstate, the inspector shall issue a certificate, in accordance with instructions from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, indicating that the lot covered by it has been determined to be eligible for movement under said provision; identifying the lot by number of livestock, kind, breed, and sex; and giving the date of inspection, the names and addresses of consignor and consignee, and the point of origin and destination of the shipment.

(2) The certificates shall include such other information as is required by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, in specific cases, to carry out the purposes of the regulations in this part.

(3) The original of each certificate issued under the regulations in this part shall be furnished to the applicant therefor and shall accompany the lot of livestock covered by it to destination. The Official issuing the certificate shall send a copy thereof to the State veterinarian and to the Federal veterinarian in charge, Veterinary Services, in the State of destination and shall also retain a copy in his own files until disposal is authorized by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

(4) When livestock affected with any open wound¹ are presented for inspection under the regulations in this part, the inspector may withhold certification of the livestock if the wound or other condition is of such character that he is not reasonably sure that infestation of screwworms does not exist, and the livestock cannot be adequately treated to eliminate a risk of spread of such an infestation.

§ 83.8 Permitted pesticides and approved procedures.

(a) The treatment of livestock for interstate movement under the regulations in this part shall be done only with a permitted pesticide and at locations where the livestock can be properly treated in accordance with § 83.6 under the supervision of a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian, as determined by such an official. Spraying of livestock in a conveyance is not an acceptable procedure under this part. Livestock must be individually restrained

and individually sprayed and the entire skin surface wetted.

(b) The proprietary brands of pesticides permitted by the Department for the treatment of livestock as required in this part, are as follows:

(1) For use as wound treatment on horses only:

Franklin Smear 62; Franklin Kiltect-100;

Franklin-Kiltect-100 bomb; and Martin's U.S. Formula No. 62.

(2) For use as a wound treatment on any livestock:

Texas Phenothiazine Co. TPC Livestock Smear; Martin's Korlan Smear Insecticide.

(3) For use as a spray and/or dip on any livestock:

Chemagro Co-Ral (coumaphos) Animal Insecticide 25 percent wettable powder used as a 0.20–0.25 percent spray or dip or wound treatment.

Chemagro Co-Ral (coumaphos) Emulsifiable Livestock Insecticide used as a 0.20–0.25 percent spray or wound treatment.

Dow Korlan 24E Insecticide used as a 0.45–0.5 percent spray or wound treatment.

(c) Approval of other pesticides: Proprietary brands of pesticides not listed in this section are permitted to be used for purposes of this part only when approved in specific cases by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

[37 F.R. 15289, July 29, 1972, as amended by 37 FR 26512, Dec. 13, 1972; 38 FR 9660, Apr. 19, 1973]

§ 83.9 Exceptions.

(a) The requirements of § 83.6(b) for treatment with a permitted pesticide as a condition of interstate movement to a controlled zone shall not apply to equines which are primarily used for exhibition purposes and the appearance of which clearly indicates daily grooming, if they comply with the inspection, wound treatment and certification requirements of § 83.6(a) that would apply if they were to be moved to a point outside such zones or areas.

(b) The Deputy Administrator may authorize the movement, not otherwise permitted by the regulations in this part,

of livestock not known to be affected with, or to carry the contagion of screwworms, in specific cases when, in his opinion, no risk of spread of screwworms is present, and under such conditions as he may require to carry out the purposes of the regulations in this part.

[37 F.R. 15289, July 29, 1972, as amended at 37 F.R. 15914, Aug. 8, 1972]

§ 83.10 Responsibility for livestock at places of inspection.

All assembly, unloading, reloading, and other handling of livestock at the premises of origin or other places for purposes of inspection, treatment, and certification for interstate movement from areas of recurring infestation under the regulations in this part shall be the responsibility of the owner and carrier moving such livestock.

§ 83.11 Applicability of general provisions in Part 71 of this chapter.

The provisions in Part 71 of this chapter shall be applicable with respect to the movement of livestock and cleaning and treatment of the means of conveyance, facilities and premises to prevent the dissemination of screwworms only insofar as they are not in conflict with the provisions in this part.

PART 89—STATEMENT OF POLICY UNDER THE TWENTY-EIGHT HOUR LAW

Sec.

89.1 Amount of feed.

89.2 Two or more feedings at same station.

89.3 Feeding, watering, and resting livestock in the car.

89.4 Watering.

89.5 Feeding pens.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 89 issued under 34 Stat. 607; 45 U.S.C. 71–74; 19 F.R. 74, as amended.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 89 appear at 28 FR 5967, June 13, 1963, unless otherwise noted.

§ 89.1 Amount of feed.

(a) Under normal conditions, the amount of feed designated in the following schedule will be considered as sustaining rations for livestock in transit when fed at the intervals required by the Twenty-Eight Hour Law:

Species and quantity of livestock	At first feeding station	At second and subsequent feeding stations
Cattle and beef type or range calves (for each car ¹)	200 lbs. of hay ^{1 2}	300 lbs. of hay. ^{1 2}
Dairy calves (for each car deck ¹)	100 lbs. of hay ^{1 2}	150 lbs. of hay. ^{1 2}
Horses and mules (for each car ¹)	400 lbs. of hay ^{1 2}	400 lbs. of hay. ^{1 2}
Sheep and goats (for each car deck ¹)	200 lbs. of hay ^{1 2}	300 lbs. of hay. ^{1 2}
Lambs and kids (for each car deck ¹)	100 lbs. of hay ^{1 2}	150 lbs. of hay. ^{1 2}
Swine (for each carload lot, in single or double deck car, the amount of shelled corn ² indicated):		
Lots of not more than 18,000 lbs.	2 bushels	2 bushels.
More than 18,000 lbs. but not more than 21,000 lbs.	2½ bushels	2½ bushels.
More than 21,000 lbs. but not more than 24,000 lbs.	3 bushels	3 bushels.
More than 24,000 lbs. but not more than 27,000 lbs.	3½ bushels	3½ bushels.
More than 27,000 lbs. but not more than 30,000 lbs.	4 bushels	4 bushels.
More than 30,000 lbs.—proportionately larger amounts		

¹ The requirements set forth the sustaining rations for a full load of livestock in a railroad car 40 feet in length. The requirements for a full load of livestock in railroad cars of different sizes should be modified proportionately, i.e., a load of livestock transported in a car 50 feet in length would require an additional 25 percent of feed or 2.5 percent for each additional foot of car over 40 feet.

² Or the equivalent in other suitable feed. Dairy calves too young to eat hay or grain, or shipped without their dams, should be given a sufficient amount of prepared calf feed, milk, raw eggs, or other suitable feed. All feed should be of good quality.

(b) When the owner of a consignment of livestock desires that they be fed larger amounts of feed than those designated in paragraph (a) of this section for the particular kind and quantity of livestock, or the carrier believes that they should be fed larger amounts, the amounts to be fed should be agreed upon, if practicable, by the owner and the carrier at the time the animals are offered for shipment.

(c) When emergency conditions arise, such as severe changes in the weather, which increase the rigors of transportation, the livestock should receive amounts of feed, additional to those designated in paragraph (a) of this section, sufficient to sustain them until they arrive at the next feeding station or destination.

(d) When the movement of livestock is delayed en route so that the period of their confinement in the cars materially exceeds that specified by the Twenty-Eight Hour Law, the livestock should receive additional feed in proportion to such excess time.

§ 89.2 Two or more feedings at same station.

When livestock are held at a feeding station 12 hours after the last previous feed has been substantially consumed, they should again be fed the ration prescribed by § 89.1(a) for that station: *Provided, however,* That they may be held without such feeding for a period longer than 12 hours if the time they are so held, added to the time required to reach the next feeding station or destination, whichever is closer, would not ordinarily exceed 40 hours.

§ 89.3 Feeding, watering, and resting livestock in the car.

(a) Livestock should be unloaded into pens of the character described in § 89.5 (a) for feeding, watering, and resting, unless there is ample room in the car for all of the animals to lie down at the same time.

(b) If livestock are watered in the car, adequate facilities should be provided and ample water furnished to insure all the animals an opportunity to drink their fill. In the case of hogs, water should be available for not less than 1 hour.

(c) Livestock unloaded for feed and water and returned to the car for rest should be allowed to remain in the pens not less than 2 hours.

(d) Livestock unloaded for water and returned to the car for feed and rest should be allowed to remain in the pens not less than 1 hour.

(e) When livestock are fed in the car, the feed should be evenly distributed throughout the car.

§ 89.4 Watering.

Livestock should be furnished an ample supply of potable water. Water treated with chemicals for industrial or boiler use, or taken from streams or ponds containing sewage, mud, or other objectionable matter should not be used. Troughs and other receptacles should be clean. In cold weather, the water should be free from ice.

§ 89.5 Feeding pens.

(a) Stock pens and other enclosures for feeding, watering, and resting live-

stock in transit should have (1) sufficient space for all of the livestock to lie down at the same time, (2) properly designed facilities for feeding and watering the livestock, (3) reasonably well-drained, clean, and safe floors of concrete, cinders, gravel, hard-packed earth, or other suitable material, and (4) suitable protection

from weather reasonably to be expected in the region in which the pens are located.

(b) Care should be taken to protect livestock unloaded en route at a point having marked difference in temperature from that at the point from which they were shipped.

SUBCHAPTER D—EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (INCLUDING POULTRY) AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS¹

PART 91—INSPECTION AND HANDLING OF LIVESTOCK FOR EXPORTATION

Sec.	
91.1	Definitions.
91.2	Animals to be handled in compliance with regulations.
91.3	Ports of export.
91.4	Inspection, testing and certification at origin.
91.5	Inspection and certification at the port of export.
91.6	Disinfection of cars and other conveyances.
91.7	Rest and inspection before embarkation.
91.8	Accommodations for humane treatment of animals on vessels.
91.9	Headropes and halters.
91.10	Space on vessels.
91.11	Crates and portable stalls.
91.12	Hatches.
91.13	Upper-deck fittings.
91.14	Protection from heat of boilers and engines.
91.15	Ventilation.
91.16	Feed and water.
91.17	Attendants.
91.18	Lighting.
91.19	Alleyways.
91.20	Stanchions.
91.21	Beams.
91.22	Roofs.
91.23	Flooring.
91.24	Footlocks.
91.25	Outside planking.
91.26	Breast, front, and foot boards.
91.27	Rump boards.
91.28	Division boards.
91.29	Troughs and hayracks.
91.30	Defective fittings.
91.31	Cleaning and disinfecting vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 91 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 1, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, sec. 10, 26 Stat. 417, sec. 1, 26 Stat. 833, as amended, 34 Stat. 1263, 41 Stat. 241, secs. 2, 3, 11, 76 Stat. 129, 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 80-82, 86, 96, 105, 112, 113, 120, 121, 134a, 134b, 134f, 46 U.S.C. 466a.

¹ 36 F.R. 24927, Dec. 24, 1971.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 91 appear at 28 F.R. 5968, June 13, 1963; 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

§ 91.1 Definitions.

Whenever in the regulations in this part the following words, names, or terms are used they shall be construed as follows:

(a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Veterinary Services.* The Veterinary Services unit of the Department.

(c) *Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.* Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

(d) *Inspector.* An inspector of Veterinary Services.

(e) *Animals.* Horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and goats.

(f) *Horses.* Horses, mules, and asses.

(g) *Roofing paper.* Any saturated roofing paper of a grade known to the trade as 30-pound roofing paper.

(h) *Stanchion.* Post or other fixed upright support.

(i) *Official vaccinate.* A bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis from four through eight months of age, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area, vaccinated against brucellosis from four to twelve months of age, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official with a vaccine approved by the Veterinary Services unit of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture; permanently identified as such a vaccinate; and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State and Federal Agency cooperating in the eradication of brucellosis.

(j) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the Department to perform the function involved.

§ 91.2 Animals to be handled in compliance with regulations.

No animals covered by the regulations in this part shall be exported to a foreign country except in compliance with the provisions thereof.

§ 91.3 Ports of export.

(a) The following ports which have facilities of the type defined in paragraph (c) of this section are hereby designated as ports of export. All animals shall be exported through said ports or through ports designated under paragraph (b) of this section.

(1) *Airports.* (i) Chicago, Illinois; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Helena, Montana; Richmond, Virginia; Miami, Tampa, and St. Petersburg, Florida; New Iberia, Louisiana; Brownsville and Houston, Texas; San Francisco, California; Moses Lake, Washington; and Honolulu, Hawaii.

(ii) New York, New York, Cincinnati, Ohio, and San Juan, Puerto Rico: Limited facilities are available for certain species of animals.¹

(2) *Ocean ports.* (i) Richmond, Virginia; Miami and Tampa, Florida; Brownsville and Houston, Texas; San Francisco, California; and Honolulu, Hawaii.

(ii) New York, New York and San Juan, Puerto Rico: Limited facilities are available for certain species of animals.¹

(3) *Mexican border ports.* Brownsville, Hidalgo, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio, and El Paso, Texas; Douglas and Nogales, Arizona; and Calexico and San Ysidro, California.

(4) *Canadian border ports.* All ports along the United States-Canada land border at which the Health of Animals Branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture maintains veterinary inspection service.²

(b) In special cases other ports may be designated by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, with the concurrence of the Bureau of Customs. Such ports shall be designated only if facilities for export inspection are available at the

port which meet the standards outlined in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Standards for approved export inspection facilities. The inspection facilities at the port of export shall meet the following requirements:

(1) *Materials.* Floors of pens, alley and chutes shall consist of concrete or other impervious materials and shall be finished so as to be skid-resistant. Fences, gates, and other parts of the facility may be constructed of wood, metal or any material that will safely and humanely hold the animals intended for export shipment.

(2) *Size.* The facility shall be large enough to accommodate all the animals in the shipment at one time. Space shall be provided at the approximate rate of 35 square feet for each 1,000-pound animal and graduated up or down commensurate with the size of the animals.

(3) *Inspection implements.* A squeeze chute or similar restraining device and a crowding pen or pens shall be available for individual animal inspection and identification. The inspection portion of the facility shall be constructed to protect the animals and inspection personnel from inclement weather. Pens or yards shall be provided for appropriate segregation or treatment of animals of questionable health status apart from animals qualified for export.

(4) *Cleaning and disinfection.* The facility and equipment shall be cleaned and disinfected, using a disinfectant permitted for use under Part 71 of this chapter, under the supervision of a Federal inspector prior to each use as an export inspection facility. Personnel tending the export animals shall, if they come in contact with other animals, be required to change into clean outer clothing and to change or disinfect their footwear.

(5) *Feed and water.* An ample supply of potable water shall be made available and, in cold weather, kept free of ice. Adequate feed and feeding facilities appropriate for the animals intended for export shall be provided.

(6) *Supervision.* Access to all parts of the facility shall be afforded to a Veterinary Services inspector during each use for export purposes and arrangements for handling the species of animals involved shall be subject to the inspector's approval.

(7) *Testing and treatment.* Testing and treatment of animals in export inspection facilities shall be supervised by

¹ Information may be obtained from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

² Information may be obtained from the Veterinary Director General, Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

a Veterinary Services veterinarian. Tests related to Veterinary Services animal disease programs shall be performed in laboratories approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.³

(8) *Location.* The location and the arrangement of the facilities shall provide adequate isolation of the animals intended for export from all other animals. Such isolation depends upon the species of animals involved and the determination of adequate isolation shall be made by a Veterinary Services inspector.

(9) *Approval.* Approval of each export inspection facility shall be granted by the Veterinarian in Charge, Animal Health Programs, Veterinary Services, for the State where the facility is located. Approval of an export inspection facility under paragraph (a) of this section may be revoked for failure to meet the standards in this paragraph (c). A written notice of at least 60 days prior to the date of revocation shall be given to the owner or operator of the facility and he will be given an opportunity to present his views thereon. Such notice shall list in detail the deficiencies concerned in order to permit such deficiencies to be corrected. Approval of an export inspection facility in connection with the designation of a port of export in a special case under § 91.3(b) shall be limited to the special case for which the designation was made.

(81 Stat. 584, 588, 592; sec. 1109, 72 Stat. 799, as amended) [39 FR 6049, Feb. 19, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 2691, Jan. 15, 1975; 40 FR 40506, Sept. 3, 1975; 40 FR 59318, Dec. 23, 1975]

§ 91.4 Inspection, testing and certification at origin.

(a) All animals intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate of health issued by a Department veterinarian, a State veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian, certifying that the animals were inspected in the State of origin and found to be free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto, and that they have been tested in the manner prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, if they are of a class re-

quired by said paragraph to be so tested: *Provided, however,* That the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may waive such inspection and certification with respect to horses and may waive the tuberculin and brucellosis tests referred to in paragraph (b), when he finds such action may be taken without endangering the livestock export trade of the United States. Certificates accompanying animals to the port of export shall show proper identification of the animals in the shipment with respect to breed, sex, and age and, when applicable, shall also show registration name, registration number, tattoo markings, tag number, or other natural or acquired markings, and shall be endorsed by the veterinarian in charge of Veterinary Services field activities of the Department in the State of origin of the animals, or by another Department veterinarian so authorized by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

(b) Diagnostic tests for dairy and breeding cattle: (1) *Tuberculin test.* Unless such test is waived under paragraph (a) of this section, all dairy and breeding cattle intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate, issued and endorsed as provided in said paragraph (a), certifying that each of the animals passed a negative test for tuberculosis applied by a Department veterinarian, a State veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian, within 90 days prior to the date of movement from the State of origin: *Provided, however,* That calves born after said tuberculin test of the dam will not be required to be so tested or certified.

(2) *Brucellosis test.* Unless such test is waived under paragraph (a) of this section, all dairy and breeding cattle more than six months of age, except official vaccinates under thirty months of age, intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate, issued and endorsed as provided in said paragraph (a), certifying that each of the animals passed a negative test for brucellosis made in laboratory approved for the purpose by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services within thirty days prior to date of movement from the State of origin.

[28 FR 5968, June 13, 1963; 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, as amended at 38 FR 27591, Oct. 5, 1973]

³ A list of approved laboratories is available from the Veterinary Services office in the State of origin or from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Federal Building, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

§ 91.5 Inspection and certification at the port of export.

All animals offered for exportation to any foreign country shall be inspected by a Department veterinarian at the port of export, and if upon such inspection, and examination of the certificates required under § 91.4, said animals are found to be free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto, the export certificate, issued by the said Department veterinarian to accompany the animals from the port of export, shall contain a statement to that effect: *Provided, however,* That inspection and certification at the port of export shall not be required in the case of animals offered for exportation to Mexico or to Canada through ports along the United States land borders designated in § 91.3, if the certificates required under § 91.4 were issued or endorsed by a Department veterinarian, specifically authorized by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services for the purpose, in compliance with procedures of inspection specified by Veterinary Services to guard against the dissemination of disease to such countries.

§ 91.6 Disinfection of cars and other conveyances.

No animals intended for export to a foreign country shall be transported in cars or other conveyances which have been used in the transportation of livestock since they were last cleaned and disinfected: *Provided, however,* That express cars or other conveyances not regularly used for the transportation of livestock need not be so disinfected. If such animals are confined in crates or portable stalls, these either shall be new and previously unused or shall be cleaned and disinfected before receiving such export animals.

§ 91.7 Rest and inspection before embarkation.

(a) No animals shall be loaded upon a vessel for exportation until they have been allowed at least 5 hours' actual rest in suitable quarters at the port of embarkation: *Provided, however,* That such period of rest will not be required if the animals were transported thereto in cars in which there was opportunity to rest and proper feed and water were provided, or when the animals are to be stowed in box stalls aboard ship.

(b) All animals shall remain at the port of export a sufficient length of time and under conditions to afford proper inspection during daylight. The place of detention for rest and inspection shall be subject to approval of the inspector. Movement of animals from the holding yards, pens, or stables to the transporting vessel, and their loading, storing, and tying, shall be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

§ 91.8 Accommodations for humane treatment of animals on vessels.

Owners or masters of vessels carrying animals from the United States to a foreign country shall provide for such animals feed and water, space, ventilation, fittings, and other facilities as set forth in this part: *Provided, however,* That shipments of animals to points in nearby countries involving not more than 72 hours in transit shall be subject only to such requirements as to space, ventilation, fittings, feed, and water supply as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services shall prescribe. Such owners or masters shall not accept for transportation any animal that in the judgment of the inspector is in an unfit condition to withstand the rigors of such transportation.

§ 91.9 Headropes and halters.

Halters, ropes, or other suitable equipment satisfactory to the inspector shall be provided for the handling and tying of horses and cattle.

§ 91.10 Space on vessels.

Except as specified in § 91.8, space on vessels for the various species of animals shall be as follows:

(a) *Horses.* Space for horses shall be not less than 6 feet 3 inches from roof or beams overhead to floor underfoot and shall be at least 8 feet in depth, except that upon approval of the inspector stalls 7 feet deep may be allowed for medium-sized horses. Single stalls shall be not less than 2½ feet wide. Not less than 20 square feet shall be allowed for each horse loose in pen, and for every large horse there shall be at least 27 square feet.

(1) Subject to the approval of the inspector as many as four horses, or as many as seven horses weighing not more than 500 pounds each, may be shipped in pens not less than 10 by 8 feet in size. Mares in foal and stallions, however, shall be shipped only in separate stalls,

which shall be not less than 8 feet deep by 3 feet wide and for mares due to foal en route shall be not less than 8 feet deep by 5 feet wide and readily accessible.

(2) Extra stalls suitably located shall be provided in each compartment or on decks where horses are carried so that adequate hospital space can be made available for any that become sick or disabled aboard ship. The number of such stalls shall be as follows: One for the first 4 to 10 horses shipped, another for any number in excess of 10 up to and including 25, and still another for each additional 25 horses or fraction thereof.

(b) *Cattle*. Space for cattle shall be not less than 8 feet in depth and 6 feet from roof or beams overhead to flooring underfoot, except that where floors are raised over pipes and similar obstructions a height of not less than 5 feet 6 inches may be permitted at the discretion of the inspector. No more than four cattle weighing over 850 pounds each shall be shipped in each pen, except at the ends of rows, where five may be allowed together. In such pens there shall be at least 20 square feet of space for each animal. When any such pen includes stanchions, sounding tubes, ventilators, and other obstructions, there shall be not less than 24 square feet of free space for each animal.

(1) Single stalls for cattle shall be not less than 8 feet in depth by 3 feet in width, and larger stalls shall be provided when required by the inspector for cows in advanced pregnancy and for large dairy or breeding cattle. Cows in advanced pregnancy and bulls shall be shipped only in separate stalls. For cows that are due to calve en route, the stalls or pens shall be not less than 5 by 8 feet in size and so located as to be easily accessible.

(2) Calves and yearlings may be stowed at the discretion of the inspector.

(c) *Sheep, goats, and swine*. Space for these animals shall be not less than 3 feet in height. For each animal the space provided shall be at least 1 foot greater in length and breadth than the animal itself, with a 50-percent increase for animals in advanced pregnancy. Double-deck pens shall not exceed 20 x 8 feet in size. Lambs, kids, and pigs may be stowed at the discretion of the inspector.

§ 91.11 Crates and portable stalls.

Animals may be carried in crates or portable stalls which meet the space re-

quirements of § 91.10 and are so constructed as to afford comfort and security. All crates and portable stalls shall be equipped for the feeding and watering of the animals carried therein, and when placed on exposed decks the roofs of same shall conform with the requirements of § 91.22. Crates and portable stalls shall be subject in all cases to the approval of the inspector at the port of embarkation.

§ 91.12 Hatches.

(a) Hatches above animals shall be kept clear at all times, no feed for the animals or freight of any kind being placed thereon.

(b) Animals may be placed on hatches on exposed decks, but the pens or stalls shall be lashed down securely to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(c) Animals may be placed on hatches on underdecks provided the height requirements of § 91.10 can be complied with, but sufficient space shall be left clear on such hatches for passageway across ship and for brow.

(d) On all hatches on which animals are carried and under which hay and feed are stowed, sufficient space shall be left clear for the proper removal and handling of such hay and feed. Such hatches shall be watertight.

§ 91.13 Upper-deck fittings.

Animals may be carried on upper decks in space abutting the outside rails or bulwarks only if such rails or bulwarks are 3 feet or more in height from the deck and are of sufficient strength to hold the necessary fittings securely, or if the space available is sufficient to permit securing the required fittings to provide the necessary strength. When animals are carried on upper decks, bulkheads shall be erected at all unprotected ends of stalls.

§ 91.14 Protection from heat of boilers and engines.

No animals shall be stowed along the alleyways by engine and boiler room unless the sides of said engine and boiler rooms are covered by a tongue-and-groove tight sheathing, making a 3-inch air space: *Provided, however*, That on ships powered with internal-combustion engines this sheathing will not be required.

§ 91.15 Ventilation.

Each underdeck compartment on which animals are being transported

shall be equipped with a system of ventilation either natural or mechanical that will furnish a complete change of air in the compartment every 5 minutes. When the latter method is employed, a sufficient number of portable blowers of approved type shall be carried to provide ventilation in case of breakdown. Natural ventilation may be procured through ventilators, hatches, doors, and portholes when approved by the inspector.

§ 91.16 Feed and water.

For animals embarked for a voyage which on an average is of more than 20 hours' duration, there shall be provided to the satisfaction of the inspector sufficient amounts of suitable feed and fresh water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for distribution of the water and for stowage of the feed so that it shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

§ 91.17 Attendants.

Each vessel on which livestock are embarked shall carry one man who is experienced in the handling of the particular species and a sufficient number of attendants to insure proper care of the animals.

§ 91.18 Lighting.

All vessels carrying animals shall be equipped to provide adequate light at all times for the proper attending of all animals.

§ 91.19 Alleyways.

Alleyways running fore and aft that are used for feeding, watering, and loading animals, including horses in box stalls, shall have a minimum width of 3 feet, but when horses are stowed in other than box stalls the minimum width of alleyways shall be 4 feet: *Provided, however,* That for a distance not to exceed 12 feet at the end of alleyways in bow and stern of ship, and where obstructions less than 3 feet in length occur, the width may be reduced to a minimum of 18 inches. A sufficient number of athwartship alleyways at least 18 inches in width in the clear shall be provided to afford ready access to scuppers and to ends of alleyways running fore and aft except that on exposed decks where scuppers and the ends of fore and aft alleyways are readily accessible athwartship alleyways may be dispensed with.

§ 91.20 Stanchions.

Stanchions shall be provided for all stalls and pens for horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. Metal stanchions will be acceptable if equal in strength and security as provided in this section for wooden stanchions.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Rail stanchions shall be of not less than 4" x 6" lumber set 5 feet apart on centers secured to ship's rail or bulwark with $\frac{5}{8}$ " hook bolts or collars, and with heels properly braced to sheer streak, or waterway. Inboard stanchions of the same dimensions shall be set in line with the rail stanchions and properly braced. Stanchions shall be securely fastened to roof beams by means of cleats 2" x 4" x 8" in size butted against both sides of stanchions and also by means of angle braces not less than 1" x 6" x 24" in size properly placed and nailed to secure each stanchion to its beam. Stanchions affixed to bulwarks shall be chucked down with pieces not less than 2" x 3" x 8" lumber. On open-rail ships, spaces between the rails shall be blocked out to permit the affixing of outside planking. If supplementary stanchions are required for rump boards, these shall be not less than 3" x 4" in size properly cleated to beam and deck. Stanchions on underlocks shall be secured by appropriate bracing, cleating, and wedging and set not more than 7 feet 6 inches apart on centers, except that this spacing may be increased to 10 feet when 3" x 10" breast boards are used.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Stanchions for single- or double-tier pens for these animals shall be of not less than 3" x 4" lumber set at no greater distance than 5 feet on centers and secured in the same manner as prescribed in this regulation for horses and cattle.

§ 91.21 Beams.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Beams shall be of not less than 3" x 6" lumber. Those at the ends of fittings and each alternate one shall extend across the ship's beam or abut against permanent deck fittings. The intermediate short beams shall not extend beyond the inner edge of the roof.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* When two tiers of pens are constructed on upper or exposed decks, beams shall be provided as specified in this section for horses and cattle. Beams of not less than 3" x 4" lumber bolted to stan-

Se. 92.1 chions with $\frac{5}{8}$ " bolts shall be provided to support the roof of single-tier pens on exposed decks and the floor of double-tier pens on all decks. Beams supporting upper-tier pens shall be braced in centers by uprights of not less than 2" x 4" lumber extending from deck to under side of beams.

§ 91.22 Roofs.

All pens for carrying animals on exposed decks shall be roofed with not less than $1\frac{1}{8}$ " lumber, tongued and grooved or square-edged, extending from outside planking to 2 feet beyond the line of breast boards: *Provided, however*, That if square-edged lumber is used, it shall be properly covered with roofing paper.

§ 91.23 Flooring.

(a) *Horses and cattle*. Flooring shall be laid athwartship and secured by placing ends beneath the under side of foot and rump boards or under a 2" x 2" strip nailed along these boards. Floors may be either of two types, flush or raised. The flush type shall be of not less than 1" lumber laid flat on the deck. The raised type shall be of not less than 2" lumber nailed to scantlings of at least 2" x 3" dimensions laid 2 feet 6 inches apart. If desired, flooring may be laid in portable sections. Flooring will not be required on ships with wooden decks provided footlocks are secured to the deck. Cement or composite material diagonally scored one-half inch deep may be used on iron decks instead of wooden flooring if the footlocks are molded in the same and bolted to the deck.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine*. Flooring for these animals shall be the same as prescribed in this section for horses and cattle except that raised flooring need not be greater than 1 inch in thickness.

§ 91.24 Footlocks.

(a) *Horses and cattle*. There shall be four footlocks of 1" x 4" lumber laid fore and aft with flat side down, and so placed as to provide in-between spaces of 12, 14, 26, and 14 inches, beginning at inside of footboard. They shall be well secured with nails of a length that will permit 1-inch clinch in 1-inch flooring and 2-inch penetration in 2-inch flooring.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine*. Footlocks for these animals shall be of not less than 1" x 2" lumber, four to each

pen, equally distributed and laid in the manner prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section for horses and cattle.

§ 91.25 Outside planking.

All pens for carrying animals on exposed decks shall be provided with outside planking of not less than $1\frac{1}{8}$ " tongue-and-groove lumber laid fore and aft of ship driven tightly together and securely nailed to backs of stanchions in a manner to cover all open spaces properly: *Provided, however*, That during warm weather the top-course planking may be left off in order to allow a free circulation of air.

§ 91.26 Breast, front, and foot boards.

(a) *Horses and cattle*. Except as provided in § 91.8, all stalls and pens shall be equipped with breast boards of no less than 2" x 10" dressed lumber securely nailed to the stanchions. Where butting occurs the joints are to be on the stanchions and shall be covered with metal plates 3" square or 5" in diameter and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " in thickness. A $\frac{5}{8}$ " bolt shall then be passed through the plate, joint, and stanchion and securely fastened with a nut. All breast boards shall have 1" holes bored through them at proper distances for tying animals. Breast boards shall be provided with removable sections in order that animals may be loaded into and removed from stalls and pens. All stalls and pens shall be provided with foot boards of not less than 2" x 10" lumber securely nailed or bolted to stanchions.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine*. Front boards shall be of not less than 1" x 6" pieces appropriately spaced and extending to the proper height for these species of animals. Provision shall be made for removing a section of front boards to allow entry of animals into pens and removal therefrom.

§ 91.27 Rump boards.

(a) *Horses and cattle*. Rump boards shall form a solid wall at least 4 feet 6 inches high and shall be of lumber not less than $1\frac{1}{8}$ " thick if tongued and grooved or 2" if square-edged. Where deck is clear of obstructions rump boards may be set on inside of rail stanchions. When this is not possible, sections so affected may be brought forward to clear such obstructions and shall be fastened to stanchions provided for this purpose. In lower decks, where ship's construction so justifies, rump

boards may be affixed to 2" x 6" wooden pieces set the same as prescribed for stanchions. Rump boards may be formed by filling spaces between cargo battens. Rump boards in stalls or pens built alongside hatches need be carried down only to line of coaming.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Pens for these animals on all exposed decks shall be provided with rump boards of the specified size built to a height of 2 feet 6 inches.

§ 91.28 Division boards.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Division boards shall be used to separate all stalls and pens and to close the sides of same at the ends of rows. They shall be used in sets of four boards of 2" x 10" dressed lumber separated by 3-inch spacers, shall extend from the rump boards to the inboard stanchions, and shall be fitted into appropriate channels or slots at both ends in a manner that will permit their ready removal.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Division boards and those forming ends of pens shall be the same as prescribed for front boards for these animals in § 91.26.

§ 91.29 Troughs and hayracks.

All stalls and pens shall be equipped with proper troughs for feeding animals as provided in this section. Racks or nets furnished for feeding hay shall be of a type acceptable to the inspector.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Troughs may be of metal or wood either removable or fixed. The space between the first footlock and the footboard may be utilized for feeding cattle provided a 2" x 4" piece is affixed along the top surface of said footlock so that it, together with the footboard and the battens, will form an enclosure. When wooden troughs are used an adequate supply of buckets shall be provided for the proper watering of the animals.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Pens for these animals shall have feed troughs not less than 8 inches wide and proper receptacles for watering. Pens for sheep and goats should also have ample hay racks suitable for these animals.

§ 91.30 Defective fittings.

If previously used fittings are employed, any portion thereof found by the inspector to be worn, decayed, unsound, or otherwise defective shall be replaced.

§ 91.31 Cleaning and disinfecting vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment.

All parts of vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment used in the loading, stowing or other handling of animals in compliance with the provisions of this part shall first be thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected with a Veterinary Services approved disinfectant under the supervision of an inspector before being again used for or in connection with the transportation of animals from United States ports. Such disinfection of halters, ropes, and similar equipment used in handling and tying the animals shall be by immersion in the approved disinfectant.

PART 92—IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS AND POULTRY AND CERTAIN ANIMAL AND POULTRY PRODUCTS; INSPECTION AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN MEANS OF CONVEYANCE AND SHIPPING CONTAINERS THEREON

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CANADA

Sec.

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- 92.33 Inspection at port of entry.
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- 92.35 Cattle from Mexico.
- 92.36 Sheep and goats and wild ruminants from Mexico.
- 92.37 [Reserved]
- 92.38 [Reserved]
- 92.39 Horses from Mexico.
- 92.40 Animals for immediate slaughter.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 92 issued under secs. 6, 7, 8, 10, 26 Stat. 416, as amended, 417, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 306, 46 Stat. 689, as amended, secs. 2, 3, 4, 11, 76 Stat. 129, 130, 132; 19 U.S.C. 1306, 21 U.S.C. 102-105, 111, 134a, 134b, 134c, 134f.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 92 appear at 28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963; 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 92.1 Definitions.

Whenever in this part of the following terms are used unless the context otherwise requires, they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Department*. The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Veterinary Services*. The Veterinary Services unit of the Department.

(c) *Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services*. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, or any official in the Veterinary Services unit of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department to whom authority has

heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(d) *Inspector*. An inspector of the Veterinary Services.

(e) *Animals*. Cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, swine, horses, asses, mules, zebras, dogs, and poultry.

(f) *Cattle*. Animals of the bovine species.

(g) *Ruminants*. All animals which chew the cud, such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, deer, antelopes, camels, llamas and giraffes.

(h) *Swine*. The domestic hog and all varieties of wild hogs.

(i) *Horses*. Horses, asses, mules, and zebras.

(j) (1) *Poultry*. Chickens, ducks, geese, swans, turkeys, doves, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quail, guinea fowl, and pea fowl, of all ages, including eggs for hatching.

(2) *Birds*. All members of the class *aves* (including eggs for hatching), other than poultry or pigeons.

(i) *Pet birds*. Birds which are imported for the personal pleasure of their individual owners and are not intended for resale.

(ii) *Commercial birds*. Birds which are imported for resale, breeding, public display, or any other purpose, except pet birds, zoological birds, research birds, or performing or theatrical birds.

(iii) *Zoological birds*. Birds intended for breeding or public display, for recreational or educational purposes, at a zoological park.

(iv) *Research birds*. Birds which are to be used for research purposes only.

(v) *Performing or theatrical birds and poultry*. Birds and poultry which are to be used in shows, theatrical acts or performances only.

(3) *Pigeons*. All species of pigeons.

(k) *Accredited areas*. Areas in Canada in which the percentage of cattle infected with tuberculosis is officially declared by the Canadian Government to be less than one-half of 1 percent.

(l) *Restricted areas*. Areas in Canada that are in process of becoming accredited as defined in paragraph (k) of this section.

(m) *Recognized slaughtering establishment*.¹⁰ An establishment where

¹⁰ The name of recognized slaughtering establishments approved under this Part may be obtained from the Area Veterinarian in Charge, Veterinary Services, for the State of destination of the shipment.

slaughtering operations are regularly carried on under Federal or State inspection and which has been approved by Veterinary Services to receive animals for slaughter under this Part.

(n) *Immediate slaughter.* Consignment directly from the port of entry to a recognized slaughtering establishment¹⁰ and slaughter thereat within two weeks from the date of entry.

(o) *Communicable disease.* Any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of domestic livestock, poultry or other animals.

(p) *Fever tick.* *Boophilus annulatus*, including, but not limited to, the varieties *Americana* and *Australia*.

(q) *Permitted dip.* A dip permitted by the Division to be used in the official dipping of cattle and horses for fever ticks and for dipping cattle and sheep for scabies.

(r) *Brucellosis-certified areas.* Areas in Canada in which the percentage of cattle affected with brucellosis has been officially determined by the Canadian Government not to exceed one percent and the percentage of herds in which brucellosis is present has been similarly determined not to exceed five percent.

(s) *Western provinces of Canada.* Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

(t) *Zoological park.* A professionally operated zoo, park, garden or other place, maintained under the constant surveillance of a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, for the exhibition of live animals, pigeons or birds, for the purpose of public recreation or education.

[28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963, as amended at 37 F.R. 9019, May 4, 1972; 37 F.R. 17465, Aug. 29, 1972; 38 FR 8240, Mar. 30, 1973; 39 FR 16853, May 10, 1974; 40 FR 33650, Aug. 11, 1975]

§ 92.2 General prohibitions; exceptions.

(a) No animal or product or bird subject to the provisions of this part shall be brought into the United States except in accordance with the regulations in this part and Part 94 of this subchapter;* nor shall any such animal or product or bird be handled or moved after physical entry into the United States before final release from quarantine or any other form of governmental detention except in compliance with such regula-

tions: *Provided*, That the Deputy Administrator may upon request in specific cases permit animals or products, or birds which are to be used for research purposes only, to be brought into or through the United States, under such conditions as he may prescribe, when he determines in the specific case that such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States.

(b) In order to protect the poultry industry of the United States from exotic Newcastle disease and other communicable diseases of poultry, the importation of birds into the United States is prohibited, except as provided in paragraphs (a), (c), (d), or (f) of this section.

(c) A lot consisting of no more than two pet birds, which are not known to be affected with or exposed to any communicable disease of poultry, which are caged (prior to release from port of entry) and which are personal pets, may be imported by the owner thereof at any port of entry designated in § 92.3 or at a military base designated in specific cases by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services: *Provided*, That such birds are found upon port of entry veterinary inspection under § 92.3 to be free of poultry diseases; the owner importing such birds signs and furnishes to the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, (1) a notarized declaration under oath or affirmation or a statement signed by the owner and witnessed by a Department inspector stating that the bird or birds have been in his possession for a minimum of 90 days preceding importation and that during such time such birds have not been in contact with poultry or other birds (for example, association with other avian species at exhibitions or in aviaries), and (2) an agreement on a form obtainable from a Federal inspector at the port of entry stating (i) that the birds will be maintained in confinement in his personal possession separate and apart from all poultry and other birds for a minimum period of 30 days following importation, at a place approved by the Deputy Administrator and will be made available for health inspection and testing by Department inspectors upon request until released at the end of such period by such an inspector, and (ii) that appropriate Federal officials in the State of destination** will be im-

*Importations of certain animals from various countries are absolutely prohibited under Part 94 because of specified diseases.

**Owners will be provided a copy of the agreement containing the name and address of the appropriate Federal officials in the State of destination.

mediately notified if any signs of disease are noted in any of the birds or any of the birds die during that period; and such person complies with the terms of such agreement: *And provided further*, That the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, may upon request in specific cases permit the importation in accordance with the conditions prescribed in this paragraph of more than two such birds that are personal pets when he determines in the specific case that such importation will not involve a risk of introduction or spread of any communicable disease of poultry.

(d) Except for animals prohibited entry by section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306), the provisions in this Part 92 relating to animals and birds shall not apply to healthy animals (other than poultry) in transit through the United States if they are not known to be infected with or exposed, within the 60 days preceding the date of export from the country of origin, to communicable diseases of such animals, or to healthy poultry or birds not known to be infected with or exposed, within the 90 days preceding the date of export from the country of origin, to communicable diseases of poultry, if an import permit⁹ has been obtained under § 92.4 of this Chapter and all conditions therein are observed; and if such animals or birds are handled as follows:

(1) (i) they are maintained under continuous confinement in transit through the United States aboard an aircraft, ocean vessel, or other means of conveyance; or

(ii) they are unloaded, in the course of such transit, into an animal or bird holding facility which is provided by the carrier or its agent and has been approved⁹ in advance by the Deputy Administrator in accordance with paragraph (d) (3) of this section as adequate to prevent the spread within the United States of any livestock or poultry disease, and they are maintained there under continuous confinement until loaded aboard a means of conveyance for transportation from the United States and are maintained under continuous confinement aboard such means of convey-

ance until it leaves the United States; the import permit will specify any additional conditions necessary to assure that the transit of the animals or birds through the United States can be made without endangering the livestock or poultry of the United States, and that Department inspectors may inspect the animals or birds on board such means of conveyance or in such holding facility as provided in section 5 of the Act of July 2, 1962 (21 U.S.C. 134d) to ascertain whether the requirements of this paragraph are met, and dispose of them in accordance with section 2 of the Act of July 2, 1962 (21 U.S.C. 134a) if such conditions are not met; and

(2) the carrier or its agent executes and furnishes to the collector of Customs at the first port of arrival a declaration stating that the animals or birds will be retained aboard such means of conveyance or in an approved holding facility during transshipment as required by this paragraph.

(3) Provisions for the approval of facilities required in this paragraph are:

(i) They must be sufficiently isolated to prevent direct or indirect contact with all other animals and birds while in the United States.

(ii) They must be so constructed that they provide adequate protection against environmental conditions and can be adequately cleaned, washed and disinfected.

(iii) They must provide for disposal of animals and bird carcasses, manure, bedding, waste and any related shipping materials in a manner that will prevent dissemination of disease.

(iv) They must have provisions for adequate sources of feed and water and for attendants for the care and feeding of animals and birds in the facility.

(v) They must comply with additional requirements as may be imposed by the Deputy Administrator if deemed applicable for a particular shipment.

(vi) They must also comply with all applicable local, State and Federal requirements for environmental quality and with the provisions of the Animal Welfare Regulations in Chapter I of this Title, as applicable.

(e) All of the provisions of this Part 92 shall apply to pigeons to the same extent and in the same manner as they apply to poultry.

(f) Commercial birds, zoological birds, or research birds may be imported into the United States if they meet the re-

⁹ Such permit may be obtained from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782. Requests for approval of such facilities should also be made to the Deputy Administrator.

quirements of §§ 92.3(f), 92.4, 92.5(c), 92.8(b), and 92.11(e) which specifically apply to such birds and the requirements of all other sections in this part that are applicable to poultry or to animals generally.

(g) Performing or theatrical birds and performing or theatrical poultry may be imported at any of the ports of entry listed in § 92.3 if accompanied by an import permit as required by § 92.4 and such birds or poultry are found upon port of entry veterinary inspection to be free of communicable diseases of poultry.

(h) The provisions in this part relating to poultry shall not be applicable to performing or theatrical poultry; however, the provisions in this part applicable to performing or theatrical birds shall be applicable to performing or theatrical poultry.

[37 FR 17465, Aug. 29, 1972, as amended at 37 FR 21149, Oct. 6, 1972; 38 FR 4506, Feb. 15, 1973; 38 FR 8240, Mar. 30, 1973; 38 FR 19671, July 23, 1973; 38 FR 28554, Oct. 15, 1973; 38 FR 34188, Dec. 12, 1973; 40 FR 33650, Aug. 11, 1975; 40 FR 52717, Nov. 12, 1975]

§ 92.2a Inspection of certain aircraft and other means of conveyance and shipping containers thereon; unloading, cleaning, and disinfection requirements.

(a) **Inspection:** All aircraft and other means of conveyance (including shipping containers thereon) moving into the United States from any foreign country are subject to inspection without a warrant by properly identified and designated inspectors of the Division to determine whether they are carrying any animal, carcass, product or article regulated or subject to disposal under any law or regulation administered by the Secretary of Agriculture for prevention of the introduction or dissemination of any communicable animal disease. (21 U.S.C. 134d)

(b) **Unloading requirements:** Whenever in the course of any such inspection at any port in the United States the inspector has reason to believe that the means of conveyance or container is contaminated with material of animal (including poultry) origin, such as, but not limited to, meat, organs, glands, extracts, secretions, fat, bones, blood, lymph, urine, or manure, so as to present a danger of the spread of any communicable animal disease, the inspector may require the unloading of the means of conveyance and the emptying of the container if he

deems it necessary to enable him to determine whether the means of conveyance or container is in fact so contaminated. The principal operator of the means of conveyance and his agent in charge of the means of conveyance shall comply with any such requirement under the immediate supervision of, and in the time and manner prescribed by, the inspector.

(c) **Cleaning and disinfection:** Whenever, upon inspection under this section, an inspector determines that a means of conveyance or shipping container is contaminated with material of animal origin so as to present a danger of the spread of any communicable animal disease, he shall notify the principal operator of the means of conveyance or his agent in charge, of such determination and the requirements under this section. The person so notified shall cause the cleaning and disinfection of such means of conveyance and container under the immediate supervision of, and in the time and manner prescribed by, the inspector.

(d) For purposes of this section, the term "shipping container" means any container of a type specially adapted for use in transporting any article on the means of conveyance involved.

[32 F.R. 15707, Nov. 15, 1967]

§ 92.3 Ports designated for the importation of animals.

(a) *Ocean ports.* The following ports are hereby designated as quarantine stations and all animals shall be entered through said stations, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section and paragraph (d) of § 92.11, or § 92.24, viz: Portland, Maine; Boston, Mass.; New York, N.Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Jacksonville, Miami, and Tampa, Fla.; San Juan, P.R.; New Orleans, La.; Galveston, Tex.; San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.; and Honolulu, Hawaii.

(b) *Canadian border ports.* The following ports in addition to those specified in paragraph (a) of this section are designated as quarantine stations for the entry of animals from Canada: Calais, Houlton, Van Buren, Fort Kent, Jackman, and Holey, Maine; Derby Line, Richford, and Highgate Springs, Vermont; Rouses Point, Moores Junction, Chateaugay, Malone, Fort Covington, Hogansburg, Roosevelttown, Waddington, Ogdensburg, Morristown, Alexandria

Bay, Charlotte, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo, New York; Detroit, Port Huron, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Noyes, Minnesota; Dunseith, Pembina, and Portal, North Dakota; Raymond and Sweetgrass, Montana; Eastport and Porthill, Idaho; Spokane, Laurier, Oroville, Nighthawk, Sumas, Blaine, and Lynden, Washington; and Juneau and Skagway, Alaska.

(c) *Mexican border ports.* The following ports in addition to those specified in paragraph (a) of this section are designated as quarantine stations for the entry of animals from Mexico: Brownsville, Hidalgo, Rio Grande City, Roma, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio, Presidio, and El Paso, Tex.; Douglas, Naco, Nogales, and San Luis, Arizona; and Calexico and San Ysidro, Calif.

(d) *Special ports.* Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, and Christiansted, St. Croix, in the United States Virgin Islands, are hereby designated as quarantine stations for the entry of ruminants and swine from the British Virgin Islands into the United States Virgin Islands for immediate slaughter.

(e) *Designation of other ports.* The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the designation as quarantine stations of the ports specified in this section. In special cases other ports may be designated as quarantine stations under this section by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, all commercial birds, zoological birds, or research birds shall be imported only at a port of entry specified in § 92.8(b).

[28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963, as amended at 34 F.R. 5903, Mar. 29, 1969; 36 F.R. 20287, Oct. 20, 1971; 38 FR 19813, July 24, 1973; 40 FR 33650, Aug. 11, 1975; 40 FR 36106, Aug. 19, 1975]

§ 92.4 Import permits for ruminants, swine, poultry, commercial birds, zoological birds, research birds, performing or theatrical birds, or performing or theatrical poultry.⁶

(a) *Application for permit; reservation required.* (1) For ruminants, swine,

⁶ For other permit requirements for birds, the regulations issued by the U.S. Department of the Interior (Part 17, Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations) and the regulations issued by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Subpart J-1 of Part 71, Title 42, Code of Federal Regulations) should be consulted.

poultry, and animal semen intended for importation from any part of the world, except as otherwise provided in §§ 92.19, 92.27, and 92.31, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from Veterinary Services an import permit. The application shall specify the name and address of the importer, the species, breed, number or quantity, purpose of importation, the country of origin, the port of embarkation in the foreign country, the mode of transportation, route of travel, the port of entry in the United States, and the proposed date of arrival of the animals or animal semen to be imported, and the name of the person to whom the animals or animal semen will be delivered and the location of the place in the United States to which delivery will be made from the port of entry. Additional information may be required in the form of certificates concerning specific diseases to which the animals are susceptible, as well as vaccinations or other precautionary treatments to which the animals or animal semen have been subjected. Notice of any such requirement will be given to the applicant in each case.

(2) An application for permit to import will be denied for domestic ruminants or swine, or semen from ruminants or swine, from any country where it has been declared, under section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, that foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest has been determined to exist, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) An application for permit to import ruminants, swine, poultry, or animal semen may also be denied because of: Communicable disease conditions in the area or country of origin, or in a country where the shipment has been or will be held or through which the shipment has been or will be transported; deficiencies in the regulatory programs for the control or eradication of animal diseases and the unavailability of veterinary services in the above mentioned countries; the importer's failure to provide satisfactory evidence concerning the origin, history, and health status of the animals or animal semen; the lack of satisfactory information necessary to determine that the importation will not be likely to transmit any communicable disease to livestock or poultry of the United States; or any other circumstances which the Deputy Administrator believes require such denial to prevent the dissemination of any communicable

disease of livestock or poultry into the United States.

(4) For each lot of poultry (including birds) which is to be quarantined in facilities maintained by Veterinary Services, a reservation fee of \$40 shall be paid by the importer or his agent at the time the permit is applied for. Such fee shall be in the form of certified check or U.S. Money Order and will be returned to the payee if the permit requested is not issued. When the requested permit is issued and the scheduled quarantine period is completed, the reservation fee paid will be deducted from the expenses incurred by the importer or his agent for services received in connection with the quarantine of the specific lot for which the reservation was made. When an importer or his agent fails to present for entry any lot of poultry or birds for which a reservation fee has been paid and a permit has been issued, the reservation fee paid will be forfeited.

(b) *Permit.* When a permit is issued, the original and two copies will be sent to the importer. It shall be the responsibility of the importer to forward the original permit and one copy to the shipper in the country of origin, and it shall also be the responsibility of the importer to insure that the shipper presents the copy of the permit to the carrier and makes proper arrangements for the original permit to accompany the shipment to the specified U.S. port of entry for presentation to the collector of customs. Animals and animal semen for which a permit has been issued will be received at the specified port of entry within the time prescribed in the permit which shall not exceed 14 days for all permits except that the time prescribed in permits issued for the importation of commercial birds, zoological birds, or research birds shall not exceed 30 days, and for performing or theatrical birds or poultry shall not exceed 90 days. All permits issued shall be void after expiration of the time prescribed in the permit.

Ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen for which a permit is required by these regulations will not be eligible for entry if a permit has not been issued; if unaccompanied by such a permit; if shipment is from any port other than the one designated in the permit; if arrival in the United States is at any port other than the one designated in the permit; if the animals (including poultry) or semen offered for entry differ from those described in the permit; if

the animals or semen are not handled as outlined in the application for the permit and as specified in the permit issued; or in the case of ruminants and swine, if ruminants or swine other than those covered by import permits are aboard the transporting carrier.

(c) *Wild ruminants and wild swine from countries where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists.* (1) Wild ruminants and wild swine originating in the countries designated in Part 94 of this subchapter as countries in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists may be carriers of such diseases even though the animals do not show clinical evidence of the diseases. In view of these circumstances and in order to prevent the introduction and dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest and protect the livestock of the United States, permits for the importation of wild ruminants, such as, but not limited to, giraffes, deer and antelopes, and of wild swine, will be issued only if such animals are intended for exhibition purposes in a zoological park previously approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services in accordance with the standards specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and if the operator of such approved zoological park and the importer, if such operator and importer are different parties, have entered into the agreement set forth in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph with Veterinary Services for the maintenance and handling of such wild ruminants and wild swine in the manner specified in the agreement to prevent the introduction and dissemination of communicable disease. For purposes of this paragraph "zoological park" means a zoo, park or other place maintained for the exhibition of live animals for recreational or educational purposes. The New York port of entry is the only port at which facilities are available which are adequate for the quarantining of wild ruminants and wild swine. Accordingly, permits issued for the importation of such wild animals will require that the animals be imported through the port of New York and quarantined at that port. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may cancel such a permit when he finds that any provision of this section or any other provision of the regulations has not been or is not being complied with.

(2) Approval of a zoological park for the receipt and maintenance of imported

animals as described in this paragraph, shall be on the basis of an inspection, by an authorized representative of the Department, of the physical facilities of the establishment and its methods of operation. Standards for acceptable physical facilities shall include satisfactory pens, cages, or enclosures in which the animals can be maintained so as not to be in contact with the general public and free from contact with domestic livestock; natural or established drainage from the zoological park which will avoid contamination of land areas where domestic livestock are kept or with which domestic livestock may otherwise come in contact; provision for the disposition of manure, other wastes, and dead ruminants and swine within the zoological park; and other reasonable facilities considered necessary to prevent the dissemination of diseases from the zoological park. The operator of the zoological park shall have available the services of a full-time or part-time veterinarian, or a veterinarian on a retainer basis, who shall make periodic examinations of all animals maintained at the zoological park for evidence of disease; who shall make a post-mortem examination of each animal that dies; and who shall make a prompt report of suspected cases of contagious or communicable diseases to appropriate state or federal livestock sanitary officials.

(3) Prior to the issuance of an import permit under this section, the operator of the approved zoological park to which the animals are to be consigned, and the importer of the animals, if such operator and importer are different parties, shall execute an agreement covering each animal or group of animals for which the import permit is requested. The agreement shall be in the following form:

AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPORTATION, QUARANTINE AND EXHIBITION OF CERTAIN WILD RUMINANTS AND WILD SWINE

-----, operator(s) of the zoological park known as ----- located at ----- (Name)

-----, and ----- hereby (City and state) (Importer) request a permit for the importation of ----- for exhibition (Number and kinds of animals) purposes at the said zoological park, said animals originating in a country where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists and being subject to restrictions under regulations contained in Part 92, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

In making this request, it is understood and agreed that:

1. The animals for which an import permit is requested will be held in isolation at a port of embarkation in the country of origin, approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services as a port having facilities which are adequate for maintaining wild animals in isolation from all other animals and having veterinary supervision by officials of the country of origin of the animals. Such animals will be held in such isolation for not less than 60 days under the supervision of the veterinary service of that country to determine whether the animals show any clinical evidence of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, or other communicable disease and to assure that the animals will not have been exposed to such a disease within the 60 days next before their exportation from that country.

2. Shipment will be made direct from such port of embarkation to the port of New York as the port of entry in this country. If shipment is made by ocean vessel the animals will not be unloaded in any foreign port en route. If shipment is made by air, the animals will not be unloaded at any port or other place of landing except at a port approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services as a port not located in a country where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists or as a port in such a country having facilities and inspection adequate for maintaining wild animals in isolation from all other animals.

3. No ruminants or swine will be aboard the transporting vehicle, vessel or aircraft except those for which an import permit has been issued.

4. The animals will be quarantined for not less than 30 days in the Department's Animal Quarantine Station in Clifton, New Jersey.

5. Upon release from quarantine the animals will be delivered to the zoological park named in this agreement to become the property of the park and they will not be sold, exchanged or removed from the premises without the prior consent of Veterinary Services.

(Signature of importer)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ----- day of -----, 19....

(Title or designation)

(Name of zoological park)

By -----
(Signature of officer of zoological park)

(Title of officer)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ----- day of -----, 19....

(Title or designation)

(d) *Animal semen from countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.* Importation of semen of ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in paragraph (a) of section 94.1 of this subchapter as a country where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease is determined to exist, is prohibited, except that semen from ruminants or swine originating in such a country may be offered for entry into the United States at the port of New York and later released from such port provided the following conditions have been fulfilled:

(1) The importer has applied for and obtained an import permit for the semen in accordance with the provisions of this section and related requirements concerning application therefor, which permit is in effect at the time of importation, and has deposited with the Department prior to the issuance of the permit sufficient funds so as to be available for defraying estimated expenses to be incurred in connection with the proposed semen importation and following the issuance of the permit has deposited such other amounts as may be required from time to time to defray unanticipated costs or increased expenses. Such an import permit may be denied for the reasons specified in subparagraph (a) (3) of this section. Furthermore, an import permit will be revoked unless the following conditions have been complied with:

(i) The donor animal shall have been inspected on the farm of origin by a veterinarian of the United States Department of Agriculture who, in cooperation with the veterinary service of the country of origin of the donor animal, shall have determined, insofar as possible, that the donor animal was never infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease; that the donor animal was never on a farm or other premise where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease then existed; that no animal on the farm of origin which was susceptible to the virus of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease was exposed to either disease during the 12 months immediately prior to the date of inspection of the donor animal; that the donor animal has never been vaccinated against rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease; and that the donor animal was free from evidence of other communicable disease;

(ii) The donor animal shall have been permanently identified in a manner sat-

isfactory to a veterinarian of this Department; blood samples from such donor animal for virus neutralization and fluorescent antibody tests or other tests shall have been collected by a veterinarian of the United States Department of Agriculture and transported by air to the New York Port Veterinarian for delivery to the Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture in containers approved by a veterinarian of this Department, sealed in the country of origin by a veterinarian of this Department; and pending the results of the tests, the donor animal shall have been kept in isolation on the farm of origin or other acceptable location under the supervision of a veterinarian of this Department, and during such isolation period no animal susceptible to rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease shall have been permitted to enter such farm or location and no other source of exposure to rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease shall have been present;

(iii) The blood samples from the donor animal shall have been negative to the virus neutralization and fluorescent antibody tests made at the Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture and to any other test for rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease or other communicable disease prescribed by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

(iv) Following isolation, preliminary veterinary inspection, and testing while the donor animal was on the farm of origin or other acceptable location, the donor animal shall have been transported, under such conditions as the Department veterinarian prescribed to prevent exposure of the animal to the virus of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease, to an isolation facility properly equipped for the necessary care and maintenance of the donor animal and for the proper collection and handling of semen, approved by a veterinarian of this Department and under the direct supervision of such veterinarian;

(v) The semen of the donor animal shall have been collected at the approved isolation facility under the direct supervision of a veterinarian of this Department; and all handling procedures, such as examination, dilution, refrigeration, and preparation of the semen for shipment, shall have been under the direct

supervision of a veterinarian of this Department.

(2) The semen collected at the approved isolation facility shall have been at all times, except during air transportation to New York, in the custody of a veterinarian of this Department.

(3) The semen for which an import permit has been issued shall have been transported by air to the port of New York in liquid nitrogen containers approved by a veterinarian of this Department; sealed in the country of origin by a veterinarian of this Department; and accompanied by a statement by such veterinarian showing the identification of the donor animal and the dates the semen was collected, along with a certificate regarding the health status of the donor animal as of the date of shipment of the semen to the port of New York. All semen received at the port of New York shall be held under quarantine in liquid nitrogen storage at such port in the custody of Veterinary Services until released or otherwise disposed of as provided in this section. Quarantine of the semen at the port of New York shall be for a minimum period of 60 days in facilities and under conditions prescribed by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, during which time additional tests shall be conducted as provided in subparagraphs (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph.

(4) The donor animal shall have been retained at the approved isolation facility in the country where the semen was collected for at least 60 days after such collection; and after such 60-day retention period, blood samples shall have been collected from the donor animal by a veterinarian of this Department for virus neutralization and fluorescent antibody tests at the Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, and any other tests as required by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

(5) While the imported semen is in storage under quarantine at the port of New York, a sample of each lot of semen collected from the donor animal shall have been tested at the Plum Island Laboratory. Such test shall consist of injecting not less than 10 percent of the volume of each lot of semen into test animals which are susceptible to rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may also require such other tests as

he deems necessary to determine whether the semen harbors the virus of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease, or any other communicable disease.

(6) If it is determined that the requirements set forth in this paragraph have been complied with and there are no indications that the donor animal or the semen from the donor animal harbors the virus of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease or any other communicable disease and if the donor animal, blood samples from the donor animal, and semen samples from the donor animal are negative to all other tests required, the semen shall be released for shipment to the consignee listed by the importer; otherwise the semen shall be destroyed or disposed of as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may direct.

(Sec. 203, 60 Stat. 1087; 7 U.S.C. 1622) [28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963, as amended at 29 F.R. 18274, Dec. 24, 1964; 37 F.R. 9019, May 4, 1972; 37 FR 17465, Aug. 29, 1972; 38 FR 29883, Oct. 30, 1973; 40 FR 33650, Aug. 11, 1975; 40 FR 46092, Oct. 6, 1975]

§ 92.5 Certificate for ruminants, swine, poultry, commercial birds, zoological birds, and research birds.

(a) *Ruminants and swine.* (1) All ruminants and swine offered for importation from any part of the world except as provided in §§ 92.20, 92.21, 92.22, 92.28, 92.35, 92.36, and 92.40 shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that such animals have been kept in said country at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom and that said country during such period has been entirely free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, and surra: *Provided, however,* That certificates for wild ruminants or wild swine for exhibition purposes need specify freedom from the said diseases of the district of origin only: *And provided further,* That in the case of sheep, goats, and swine the certificate, as far as it relates to contagious pleuropneumonia, may specify freedom from such disease of the district of origin only. For domestic swine, the certificate shall also show that the entire country or origin is free of hog cholera, African swine fever, and swine vesicular disease and that for 60 days immediately preceding the time of movement from the premises of origin no swine erysipelas or

swine plague has existed on such premises or on adjoining premises.

(2) The certificate accompanying sheep and goats offered for importation from any part of the world, except as provided in §§ 92.21, 92.28, and 92.36, shall, in addition to the statements required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, state: (i) That the said salaried veterinary officer has inspected such sheep and goats on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (ii) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (iii) that, as far as can be determined, the disease known as scrapie has not existed in any district in which such sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (iv) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie.

(3) If ruminants or swine are unaccompanied by the certificate as required by subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, or if such animals are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may direct.

(b) *Poultry.* (1) All poultry, except eggs for hatching, offered for importation from any country of the world shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that such poultry and their flock or flocks of origin were inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement from such country and that they were then found to be free of evidence of communicable diseases of poultry, and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such disease common to poultry during the 90 days immediately preceding the date of such movement and that these premises are not located in any area under quarantine during the preceding 90 days. Certificates for such poultry shall

also state that the poultry have been kept in the country from which they are offered for importation for at least 90 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom or since hatched and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, no case of European fowl pest (fowl plague) or Newcastle disease occurred on the premises where such poultry were kept, or on adjoining premises, during that 90-day period. All eggs for hatching offered for importation from any part of the world, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that the flock or flocks of origin were found upon inspection to be free from evidence of communicable diseases of poultry, that no Newcastle disease has occurred on the premises of origin or on adjoining premises during the 90 days immediately preceding the date of movement of the eggs from such country, and that as far as it has been possible to determine such flock or flocks were not exposed to such disease during the preceding 90 days.

(c) *Birds.* All commercial birds, zoological birds and research birds offered for importation from any country of the world shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the National Government of the country from which the birds are to be exported, stating that all birds covered by the certificate have been inspected by him and that no evidence of Newcastle disease, ornithosis, or other communicable disease of poultry was found among the birds and insofar as has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such disease during the 90 days immediately preceding their exportation; that such birds were individually identified by serially numbered legbands (or by other suitable means of identification approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, upon request to him) and such birds were placed into new containers at the premises from which the birds are to be exported; that such birds have not been vaccinated with Newcastle disease vaccine; that Newcastle disease did not occur anywhere on the premises from which the birds are to be exported or on adjoining premises during the 90 days immediately preceding the exportation of such birds and that these premises are not located in any area under quar-

antine for poultry diseases at any time during such preceding 90 days.

[28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963, as amended at 37 F.R. 5485, Mar. 16, 1972; 37 F.R. 9019, May 4, 1972; 37 F.R. 17465, Aug. 29, 1972; 37 FR 21149, Oct. 6, 1972; 38 FR 21610, Aug. 9, 1973; 38 FR 29883, Oct. 30, 1973; 40 FR 33650, Aug. 11, 1975]

§ 92.6 Diagnostic tests.

(a) *Tuberculosis and brucellosis tests of cattle.* Except as provided in §§ 92.20 and 92.35 (b) and (c) all cattle offered for importation from any part of the world, except for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin showing that the animals have been tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis with negative results within 30 days of the date of their exportation: *Provided*, That the brucellosis test will not be required for steers, spayed heifers, or any cattle less than 6 months old. The said certificate shall give the dates and places of testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and a description of the cattle, with breed, ages, and markings.

(b) *Tuberculosis and brucellosis tests of goats.* Except as provided in §§ 92.21 and 92.36(b), all goats offered for importation, except for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin showing that the animals have been tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis with negative results within 30 days of the date of their exportation. The said certificate shall give the dates and places of testing, method of testing, names of consignor and consignee, and a description of the animals, including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and ear tag numbers.

(c) *Further tests during quarantine.* Animals that have been tested as prescribed in the paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section and that are subject to quarantine at the port of entry as provided in § 92.11, shall be retested during the last 10 days of the quarantine period under the supervision of a veterinary inspector, by one or more of the methods approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

§ 92.7 Declaration and other documents for animals and animal semen.

(a) The certificates, declarations, and affidavits required by the regulations in

this part shall be presented by the importer or his agent to the collector of customs at the port of entry, upon arrival of animals or animal semen at such port, for the use of the veterinary inspector at the port of entry.

(b) For all animals and animal semen offered for importation, the importer or his agent shall first present two copies of a declaration which shall list the port of entry, the name and address of the importer, the name and address of the broker, the origin of the animals or animal semen, the number, breed, species, and purpose of the importation, the name of the person to whom the animals or animal semen will be delivered, and the location of the place to which such delivery will be made.

§ 92.8 Inspection at the port of entry.

(a) Inspection shall be made at the port of entry of all horses, ruminants, swine, and poultry imported from any part of the world except as provided in §§ 92.25 and 92.33. All horses, ruminants, and swine found to be free from communicable disease and not to have been exposed thereto within 60 days prior to their exportation to the United States shall be admitted subject to the other provisions in this part; all poultry found to be free from communicable disease and not to have been exposed thereto within 90 days prior to their exportation to the United States shall be admitted subject to the other provisions in this part; all other animals and poultry except as provided in §§ 92.28(c) and 92.35(a) shall be refused entry. Animals refused entry, unless exported within a time fixed in each case by the Deputy Administrator of Veterinary Services, and in accordance with other provisions he may require in each case for their handling shall be disposed of as the Deputy Administrator may direct in accordance with provisions of section 2 of the Act of July 2, 1962 (21 U.S.C. 134a), or the provisions of section 8 of the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U.S.C. 103). Such portions of the transporting vessel, and of its cargo, which have been exposed to any such animals or their emanations shall be disinfected in such manner as may be considered necessary by the inspector in charge at the port of entry, to prevent the introduction or spread of livestock or poultry disease, before the cargo is allowed to land.

(b) All commercial birds, zoological birds and research birds imported from

any part of the world shall be subjected to inspection at the Customs port of entry by a veterinary inspector of Veterinary Services and such birds shall be permitted entry only at the following ports of entry: Boston, Massachusetts; New York, New York; Miami, Florida; Tampa, Florida; New Orleans, Louisiana; Brownsville, Texas; El Paso, Texas; San Diego, California; San Ysidro, California; Los Angeles, California; San Francisco, California; Honolulu, Hawaii; Seattle, Washington; Chicago, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan.

[37 FR 9021, May 4, 1972, as amended at 38 FR 29883, Oct. 30, 1973; 40 FR 33650, Aug. 11, 1975; 40 FR 44306, Sept. 26, 1975]

§ 92.9 Articles accompanying animals.

No litter or manure, fodder or other aliment, nor any equipment such as boxes, buckets, ropes, chains, blankets, or other things used for or about animals governed by the regulations in this part, shall be landed from any conveyance except under such restrictions as the inspector in charge at the port of entry shall direct.

§ 92.10 Movement from conveyances to quarantine station.

Platforms and chutes used for handling imported ruminants or swine shall be cleaned and disinfected under Veterinary Services supervision after being so used. The said animals shall not be unnecessarily moved over any highways nor allowed to come in contact with other animals, but shall be transferred from the conveyance to the quarantine grounds in boats, cars, or vehicles approved by the inspector in charge at the port of entry. Such cars, boats, or vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected under Veterinary Services supervision immediately after such use, by the carrier moving the same. The railway cars so used shall be either cars reserved for this exclusive use or box cars not otherwise employed in the transportation of animals or their fresh products. When movement of the aforesaid animals upon or across a public highway is unavoidable, it shall be under such careful supervision and restrictions as the inspector in charge at the port of entry and the local authorities may direct.

§ 92.11 Quarantine requirements.

(a) *Cattle*. (1) Cattle imported from any part of the world except Canada, countries of Central America and the

West Indies, and Mexico shall be quarantined for not less than 30 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry.

(2) Cattle imported from Canada, countries of Central America and the West Indies, and Mexico shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.20, 92.28, 92.34, and 92.35, respectively.

(b) *Other ruminants and swine*. (1) Swine and ruminants other than cattle imported from any part of the world except Canada, shall be quarantined for not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry. During their quarantine, wild ruminants and wild swine shall be subject to such inspections, disinfection, blood tests, or other tests as may be required by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services to determine their freedom from disease and the infection of disease.

(2) Sheep and goats imported from Canada shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.21 and 92.22, respectively. Ruminants imported from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be subject to the provisions of § 92.28. Ruminants other than cattle imported from Mexico shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.34 and 92.36.

(c) *Poultry*. (1) All poultry imported from any part of the world, except as provided in § 92.26 shall be quarantined for not less than 30 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry. During their quarantine, such poultry shall be subject to such inspections, disinfections, blood tests, or other tests as may be required by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, to determine their freedom from disease or the infection of disease, and their freedom from exposure thereto.

(d) *Horses*. Horses imported from any country in the Western Hemisphere, except Canada, shall be quarantined at the U.S. port of arrival for not less than 7 days counting from the date of arrival at such port, and for such additional period as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may require to determine their freedom from disease. During their quarantine such horses shall be subjected to such inspections, disinfections, blood tests, and other tests as may be required by the Deputy Administrator. Horses from any other part of the world may be quarantined at the port of entry for such period as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may require to deter-

mine their freedom from disease and there be subjected to such inspections, disinfections, blood tests, and other tests as may be required by the Deputy Administrator. The minimum quarantine period for horses from, or that have been in or have transited, countries where African horsesickness is declared to exist shall be 60 days, and such horses shall enter the United States and be quarantined only, at the port of New York. Information as to the countries where African horsesickness is declared to exist can be obtained from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

(e) *Birds.* Each lot of commercial birds, zoological birds or research birds imported from any part of the world shall be quarantined for a minimum of 30 days, and for such longer period as may be required by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, in any specific case, on an "all-in, all-out" basis, at one of the ports of entry specified in § 92.8(b), at a USDA quarantine facility when arrangements have been made in advance by the importer and approval is granted in the permit described in § 92.4, or in facilities which are provided by the importer and which have been approved by the Deputy Administrator as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, prior to the issuance of the permit. During the quarantine period, the importer shall comply with handling procedures, (including inspection and testing) as provided in paragraph (f) of this section. If the birds are found free of evidence of communicable diseases of poultry during quarantine, then the port veterinarian shall issue an agriculture release for entry through U.S. Customs. If the birds are found during port of entry inspection or during quarantine, to be infected with or exposed to a communicable disease of poultry, such birds shall be refused entry or shall be held for an additional period in quarantine until determined to be free of evidence of any communicable disease, or shall be otherwise disposed of as directed by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Act of July 2, 1962 (21 U.S.C. 134a). See also paragraph (f) (3) (ii) (E) of this section.

(f) *Standards for approved quarantine facilities and handling procedures for importation of birds.* To qualify for designation as an approved quarantine fa-

cility⁷ and to retain such approval, the facility and its maintenance and operation must meet the minimum requirements of subparagraphs (1) through (6) of this paragraph (f). The cost of the facility and all costs associated with the maintenance and operation of such facility shall be borne by the importer.

(1) *Supervision of the facility.* The facility shall be maintained under the supervision of the Veterinary Services port veterinarian at one of the ports listed in § 92.8(b).

(2) *Physical plant requirements.* The facility shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) *Location.* The quarantine facility shall be located:

(A) Within the immediate area of the port of entry to curtail to a minimum the possibility of introduction and dissemination of poultry diseases by the imported birds, while in transit from the point of entry to the quarantine facility;

(B) At least one-half mile from any concentration of avian species, such as, but not limited to, poultry processing plants, poultry or bird farms, pigeon lofts, or other approved quarantine facilities. Factors such as prevailing winds, possible exposure to poultry or birds moving in local traffic, etc., shall be taken into consideration. If the quarantine facility consists of multiple units for handling separate lots of birds, the individual units shall be located at least one-half mile from each other with separate personnel working as handlers in each unit.

(ii) *Construction.* The unit or units making up the quarantine facility shall each consist of a building or buildings which shall:

(A) Be constructed only with materials that can withstand continued cleaning and disinfection. (All solid walls, floors, and ceilings shall be constructed of impervious material; all screening shall be metal; all openings to the outside shall be double-screened.);

(B) Have a bird holding area of sufficient size to prevent overcrowding of the birds in quarantine. (All access into this holding area shall be from within the

⁷ Information as to the identity of such facilities may be obtained from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

building and each entryway into such area shall be equipped with self-closing, double doors; *Provided*, That emergency exits to the outside may exist in the bird holding area if required by local fire ordinances. Such emergency exits shall be constructed so as to permit their opening from the inside of the facility only.);

(C) Have a ventilation capacity sufficient to control moisture and odor at levels that are not injurious to the health of the birds in quarantine;

(D) Have a vermin-proof feed storage area;

(E) Have office space for recordkeeping;

(F) Have a separate necropsy room which shall have refrigerated storage space for carcasses retained for laboratory examination and facilities adequate for specimen preparation and carcass disposal;

(G) Have a separate area for washing facility equipment;

(H) Have a shower at the entrance into the area comprised of the bird holding and necropsy rooms and a clothes storage and change area at each end of the shower area;

(I) Have a storage area for equipment necessary for quarantine operations;

(J) Have equipment necessary to maintain the facility in clean and sanitary condition, including insect and pest control equipment;

(K) Have a receptacle for soiled and contaminated clothing in the clothes change area located nearest the entrance to the bird holding area.

(iii) *Sanitation and security*. Arrangements shall exist for:

(A) A supply of water adequate to meet all watering and cleaning needs.

(B) Disposal of wastes by incineration or a public sewer system which meets all applicable environmental quality control standards;

(C) Control of surface drainage onto or from the facility to prevent any disease agent from entering or escaping;

(D) Protective clothing and footwear adequate to insure that workers at the facility have clean clothing and footwear at the start of each workday and at any time such articles become soiled or contaminated;

(E) Power cleaning and disinfecting equipment with adequate capacity to disinfect the facility and equipment;

(F) Sufficient stocks of a disinfectant authorized in § 71.10(a) (5) of this chapter;

(G) A security system which prevents contact of birds in quarantine with persons not authorized entry to the facility and with other birds and animals. Such a system shall include a daily log to record the entry and exit of all persons entering the facility and controls at all doorways and other openings to the facility to prevent escape or accidental entry of birds.

(3) *Operational procedures*. To retain designation as an approved quarantine facility, the following procedures shall be observed at the facility at all times.

(i) *Personnel*. Access to the facility shall be granted only to persons working at the facility or to persons specifically granted such access by the Veterinary Services port veterinarian.

(A) All personnel granted access to the bird holding area shall:

(1) Wear clean protective clothing and footwear upon entering the bird holding area;

(2) Change protective clothing and footwear when they become soiled or contaminated;

(3) Shower when entering or leaving the bird holding and necropsy areas.

(B) The operator of the facility shall handle soiled clothing worn within the quarantine unit in a manner approved by the Veterinary Services port veterinarian as adequate to preclude transmission of a poultry disease agent from the facility.

(ii) *Handling of the birds in quarantine*. The birds shall be kept in the quarantine facility for a minimum of 30 days and while in quarantine shall be handled in compliance with the following requirements:

(A) Each lot of birds to be quarantined shall be placed in the facility on an "all-in, all-out" basis. No birds shall be taken out of the lot while it is in quarantine except for diagnostic purposes and if additional birds are added to a lot, the total quarantine period for that lot shall be extended so that all birds will have completed at least 30 consecutive days of quarantine before release for entry into the commerce of the United States. The quarantine period may be extended as provided in paragraph (e) of this section;

(B) The birds shall not be vaccinated prior to release from the quarantine;

(C) Birds of the psittacine family shall receive treatment as a precautionary measure against ornithosis (psittacosis), in accordance with the guidelines

of the United States Public Health Service;⁸

(D) The facility operator shall immediately collect all birds which die in quarantine and hold them under refrigeration, within the facility, shall account for all birds in the shipment, and shall not dispose of any carcass or parts thereof unless authorized to do so by a Veterinary Medical Officer of Veterinary Services of the Department. Birds that die enroute to the United States or while in quarantine shall be made available at the port of entry for necropsy by a Department poultry disease diagnostician who may submit specimens from such birds for laboratory examination.

(E) During the period of quarantine, the birds shall be subjected to such tests and procedures as are required in specific cases by the Veterinary Services port veterinarian, to determine whether the birds are free from communicable diseases of poultry. If frank or clinical Newcastle disease occurs among any birds in quarantine, all birds in the facility shall be destroyed or refused entry and the entire facility shall be thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected as directed under the supervision of a Veterinary Services inspector.

(F) The quarantine facility from which a lot of birds has been released shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant authorized in § 71.10(a)(5) of this chapter, under supervision of a Veterinary Services inspector before a new lot is placed in the facility.

(iii) *Records.* It shall be the responsibility of the operator of the facility to maintain a current daily log for each lot of birds, recording such information as the general condition of the birds each day, source of origin of the birds in the lot, total number of birds in the lot when imported, number of dead birds when lot arrived, date lot was placed into the facility, number of deaths each day in the lot during the quarantine period, necropsy results, and laboratory findings on birds that died during the quarantine, date of prescribed tests and results, Department import permit numbers of each

⁸ Such guidelines may be obtained from the Director, Center for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, or the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

lot, date lot was removed from the facility, and any other observations pertinent to the general health of the birds in the lot. The daily log shall be maintained for one calendar year following the date of release of the birds from quarantine and shall be made available to Veterinary Services personnel upon request.

(4) Additional requirements as to location, security, physical plant and facilities, sanitation, and other items may be imposed by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, in each specific case in order to assure that the quarantine of the birds in such facility will be adequate to enable determination of their health status, prevent spread of disease among birds in quarantine, and prevent escape of poultry disease agents from the facility.

(5) Requests for approval and plans for proposed facilities shall be submitted to the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

(6) Before a decision is made with respect to the eligibility of any facility for initial approval, a personal inspection of the facility shall be made by a Veterinary Medical Officer of Veterinary Services, to determine whether it complies with the standards outlined in this section. Approval of any facility may be refused and approval of any approved quarantine facility may be withdrawn at any time by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, upon his determination that any requirement of this section is not being met. Before such action is taken, the operator of the facility will be informed of the reasons for the proposed action and afforded opportunity to present his views thereon.

Requirements of other Federal laws and regulations, such as the Department's Animal Welfare Regulations in Subchapter A of this chapter shall also apply as applicable to the quarantine facilities.

[28 FR 5971, June 13, 1963; 31 FR 81, Jan. 5, 1966, as amended at 36 FR 13678, June 23, 1971; 37 FR 5485, Mar. 16, 1972; 37 FR 17465, Aug. 29, 1972; 37 FR 21149, Oct. 6, 1972; 38 FR 29883, Oct. 30, 1973; 40 FR 52717, Nov. 12, 1975; 40 FR 55634, Dec. 1, 1975]

§ 92.12 Feed and attendants for animals in quarantine.

(a) *Ports where quarantine facilities not maintained by Veterinary Services.*

The importer, or his agent, of animals subject to quarantine under the regulations in this part shall arrange for acceptable transportation to the non-Governmental quarantine facility and for the care, feed, and handling of the animals from the time of unloading at the quarantine port to the time of release from quarantine. Such arrangements shall be agreed to in advance by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services. All expenses resulting therefrom or incident thereto shall be the responsibility of the importer; Veterinary Services assumes no responsibility with respect thereto. The quarantine facility must be suitable for the quarantine of such animals and must be approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services prior to the issuance of any import permit. The facilities occupied by animals should be kept clean and sanitary to the satisfaction of the inspector assigned to supervise the quarantine. If for any cause the care, feed, or handling of animals, or the sanitation of the facilities, is neglected, in the opinion of the inspector assigned to supervise the quarantine, such services may be furnished by Veterinary Services in the same manner as though arrangements had been made for such services as provided by paragraph (b) of this section, and/or the animals may be disposed of as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, may direct, including sale in accordance with the procedure described in paragraph (b) of this section. The importer, or his agent, shall request in writing such inspection and other services as may be required, and shall waive all claim against the United States and Veterinary Services or any employee of Veterinary Services for damages which may arise from such services. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, may prescribe reasonable rates for the services provided under this paragraph. When it is found necessary to extend the usual minimum quarantine period, the importer, or his agent, shall be so advised in writing and shall pay for such additional quarantine and other services required. Payment for all services received by the importer, or his agent, in connection with each separate lot of animals shall be made by certified check or U.S. money order prior to release of the animals. If such payment is not made, the animals may be sold in accordance with the procedure described in paragraph (b) of this section, or

otherwise disposed of as directed by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

(b) *Ports where quarantine facilities maintained by Veterinary Services.* The importer, or his agent, of animals subject to quarantine under the regulations in this part shall arrange for acceptable transportation to the quarantine facility, and for the care, feed, and handling of the animals from the time they arrive at the quarantine port to the time of release from quarantine. Such arrangements shall be agreed to in advance by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services. The importer or his agent shall request in writing such inspection and other services as may be required, and shall waive all claim against the United States and Veterinarian Services or any employee of Veterinary Services, for damages which may arise from such services. All expenses resulting therefrom or incident thereto shall be the responsibility of the importer; Veterinary Services assumes no responsibility with respect thereto. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe reasonable rates for the services provided under this paragraph. When it is found necessary to extend the usual minimum quarantine period, the importer, or his agent, shall be so advised in writing and shall pay for such additional quarantine and other services required. Payment for services received by the importer, or his agent, in connection with each separate lot of animals shall be made by certified check or U.S. money order prior to release of the animals. If such payment is not made, the animals may be sold in accordance with the procedure described in this paragraph or otherwise disposed of as directed by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services. When payment is not made and the animals are to be sold to recover payment for services received, the importer, or his agent, will be notified by the inspector that if said charges are not immediately paid or satisfactory arrangements made for payment, the animals will be sold at public sale to pay the expense of care, feed, and handling during that period. The sale will be held after the expiration of the quarantine period, at such time and place as may be designated by the General Services Administration or other designated selling agent. The proceeds of the sale, after deducting the charges for

care, feed, and handling of the animals and other expenses, including the expense of the sale, shall be held in a Special Deposit Account in the United States Treasury for 6 months from the date of sale. If not claimed by the importer, or his agent, within 6 months from the date of sale, the amount so held shall be transferred from the Special Deposit Account to the General Fund Account in the United States Treasury.

(c) Amounts collected from the importer, or his agent, for service rendered shall be deposited so as to be available for defraying the expenses involved in this service.

[39 FR 23049, June 26, 1974]

§ 92.13 Quarantine stations, visiting restricted; sales prohibited.

Visitors shall not be admitted to the quarantine enclosure during any time that animals are in quarantine except that an importer (or his accredited agent or veterinarian) may be admitted to the yards and buildings containing his quarantined animals at such intervals as may be deemed necessary, and under such conditions and restrictions as may be imposed, by the inspector in charge of the quarantine station. On the last day of the quarantine period, owners, officers or registry societies, and others having official business or whose services may be necessary in the removal of the animals may be admitted upon written permission from the said inspector. No exhibition or sale shall be allowed within the quarantine grounds.

§ 92.14 Milk from quarantined animals.

Milk or cream from animals quarantined under the provisions of this part shall not be used by any person other than those in charge of such animals, nor be fed to any animals other than those within the same enclosure, without permission of the inspector in charge of the quarantine station and subject to such restrictions as he may consider necessary in each instance. No milk or cream shall be removed from the quarantine premises except in compliance with all State and local regulations.

§ 92.15 Manure from quarantined animals.

No manure shall be removed from the quarantine premises until the release of the animals producing same.

§ 92.16 Appearance of disease among animals in quarantine.

If any contagious disease appears among animals during the quarantine period special precautions shall be taken to prevent spread of the infection to other animals in the quarantine station or to those outside the grounds. The affected animals shall be disposed of as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may direct, depending upon the nature of the disease.

§ 92.17 Horses, certification, and accompanying equipment.

Horses offered for importation from any part of the world shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin showing that the animals described in the certificate have been in the said country during the 60 days preceding exportation; that each animal has been inspected on the premises of origin and found free from evidence of communicable disease and, insofar as can be determined, exposure thereto during the 60 days preceding exportation; that each animal has not been vaccinated with a live or attenuated or inactivated vaccine during the 14 days preceding exportation; and insofar as can be determined, no case of African horsesickness, dourine, glanders, surra, epizootic lymphangitis, ulcerative lymphangitis, equine piroplasmiasis, or Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, has occurred on the premises of origin or on adjoining premises during the 60 days preceding exportation: *Provided, however,* That in specific cases the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may authorize horses, which have been vaccinated with an inactivated vaccine, to enter the United States when he determines that in such cases and under such conditions as he may prescribe such importation will not endanger the livestock in the United States, and such horses comply with all other applicable requirements of this part: *And provided, further,* That a horse presented for importation from a country where it has been for less than 60 days shall be accompanied by a like certificate similarly issued by a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of each country in which the horse has been during the 60 days immediately preceding shipment from the last coun-

try from which it is shipped to the United States. Dates during which the horse was in each country during the 60 days immediately preceding exportation to the United States shall be included as a part of the certification. Upon inspecting horses at the port of entry and before permitting them to leave the port of entry, the inspector may require their disinfection and the disinfection of their accompanying equipment as a precautionary measure against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease or any other disease dangerous to the livestock of the United States.

(Sec. 5, 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 134d) [36 F.R. 13678, July 23, 1971, as amended at 36 F.R. 20932, Nov. 2, 1971]

§ 92.18 Dogs for handling livestock.

Collie, Shepherd, and other dogs imported from any part of the world except Canada, Mexico, and countries of Central America and the West Indies which are to be used in the handling of sheep or other livestock, shall be inspected and quarantined at the port of entry for a sufficient time to determine their freedom from the tapeworm, *Taenia coenurus*. If found to be infested with such tapeworm they shall be properly treated under the supervision of a veterinary inspector at the port of entry until they are free from the infestation.

CANADA¹

§ 92.19 Import permit and declaration for animals and animal semen.

(a) For ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen, intended for importation from Canada, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from Veterinary Services an import permit as provided in § 92.4: *Provided*, That an import permit is not required for poultry if offered for entry at a land border port designated in § 92.3(b): *And provided, further*, That an import permit is not required for ruminants or swine, or for semen from ruminants or swine, offered for entry at a land border port designated in § 92.3(b) if such animal or the donor animal, in the case of semen: (1) Was born in Canada or the United States, and has been in no country other than Canada or the United States, or (2) has been legally imported

¹ Importations from Canada shall be subject to §§ 92.19 to 92.26, inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable to such importations.

into Canada from some other country and unconditionally released in Canada so as to be eligible to move freely within that country without restriction of any kind and has been in Canada after such release for 60 days or longer.

(b) For all animals and animal semen offered for importation from Canada, the importer or his agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in § 92.7.

[31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, as amended at 37 F.R. 5486, Mar. 16, 1972; 37 F.R. 17465, Aug. 29, 1972]

§ 92.20 Cattle from Canada.

(a) *Health certificates; detention at port of entry.* Cattle offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that said cattle have been inspected and found to be free from any evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as can be determined, they have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days. Any such cattle may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such tests as may be required by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services and the importer shall be responsible for the care, feeding, and handling of such cattle during the period of detention.

(b) *Tuberculin-test certificates.* Importations of cattle from Canada, for purposes other than immediate slaughter as provided in § 92.23, shall be in compliance with the following conditions and requirements:

(1) Cattle from Canadian-listed tuberculosis-free accredited herds shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from such herds and that said herds have been tuberculin tested within 1 year of the date of importation. The date of such tuberculin test shall be shown on the certificate.

(2) Cattle from herds in accredited areas in Canada, other than accredited herds, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from herds in such areas and that the animals offered for entry have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry. However, cattle from herds in such areas—other

than range herds—in which one or more reactors to the tuberculin test have been disclosed shall not be imported until the said herds have reached full tuberculosis-free status under Canadian regulations.

(3) Cattle from herds in restricted areas in Canada—other than range cattle and cattle from accredited herds—shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing (i) that they have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry, (ii) that all cattle in the herd or herds from which the animals proceed have been tuberculin tested with negative results not more than 12 months nor less than 90 days before the date of the offer for entry, and (iii) that the animals presented for entry, excepting only the natural increase in the herd, were included in the herd or herds of origin at the time of said herd tests. However, cattle from herds in such areas—other than range herds—in which one or more reactors to the tuberculin test have been disclosed shall not be imported until the said herds have reached full tuberculosis-free status under Canadian regulations.

(4) Range cattle² shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be range cattle and that they have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.

(5) No cattle other than range cattle or those from accredited herds shall be imported from areas in Canada that are neither restricted nor accredited under Canadian regulations, except for immediate slaughter as provided in § 92.23.

(c) *Brucellosis test or vaccination certificates.* Importations from Canada of cattle six months or older, except steers and all cattle for immediate slaughter, shall be in compliance with the following conditions and requirements:

(1) Cattle from herds designated as brucellosis-free listed herds by the Canadian Government or cattle from herds not known to be affected in brucellosis-certified areas in Canada, except as provided in subparagraph (2) or (4) of this

paragraph, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from such herds and that the cattle offered for entry have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry. If one or more reactors or suspects are disclosed in such a herd as a result of a brucellosis test at any time, cattle from such herd shall not be imported into the United States unless after such test the cattle offered for entry, and the herd, have been tested and such cattle are accompanied by a certificate in accordance with subparagraph (3) of this paragraph or the herd has reached full status as a brucellosis-free herd under Canadian regulations.

(2) Cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada, except as provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be such range cattle of the beef breeds and that they have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.

(3) All other cattle from Canada, except as provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing:

(i) That all cattle in the herd or herds from which the animals originate (except steers, other cattle under six months of age, and official vaccinates under 30 months of age), have been tested for brucellosis with negative results not more than three months preceding the offer for entry;

(ii) That the cattle offered for entry, except the natural increase, were included in the herd or herds of origin at the time of said herd tests; and

(iii) That the cattle offered for entry (except steers, and other cattle under six months of age and official vaccinates under 30 months of age at the time of their offer for entry), have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry in addition to and at least 15 days after the herd test specified in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(4) Bulls and female cattle under 30 months of age need not meet the require-

²Cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada.

ments of subparagraph (1), (2), or (3) of this paragraph, provided they are accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that they were officially vaccinated against brucellosis as calves between the ages of four through eight months for dairy breeds or four months through the day they become eleven months for beef breeds and provided, except for cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada, such animals originate in a herd not known to contain any animals affected with brucellosis. The certificate accompanying such officially-vaccinated cattle shall comply with paragraph (d) of this section except that it shall show, in lieu of the date and place of testing, the date of vaccination and shall also show the age of the animal at the time of vaccination.

(d) *Certificates; information required.* The certificates prescribed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section shall give the dates and places of testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and descriptions of the cattle, including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and eartag numbers.

§ 92.21 Sheep and goats from Canada.

(a) Sheep and goats offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government stating: (1) That such animals have been inspected on the premises of origin and found free of evidence of scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (2) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (3) that, as far as can be determined, scrapie has not existed on any premises on which such sheep or goats were located during the 42 months immediately prior to shipment of the United States; (4) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie; and (5) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, each of such animals is not a sheep or goat that would have been slaughtered under the current Canadian scrapie eradication program had that program been in effect since April 1957.

(b) If sheep or goats are unaccompanied by the certificate required by

paragraph (a) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may direct.

(c) Sheep and goats for immediate slaughter may be imported from Canada without the certification prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section but shall be subject to the other applicable provisions of this part and shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government stating that: (1) The sheep and goats were inspected on the premises where assembled for shipment to the United States within the 30 days immediately prior to the date of export and were found free of evidence of communicable disease, and (2) As far as can be determined, they have not been exposed to any such disease during the 60 days immediately preceding their exportation.

[28 FR 5971, June 13, 1963; 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, as amended at 40 FR 7031, Feb. 19, 1975]

§ 92.22 Swine from Canada.

(a) *For purposes other than immediate slaughter.* Swine offered for importation from Canada for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that said swine have been inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement therefrom and found to be free of evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; in addition, the certificate shall show that no hog cholera or swine plague has existed on the premises of origin or on adjoining premises for such 60 days.

(b) *For immediate slaughter.* Swine for immediate slaughter may be imported from Canada without certification as prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section but shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.8, 92.19, and 92.23.

§ 92.23 Animals from Canada for immediate slaughter.

Cattle, sheep, goats, and swine imported from Canada for immediate slaughter shall be consigned from the port of entry directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment and there be slaughtered within two weeks from the date of entry.

[40 FR 7081, Feb. 19, 1975]

§ 92.24 Horses from Canada and re-entry of United States horses from Canada.

(a) Horses from Canada shall be inspected as provided in § 92.8 and shall be accompanied by a certificate and otherwise handled as provided in § 92.17: *Provided, however*, That certificates required for horses from Canada may be either issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government: *And provided, further*, That inspection is not required for horses imported from Canada under temporary Customs authorization for a stay not to exceed 72 hours, and arrangements may be made to provide inspection of horses imported from Canada for a stay in excess of 72 hours at a point in the United States, other than the Customs port of entry, when the Veterinary Services inspector having responsibility for imports through such port of entry determines that such action will not endanger the livestock of the United States.

(b) Horses of United States origin which enter Canada for periods of not more than 72 hours may re-enter the United States without veterinary inspection at the port of entry provided they are accompanied by the health certificate under which they were permitted entry into Canada and that they re-enter the United States via the same Customs port of entry through which they entered Canada.

[38 FR 19813, July 23, 1973, as amended at 38 FR 22467, Aug. 21, 1973]

§ 92.25 Special provisions.

(a) *In-bond shipments from Canada.* Cattle, sheep, goats, swine, horses, and poultry from Canada transported in bond through the United States for immediate export shall be inspected at the border port of entry and shall otherwise meet the requirements of this Part in the same manner as similar animals destined to points in the United States, except

that the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may permit their inspection at some other point when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock or poultry of the United States.

(b) *Exhibition animals.* (1) Animals, including poultry, from the United States which have been exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto or other publicly recognized exposition in Canada and have not been in that country more than 30 days are eligible for return to the United States within 10 days from the close of such fair or exposition without Canadian health or test certificates, if they are accompanied by copies of the health certificates properly issued and endorsed in accordance with the export regulations in Part 91 of this chapter at the time of entry into Canada, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the veterinary inspector at the United States port of entry that they are the identical animals covered by said certificates, or, in the case of poultry, if they otherwise qualified for entry into Canada under the Canadian regulations, and in any case if they are found by the inspector to be free of communicable disease and exposure thereto.

(2) Ruminants, swine, horses, and poultry from the United States used for rodeo, circus, or stage exhibitions in Canada are eligible for return to the United States without Canadian health or test certificates, if they are accompanied by copies of the health certificates properly issued and endorsed within the preceding three months, in accordance with the export regulations in Part 91 of this chapter for entry into Canada, and if it is shown to the satisfaction of the veterinary inspector at the United States port of entry that they are the identical animals covered by said certificates, or, in the case of poultry, if they otherwise qualified for entry into Canada under the Canadian regulations, and, in any case, if they are found by the inspector to be free of communicable disease and exposure thereto.

§ 92.26 Poultry from Canada.

Poultry imported from Canada is not required to meet the requirements of § 92.11(c) but shall meet all other requirements of this Part applicable to poultry or to animals generally.

[38 FR 29885, Oct. 30, 1973]

§ 92.27

Title 9—Animals and Animal Products

COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND
WEST INDIES³

§ 92.27 Import permit and declaration
for animals and animal semen.

(a) For ruminants, poultry, and animal semen intended for importation from countries of Central America or of the West Indies, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from Veterinary Services an import permit as provided in § 92.4: *Provided*, That the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock or poultry industry of the United States, may, upon request by any person, authorize the importation by such person, without such application or permit, from the British Virgin Islands into the Virgin Islands of the United States, of animals consigned for immediate slaughter, and such authorization may be limited to a particular shipment or extend to all shipments under this paragraph by such person during a specified period of time. The importation of cattle from any area infested with cattle fever ticks is prohibited except as provided in paragraph (c) of § 92.28.

(b) For all animals and animal semen offered for importation from countries of Central America or of the West Indies, the importer or his agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in § 92.7.

(c) All poultry offered for importation from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall also meet the additional requirements in §§ 92.5(b), 92.8, 92.11(c), and 92.12 to qualify for entry. All poultry which fail to meet these requirements shall be rejected entry and shall be disposed of as directed by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services in accordance with applicable laws. [28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963, as amended at 37 F.R. 5486, Mar. 16, 1972; 37 F.R. 17465, Aug. 29, 1972; 37 F.R. 21149, Oct. 6, 1972]

§ 92.28 Ruminants from Central America and the West Indies.

(a) Ruminants offered for importation from countries of Central America and the West Indies, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, shall be

³ Importations from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be subject to §§ 92.27 and 92.30 inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable to such importations.

accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the national government of the country of origin stating that such animals have been in said country at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of shipment therefrom; that he has inspected such animals on the premises of origin and found them free from evidence of any communicable disease; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days. If no such veterinary officer is available in the country of origin, ruminants, other than sheep and goats, may be accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or importer stating that such animals have been in the country from which they were directly shipped to the United States for a period of at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of shipment therefrom, and that during such period no communicable disease has existed among them or among animals of their kind with which they have come in contact. Ruminants for which such affidavit is presented, unless imported for immediate slaughter, shall be quarantined at the port of entry at least seven days and during that time shall be subjected to such dipping, blood tests or other tests, as may be required by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services to determine their freedom from communicable diseases. If imported for immediate slaughter, such animals shall be handled as provided in § 92.23.

(b) The certificate accompanying sheep and goats offered for importation from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall, in addition to the statements required by paragraph (a) of this section, state: (1) That the said veterinary officer has inspected such sheep and goats on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie; (2) that, as far as can be determined, scrapie has not existed in any district in which such sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (3) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie.

(c) Cattle, which have been infested with or exposed to fever ticks, may be imported from the British Virgin Islands into the United States Virgin Islands, for immediate slaughter only, if they are

free from fever ticks at the time of such importation; if they are entered through one of the ports designated in § 92.3 (d) and are consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment with facilities approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services for holding the animals in isolation until slaughtered, which shall be within 14 days after the date of entry into the United States Virgin Islands; and if they are accompanied by a certificate of a responsible official of the government of the British Virgin Islands certifying that the cattle originated in and are being shipped directly from the British Virgin Islands, that they are free of fever ticks, and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such cattle are free from evidence of communicable disease and have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind, other than splenetic, southern, or tick fever, during the 60 days preceding their movement to the United States Virgin Islands.

(d) If ruminants are unaccompanied by the certificate or affidavit as required by paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section. Ruminants refused entry shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may direct.

[28 FR 5971, June 13, 1963; 36 FR 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, as amended at 39 FR 16853, May 10, 1974]

§ 92.29 [Reserved]

§ 92.30 Horses from Central America and the West Indies.

Horses from Central America and the West Indies shall be inspected as provided in § 92.8; shall be accompanied by a certificate and otherwise handled as provided in § 92.17; and shall be quarantined as provided in § 92.11: *Provided*, That any such horses that are found to be infested with fever ticks, *Boophilus annulatus*, shall not be permitted entry until they have been freed therefrom by dipping in a permitted arsenical solution or by other treatment approved by

the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

[36 FR. 13679, July 23, 1971]

MEXICO ⁴

§ 92.31 Import permits and applications for inspection for animals and animal semen.

(a) For ruminants, poultry, and animal semen intended for importation from Mexico, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from Veterinary Services an import permit as provided in § 92.4: *Provided*, That an import permit is not required for a ruminant offered for entry at a land border port designated in § 92.3(c) if such animal: (1) Was born in the Mexican States of Aguas Calientes, Colima, Jalisco, Nayarit, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas, or Baja California, or the United States, and (2) has been in no country other than the United States or Mexico, and in no Mexican States other than those specified above, and (3) has not, during the preceding 60 days, been corralled, pastured, or held with, or bred by, or inseminated with semen from, any ruminants for which a permit would be required under this part, and (4) is not pregnant as a result of having been bred by, or artificially inseminated with semen from, a ruminant for which a permit would be required under this part.

(b) For ruminants, horses, and poultry intended for importation into the United States from Mexico, the importer or his agent shall deliver to the veterinary inspector at the port of entry an application, in writing, for inspection, so that the veterinary inspector and customs representatives may make mutually satisfactory arrangements for the orderly inspection of the animals. For all cattle, except those entering pursuant to the third proviso in § 92.35(c), and except for steers, an official record of negative brucellosis test conducted on the herd of origin as required in § 92.35 (c) shall be presented to the veterinary inspector at the port of entry when application is made for inspection. The veterinary inspector at the port of entry will provide the importer or his agent with a written statement assigning a

⁴ Importations from Mexico shall be subject to §§ 92.31 to 92.40, inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable for such importations.

date when the animals may be presented for import inspection.

[28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963, as amended at 32 F.R. 45, Jan. 5, 1967; 34 F.R. 18450, Nov. 20, 1969; 37 F.R. 6459, Mar. 30, 1972; 37 F.R. 21149, Oct. 6, 1972, 37 F.R. 21804, Oct. 14, 1972]

§ 92.32 Declaration for animals and animal semen.

For all animals and animal semen offered for importation from Mexico, the importer or his agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in § 92.7.

§ 92.33 Inspection at port of entry.

(a) All horses, ruminants, swine, and poultry offered for entry from Mexico, including such animals intended for movement through the United States in bond for immediate return to Mexico, shall be inspected at the port of entry, and all such animals found to be free from communicable disease and fever tick infestation, and not to have been exposed thereto, shall be admitted into the United States subject to the other applicable provisions of this part. Animals found to be affected with or to have been exposed to a communicable disease, or infested with fever ticks, shall be refused entry except as provided in § 92.35 (a) (2). Ruminants and swine refused entry shall be handled thereafter in accordance with provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103) or quarantined or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may direct. Horses and poultry refused entry, unless exported within a time fixed in each case by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, shall be disposed of as said Deputy Administrator may direct.

(b) Animals covered by paragraph (a) of this section shall be imported through ports, designated in § 92.3, which are equipped with facilities necessary for proper chute inspection, dipping, and testing, as provided in this part.

§ 92.34 Detention at port of entry and periods of quarantine.

(a) Cattle and other ruminants imported from Mexico and originating in the Mexican States of Aguas Calientes, Colima, Jalisco, Nayarit, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas, or Baja California, except animals being transported in bond for immediate re-

turn to Mexico and except animals imported for immediate slaughter, may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such disinfection, blood tests, other tests, and dipping as may be required by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services to determine their freedom from any communicable disease or infection with such disease and the importer shall be responsible for the care, feed, and handling of the animals during the period of detention.

(b) Cattle and other ruminants originating in States of Mexico, other than those listed in paragraph (a) of this section, and all poultry, imported from Mexico, except animals being transported in bond for immediate return to Mexico and eggs for hatching, shall be quarantined at the port of entry for not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at such port. During their quarantine cattle, other ruminants, and poultry shall be subjected to such disinfection, blood tests, other tests, and dipping as may be required by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services to determine their freedom from any communicable disease or infection with such disease. Any offering for entry from Mexico of cattle and other ruminants which includes any such animals from Mexican States other than those listed in paragraph (a) of this section, shall be subject to the provisions of this paragraph rather than to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Horses from Mexico shall be quarantined at the port of arrival for a minimum of 7 days counting from the date of arrival at such port and for such additional period as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may require and shall be subjected to such inspections, disinfections, blood tests, or other tests as may be required by the Deputy Administrator to determine their freedom from disease.

[28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963, as amended at 32 F.R. 45, Jan. 5, 1967; 36 F.R. 13679, July 23, 1971; 37 F.R. 6459, Mar. 30, 1972; 37 F.R. 21149, Oct. 6, 1972; 37 F.R. 21804, Oct. 14, 1972]

§ 92.35 Cattle from Mexico.

(a) *Fever ticks.* (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, all cattle offered for importation from Mexico, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government

showing that he inspected the said cattle at the time of movement to the port of entry and found them free from any evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease, including splenetic, southern, or tick fever, during the preceding 60 days and if shipped by rail or truck the certificate shall further specify that the cattle were loaded into clean and disinfected cars or trucks for transportation direct to the port of entry. They shall also be accompanied by a certificate of the importer, or his agent supervising the shipment, stating that while en route to the port of entry they have not been trailed or driven through any district or area infested with fever ticks. Notwithstanding such certificates, such cattle shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and shall be dipped at least once, under supervision of an inspector, in one of the permitted dips listed in § 72.13(b) of this chapter. The selection of the permitted dip to be used will be made by the port veterinarian in each case. The owner or his agent shall first execute an application for inspection and dipping as provided in paragraph (a) (2) (iii) of this section.

(2) Cattle which have been exposed to splenetic, southern or tick fever or which have been infested with or exposed to fever ticks, may be imported from Mexico into the State of Texas, except into areas quarantined because of said disease or tick infestation as specified in § 72.5 of Subchapter C of this chapter, provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(i) The cattle shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that he has inspected the cattle and found them free from fever ticks and any evidence of communicable disease, and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease except splenetic, southern, or tick fever, during the 60 days immediately preceding their movement to the port of entry.

(ii) The cattle shall be shown by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government to have been dipped in a tickicidal dip within 7 to 12 days before being offered for entry.

(iii) The importer, or his duly authorized agent, shall first execute and deliver to an inspector at the port of

entry an application for inspection and supervised dipping wherein he shall agree to waive all claims against the United States for any loss or damage to the cattle occasioned by or resulting from dipping, or resulting from the fact that they are later found to be still tick infested; and also for all subsequent loss or damage to any other cattle in the possession or control of such importer which may come into contact with the cattle so dipped.

(iv) The cattle when offered for entry shall receive a chute inspection by an inspector. If found free from ticks they shall be given one dipping in one of the permitted dips listed in § 72.13(b) of this chapter under the supervision of an inspector 7 to 14 days after the dipping required by subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph. The selection of the permitted dip to be used will be made by the port veterinarian in each case. If found to be infested with fever ticks, the entire lot of cattle shall be rejected and will not be again inspected for entry until 10 to 14 days after they have again been dipped in the manner provided by subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

(v) The conditions at the port of entry shall be such that the subsequent movement of the cattle can be made without exposure to fever ticks.

(b) *Tuberculosis.* (1) In addition to the provisions required in the certificate under paragraph (a) of this section, such certificate shall also show, with respect to all cattle from Mexico except cattle certified in accordance with § 92.40, that a review of the available herd history, including any tuberculin test results, traceback slaughter reports and post-mortem record, and any other available records or information do not indicate evidence of tuberculosis or exposure thereto during the preceding 60 days. The certificate shall also show, with respect to all cattle, except cattle certified in accordance with § 92.40 and steers, that the herd or herds from which the animals proceed have been tuberculin tested with negative results not more than 12 months nor less than 3 month before the date the animals are offered for entry into the United States and that the animals presented for entry, excepting only the natural increase in the herd, were included in the herd or herds of origin at the time of said herd test. The certificate shall further show, with respect to steers, except those certified in accordance with § 92.40, that each animal has

been tested with negative results by a salaried veterinarian of the National Government of Mexico not more than 60 days before the date the animals are offered for entry into the United States: *Provided*, That for steers not so tested and certified, the importer may elect to have the tuberculin test completed at the port of entry under the supervision of the port veterinarian. The said certificate shall give the date and place of inspection, the date and place and results of the tuberculin test if applicable, the name of the herd owner, the name of the consignor and consignee, and an individual description of each animal including breed, age, sex, and tattoo or ear tag number. However, cattle, including steers, that originated in herds declared to be tuberculosis-accredited by the Government of Mexico in accordance with that country's standards do not have to comply with the other provisions of this subparagraph if they are moved directly to the U.S. port of entry from their herd of origin without having commingled with cattle from any herd not so accredited enroute to the port of entry, and they are accompanied by a health certificate, issued by a salaried veterinarian of the Government of Mexico, stating that the cattle originated in such a tuberculosis-accredited herd and identifying the animals by eartag or tattoo numbers.

(2) Cattle from a herd or herds in which one or more reactors to the tuberculin test have been disclosed shall not be eligible for importation until said herd or herds have reached full tuberculosis-free status under Mexican Government regulations.

(3) All bulls and female cattle accompanied by the certificate described herein shall be detained at the port of entry under the supervision of the port veterinarian until tested for tuberculosis with negative results: *Provided*, That if any reactor is disclosed in any lot when so tested at the port of entry, the entire lot shall be refused entry and the entire lot or any portion thereof shall not be eligible for importation until said lot has reached full tuberculosis-free status under Mexican Government regulations and the animals offered for entry have met the other applicable requirements of this section.

(c) *Brucellosis*. All cattle offered for importation into the United States from Mexico shall be individually identified with a numbered metal tag; and except

in the case of steers, shall be eligible for entry into the United States only if, in addition to complying with other applicable provisions of this part, they:

(1) Are accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating:

(i) That such cattle originated in a herd in which all cattle (except calves under 6 months of age and steers) were tested for brucellosis not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days prior to the date of certification and were found to be negative;

(ii) The date and place such herd was tested; and

(iii) That the cattle in the herd have been isolated from all other cattle from the time the herd was tested negative for brucellosis to the date of the offer of the cattle for entry into the United States; and

(2) Except for calves under 6 months of age, are subjected to an additional test for brucellosis at the port of entry and are found negative to such test: *Provided*, That if any reactor is disclosed in any lot when so tested at the port of entry, the entire lot shall be refused entry and the entire lot or any portion thereof may not be reoffered for entry until retested and recertified in accordance with subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, or any cattle found to be negative to such test and any calves under 6 months of age in such lot may enter if consigned and moved under U.S. Department of Agriculture seal and without diversion to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved as specified in § 78.15 of this chapter for immediate slaughter, or if consigned and moved under U.S. Department of Agriculture seal and without diversion to a quarantined feedlot, as defined in § 78.1(v) of this chapter and thereafter handled in accordance with the provisions of § 78.12(b)(1) of this chapter: *Provided, further*, That if any suspect but no reactor is disclosed in any lot when so tested at the port of entry, any cattle found to be negative to such test and any calves under 6 months of age in such lot may enter without further restriction under this paragraph (c): *And provided further*, That any cattle other than cattle which are classified as a reactor or suspect to a test for brucellosis may enter the

United States from Mexico without the certificate or any test otherwise required by this paragraph, if they are individually identified with a numbered metal tag and are consigned and moved to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter, or to a quarantined feedlot, in accordance with the first proviso in this paragraph and otherwise comply with the applicable provisions of this part.

[28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963; 31 F.R. 81, Jan. 5, 1966, as amended at 34 F.R. 18450, Nov. 20, 1969; 38 FR 1578, Jan. 16, 1973; 38 FR 2961, Jan. 31, 1973; 38 FR 10724; May 1, 1973; 39 FR 999, Jan. 4, 1974]

§ 92.36 Sheep and goats and wild ruminants from Mexico.

(a) Sheep and goats offered for importation from Mexico shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating: (1) That he has inspected such sheep and goats on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (2) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (3) that, as far as can be determined, the disease known as scrapie has not existed in any district in which such sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (4) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie. If such sheep or goats are shipped by rail or truck the certificate shall further specify that such animals were loaded into cleaned and disinfected cars or trucks for transportation direct to the port of entry. Notwithstanding such certificate, such sheep and goats shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and shall be dipped at least once in a permitted scabies dip under supervision of an inspector.

(b) The certificate accompanying goats offered for importation from Mexico shall, in addition to the statements required by paragraph (a) of this section, state that such goats have been tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their being offered for entry, and give the date and method of testing, the name of the consignor and of the consignee, and a description of the animals including breed, ages, markings, and

tattoo and eartag numbers. Notwithstanding such certification, such goats shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and retested for brucellosis.

(c) If sheep or goats are unaccompanied by the certificate as required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection or retesting, as provided for in this part, to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may direct.

(d) Certificates will not be required for wild ruminants, other than sheep and goats, originating in and shipped direct from Mexico, but such animals are subject to inspection at the port of entry as provided in § 92.33.

§ 92.37 [Reserved]

§ 92.38 [Reserved]

§ 92.39 Horses from Mexico.

Horses offered for importation from Mexico shall be inspected as provided in §§ 92.8 and 92.33; shall be accompanied by a certificate and otherwise handled as provided in § 92.17; and shall be quarantined as provided in §§ 92.11 and 92.34: *Provided*, That horses offered for importation from tick-infested areas of Mexico shall be chute inspected, unless in the judgment of the inspector a satisfactory inspection can be made otherwise. If they are found to be apparently free from fever ticks, before entering the United States they shall be dipped once in a permitted arsenical solution or be otherwise treated in a manner approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

[36 F.R. 13679, July 23, 1971]

§ 92.40 Animals for immediate slaughter.

Ruminants, other than sheep and goats, from the Mexican States of Aguas Calientes, Colima, Jalisco, Nayarit, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas or Baja California, and horses and poultry from any part of Mexico, may be imported, subject to the applicable provisions of §§ 92.31, 92.32, 92.33,

and 92.35(a)(2) for immediate slaughter if accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating that he has inspected such animals on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of communicable disease, and that, so far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind during the preceding 60 days, and if the animals are shipped by rail or truck, the certificate shall further specify that the animals were loaded into cleaned and disinfected cars or trucks for transportation directly to the port of entry. Such animals shall be consigned from the port of entry to some recognized slaughtering establishment and there slaughtered within 2 weeks from the date of entry. Such animals shall be moved from the port of entry in conveyances sealed with seals of the United States Government. Ruminants from Mexican States other than those designated above and sheep and goats from any part of Mexico may be imported only in compliance with other applicable sections in this part.

[28 FR 5971, June 13, 1963, as amended at 32 FR 45, Jan. 5, 1967; 37 FR 6459, Mar. 30, 1972; 37 FR 21149, Oct. 6, 1972; 37 FR 21804, Oct. 14, 1972; 39 FR 16853, May 10, 1974]

PART 94—RINDERPEST, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, FOWL PEST (FOWL PLAGUE), NEWCASTLE DISEASE (AVIAN PNEUMOENCEPHALITIS), AFRICAN SWINE FEVER, AND HOG CHOLERA: PROHIBITED AND REGISTERED IMPORTATIONS

Sec.

- 94.1 Designation of countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists; importations prohibited.
- 94.1a Criteria for determining the separate status of a territory or possession as to rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease.
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Sec.

- 94.6 Carcasses of poultry, game birds, and other birds, parts or products thereof, and eggs other than hatching eggs; restrictions, exceptions.
- 94.7 Disposal of animals, meats, and other articles ineligible for importation.
- 94.8 Pork and pork products from countries where African swine fever exists.
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- 94.11 Restrictions on importation of meat and other animal products from specific countries.
- 94.12 Pork and pork products from countries where swine vesicular disease exists.
- 94.13 Restrictions on importation of pork or pork products from specified countries.
- 94.14 Swine from countries where swine vesicular disease exists; importation prohibited.
- 94.15 [Reserved]
- 94.16 Milk and milk products.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 94 issued under sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 306, 46 Stat. 689, as amended, secs. 2, 3, 4, 11, 76 Stat. 129, 130, 132; 19 U.S.C. 1306; 21 U.S.C. 111, 134a, 134b, 134c, 134f.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 94 appear at 28 F.R. 5980, June 13, 1963; 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

§ 94.1 Designation of countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists; importations prohibited.

(a) Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306), it has been determined, and official notice has been given to the Secretary of the Treasury that:

(1) Rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists in all countries of the world, except those listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section;

(2) The following countries are declared to be free of both rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease: Australia, Bahama Islands, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras (Belize), Canada, Finland, Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, and Isle of Man), Greenland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Northern Ireland, Norway, Panama, Panama Canal Zone, Territory of St. Pierre and Miquelon and Sweden, Tobago, Trinidad, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(b) The bringing within the territorial limits of the United States of cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, or swine, or of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of such animals (including such animals or meat on board a vessel or other means of conveyance for use as sea stores or otherwise), which originate in or are shipped from a country designated in paragraph (a) of this section as a country infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease or which enter a port in or otherwise transit such a country, is prohibited, except as provided in Part 92 of this chapter for wild ruminants and wild swine, and except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section for meat.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this part, fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of ruminants or swine which originates in and is shipped from a country other than those designated in paragraph (a) of this section as infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease and which enters any port of such an infected country or otherwise transits such an infected country en route to the United States, may be imported into the United States insofar as the restrictions of this part are concerned, if:

(1) The meat is accompanied by the foreign meat inspection certificate or certificates required under § 327.6 of Chapter III of this title;

(2) The hold or compartment of the transporting carrier into which the meat was loaded was sealed in the country of origin by an official of such country with seals approved by the Veterinary Services unit of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, so as to prevent contamination, and the loading of any cargo into and the removal of any cargo from such sealed hold or compartment, en route to the United States;

(3) The seals used to seal such hold or compartment of such carrier are serially numbered and recorded on the certificate or certificates, referred to in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph accompanying the shipment;

(4) Upon arrival of the carrier in the United States port of entry the seals are found by a representative of Veterinary Services of this Department to be intact and such representative finds that there is no evidence indicating that the seals were tampered with; and

(5) Such meat is found by a representative of this Department to be as represented in the certificate or certificates referred to in (1) above.

[30 F.R. 12118, Sept. 23, 1965, as amended at 31 F.R. 3002, Feb. 22, 1966; 31 F.R. 4210, Mar. 10, 1966; 38 FR 2752, Jan. 30, 1973; 38 FR 20065, July 27, 1973; 38 FR 20612, Aug. 2, 1973; 38 FR 24892, Sept. 11, 1973; 39 FR 8317, Mar. 5, 1974; 40 FR 4904, Feb. 3, 1975; 40 FR 50457, Oct. 30, 1975]

§ 94.1a Criteria for determining the separate status of a territory or possession as to rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease.

(a) The Secretary of Agriculture will make a determination as to whether a territory or possession may be deemed separate from the mother country, in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease has been determined to exist, for the purposes of section 306(a) of the act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306(a)), only if:

(1) The official authority of that territory or possession, having responsibility for animal health matters, has declared such territory or possession free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease;

(2) The territory or possession is geographically separate from the mother country and has full autonomy from the mother country in all animal health matters, including import and export;

(3) The territory or possession has a veterinary service which is capable of speedily detecting rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease and which is comprised of veterinarians who:

(i) are employed as officials of the government of the territory or possession,

(ii) are graduates of a recognized school of veterinary medicine, and

(iii) are assigned in sufficient numbers and are so distributed, with respect to the livestock population, to be able to promptly recognize the existence of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease;

(4) A laboratory capable of diagnosing rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease is available to the veterinary service of the territory or possession;

(5) Vaccinations for foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest are not permitted in the territory or possession;

(6) The reporting of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease to the veterinary authorities of the territory or possession is required by anyone who has notice of the existence of these diseases;

(7) Laws and regulations are in effect and are administered in such manner as to insure against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest through the importation of animals, meat, and animal products from countries, including the mother country, declared by the United States Secretary of Agriculture to be countries where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exist;

(8) Animals introduced into the territory or possession from rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected countries, including the mother country, are imported through a quarantine station and under conditions acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, and such conditions include, but are not restricted to:

(i) Tests deemed necessary for the detection of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease,

(ii) quarantine deemed necessary for the detection of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, and

(iii) opportunity for observation by a United States Department of Agriculture veterinarian during all phases of the import procedures;

(b) An on-site inspection by a veterinary representative of the United States Department of Agriculture to determine whether the criteria in this section are met shall be made of the territory or possession before any final determination is made as to its status.

[39 FR 13069, Apr. 11, 1974]

§ 94.2 Fresh, chilled, or frozen products (other than meat), and milk and milk products of ruminants and swine.

(a) The importation of fresh, chilled, or frozen products (other than meat and milk and milk products) derived from ruminants or swine, originating in, shipped from, or transiting any country designated in § 94.1(a) as a country infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease is prohibited, except as provided in § 94.3 and Parts 95 and 96 of this chapter.

(b) The importation of milk and milk products of ruminants and swine originating in, shipped from, or transiting any country designated in § 94.1(a) as a country infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease is prohibited, except as provided in § 94.16.

[40 FR 44123, Sept. 25, 1975]

§ 94.3 Organs, glands, extracts, or secretions of ruminants or swine.

The importation of fresh, chilled, or frozen organs, glands, extracts, or secretions derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in § 94.1, except for pharmaceutical or biological purposes under conditions prescribed by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services in each instance, is prohibited.

§ 94.4 Foreign cured or cooked meats¹ from countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.

(a) The importation of cured meats derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in § 94.1 is prohibited unless the following conditions have been fulfilled:

(1) All bones shall have been completely removed in the country of origin.

(2) The meat shall have been held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived.

(3)(i) The meat shall have been thoroughly cured and fully dried in such manner that it may be stored and handled without refrigeration, as in the case of salami and other summer sausages, tasajo, xarque, or jerked beef, bouillon cubes, dried beef, and Westphalia, Italian and similar type hams. The term "fully dried" as used in this subparagraph means dried to the extent that the water-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product does not exceed 2.25 to 1.

(ii) Laboratory analysis of samples to determine the water-protein ratios will not be made in the case of all shipments of cured and dried meats. However, in any case in which the inspector is uncertain whether the meat complies with the requirements of subparagraph (i) he will send a sample of the meat representative of the wettest portion to the Meat Inspection Division for analysis of the water-protein ratio. Pending such analysis the meat shall not be released or removed from the port of entry.

(b) The importation of cooked meats derived from ruminants or swine originating in any country designated in § 94.1 is prohibited unless the following conditions shall have been fulfilled:

¹ This does not include any meat that has been sterilized by heat in hermetically sealed containers.

(1) All bones shall have been completely removed in the country of origin.

(2) The meat shall have been heated to such an extent that, upon inspection, the meat will have a thoroughly cooked appearance throughout.

(3) When so directed by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, such meat shall be consigned directly from the port of entry to a meat-processing establishment operating under Federal meat inspection that has been approved by him for the further processing of such meat. Such meat shall be shipped from the port of entry to the approved establishment under Customs seals or seals of Veterinary Services and shall be otherwise handled as the said Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may direct. Seals applied under authority of this section shall not be broken except by persons authorized to do so by the said Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

§ 94.5 Garbage; regulations on storage and movement on certain means of conveyance.

(a) Garbage on or unloaded from any means of conveyance arriving in the United States from any place outside thereof (except garbage that has not been outside the territorial limits of the United States and Canada), or arriving in the continental United States from Hawaii or any Territory or possession, or arriving in any Territory or possession from any other Territory or possession or from Hawaii, or arriving in Hawaii from any Territory or possession, shall be subject to general surveillance by Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service inspectors and to such disposal measures as are authorized by section 105 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 150dd), section 10 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 164a), section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended (21 U.S.C. 111), and section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306), to prevent the dissemination of plant pests and livestock or poultry diseases.¹

(b) (1) All garbage regulated in paragraph (a) of this section shall be con-

tained in tight, leak-proof covered receptacles (inside the guard rail on vessels) during storage on board such means of conveyance while in the territorial waters or otherwise within the territory of the United States. Such garbage shall not be unloaded from such means of conveyance in the United States unless such garbage is removed in tight, leak-proof receptacles under the direction of an Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service inspector to an approved facility for incineration, sterilization, or grinding into an approved sewage system, under supervision by such an inspector, or such garbage is removed for other handling in such manner and under such supervision as may, upon request in specific cases, be approved by the Administrator as complying with the applicable laws for environmental protection and as adequate to prevent the dissemination into or within the United States of plant pests and livestock or poultry diseases.

(2) Application for approval of a facility or sewage system may be made in writing by the authorized representative of any carrier or by the official having jurisdiction over the port or place of arrival of the means of conveyance, to the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. The application shall be endorsed by the operator of the facility or sewage system. Approval will be granted if the Administrator determines that the requirements set forth in this section are met. Approval may be denied or withdrawn at any time, if the Administrator determines that such requirements are not met, after notice of the proposed denial or withdrawal of the approval and the reasons therefor, and an opportunity to demonstrate or achieve compliance with such requirements, has been afforded to the operator of the facility or sewage system and to the applicant for approval. However, approval may also be withdrawn without such prior procedure in any case in which the public health, interest or safety requires immediate action, and in such case, the operator of the facility or sewage system and the applicant for approval shall promptly thereafter be given notice of the withdrawal and the reasons therefor and an opportunity to show cause why the approval should be reinstated.

(c) The Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs and Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection

¹ The provisions of this section for handling of garbage do not relieve any prohibition or restriction elsewhere in this title on bringing any meat or other product or article into the United States or on the interstate movement of any product or article.

Service, will cooperate with other Federal, State, and local agencies responsible for enforcing other statutes and regulations governing disposal of garbage to the end that such disposal shall be adequate to prevent the dissemination of plant pests and livestock or poultry diseases and comply with applicable laws for environmental protection. The inspectors, in maintaining surveillance over garbage movements and disposal, shall coordinate their activities with the activities of representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency and other Federal, State, and local agencies also having jurisdiction over such garbage.

(d) As used in this section:

(1) "Garbage" means all waste material derived in whole or in part from fruits, vegetables, meats or other plant or animal (including poultry) material, and other refuse of any character whatsoever that has been associated with any such material on board any means of conveyance, and including food scraps, table refuse, galley refuse, food wrappers or packaging materials, and other waste material from stores, food preparation areas, passengers' or crews' quarters, dining rooms, or any other areas on vessels, aircraft, or other means of conveyance.

(2) "Sterilization" means cooking garbage at 212° F. for 30 minutes and disposal of the residue by burying.

(3) "Incineration" means to reduce the garbage to ash by burning.

(4) "Approved sewage system" means a sewage system approved by the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, upon his determination that the system is designed and operated in such a way as to preclude the discharge of sewage effluents onto land surfaces or into lagoons or other stationary waters, and otherwise is adequate to prevent the dissemination of plant pests and livestock or poultry diseases, and that it is certified by an appropriate government official as currently complying with the applicable laws for environmental protection.

(5) "Approved facility" means a facility approved by the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, upon his determination that it has equipment and uses procedures that are adequate to prevent the dissemination of plant pests and livestock or poultry diseases, and that it is certified by an appropriate government official as

currently complying with the applicable laws for environmental protection.

(6) "Carrier" means the principal operator of a means of conveyance.

(7) "United States" means the States, District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

(8) "Territories or possessions" means Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

[39 FR 32323, Sept. 6, 1974]

§ 94.6 Carcasses of poultry, game birds, and other birds, parts or products thereof, and eggs other than hatching eggs; restrictions, exceptions.

(a)(1) Viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle disease is considered to exist in all countries of the world except those listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The following countries are considered to be free of viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle disease: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Republic of Ireland, and Sweden.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) *Infected country*. Any country not listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section as free of viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle disease.

(2) *Poultry*. Chickens, turkeys, swans, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quail, guinea fowl, pea fowl, and the non-migratory types of ducks, geese, pigeons and doves.

(3) *Birds*. All members of the class Aves (other than poultry or game birds).

(4) *Game Birds*. Migratory types of ducks, geese, pigeons, and doves. ("Migratory" refers to flight to and from the United States in accordance with a seasonal pattern.)

(c) Any carcasses of poultry, game birds, and other birds, or parts or products thereof, which originated in and were shipped directly from a country listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this Section are exempt from the requirements of this section.

(d) Any carcasses of poultry, game birds, and other birds, or parts or products thereof, which originated in any infected country or which transited any such country may be imported only in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) Carcasses of game birds may be imported if they have been eviscerated and the heads and feet removed.

(2) Carcasses, or parts or products of carcasses, of poultry, game birds, and other birds may be imported for consignment to any museum, educational institution or other establishment which has provided the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, with evidence that it has the equipment, facilities, and capabilities to store, handle, process, or disinfect such articles so as to prevent the introduction or dissemination of viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle disease into the United States, and which is approved by him.¹

(3) Carcasses, or parts or products of carcasses, of poultry, game birds, and other birds, may be imported if packed in hermetically sealed containers and if cooked by a commercial method after such packing to produce articles which are shelf stable without refrigeration.

(e) Carcasses or parts or products of carcasses, of poultry, game birds, and other birds which do not qualify for importation under paragraph (c) or (d) of this section may be imported only if the importer applies to, and is granted a permit by, the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services authorizing such importation. Permission will be given only when the Deputy Administrator determines that such importation will not constitute a risk of introduction or dissemination of viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle disease into the United States.

(f) Eggs, other than hatching eggs,² of poultry, game birds, and other birds, originating in and shipped directly from a country listed in paragraph (a) (2) of this section are exempt from the requirements of this section.

¹ Information as to the identity of approved establishments may be obtained from, and request for approval of any establishment may be made to, the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Establishments will be approved only if the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, determines that the imported articles will be so handled at the establishments as to prevent the introduction or dissemination of viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle disease into the United States. Approval of any establishment may be refused or withdrawn only after the operator thereof has been given notice of the proposed action and has had an opportunity to present his views thereon.

² The requirements for the importation of hatching eggs are stated in Part 92 of this chapter.

(g) Except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, eggs, other than hatching eggs³ of poultry, game birds, and other birds, originating in or transiting an infected country may be imported only if:

(1) The eggs are accompanied by a certificate signed by a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating:

(i) That the flock or flocks of origin were found upon inspection to be free from evidence of communicable disease of poultry;

(ii) That no Newcastle disease has occurred on the premises of origin or on adjoining premises during the 90 days immediately preceding the date of movement of the eggs from such country.

(iii) That insofar as it has been possible to determine, the flock or flocks of origin were not exposed to Newcastle disease during the 90 days immediately preceding the date of movement of the eggs from such country;

(iv) That the eggs have been washed and sanitized in a hypochlorite solution of from 100 p.p.m. to 200 p.p.m. of available chlorine and are packed in new, unused packing materials.

(v) That the eggs are from flocks determined to be free of Newcastle disease and other communicable diseases of poultry as demonstrated through a surveillance program in effect for not less than 60 days before such eggs are certified for exports to the United States, with such surveillance maintained during the period in which the eggs being certified were laid.

(2) The surveillance program required under paragraph (g) (1) (v) of this section shall be one of the following.

(i) Placement of Newcastle disease susceptible sentinel birds³ in the flock or flocks of origin at a rate of not less than one sentinel bird per thousand, with a minimum of 30 sentinel birds per house, with the sentinels remaining free of clinical and immunological evidence of Newcastle disease as demonstrated by

³ A sentinel bird is a specific pathogen-free chicken which has not been infected with, exposed to, or immunized with any strain of Newcastle disease virus and is therefore susceptible to Newcastle disease. Information regarding sources of sentinel birds may be obtained from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

negative hemagglutination inhibition tests conducted on samples drawn at 10-day intervals throughout the surveillance period; or

(ii) Once weekly collection of carcasses of all birds in the flock or flocks of origin, dying during the surveillance period, with laboratory examination of such carcasses including use of the embryonated egg inoculation technique,⁴ to detect Newcastle disease virus; and once monthly collection of tracheal and cloacal swabs from not less than 10 percent of the birds in the flock or flocks of origin, for laboratory testing.⁴ All examinations and tests shall be negative for evidence of Newcastle disease.

The laboratory conducting the examinations and testing required in this paragraph shall be a facility located in the country of origin of the eggs being certified, and shall be approved by the national government of said country for this purpose in accordance with criteria acceptable to the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.⁵

(h) Eggs, other than hatching eggs, of poultry, game birds, and other birds, which do not qualify for importation under paragraph (f) or (g) of this section may be permitted entry in specific cases by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, upon application to him, if:

(1) Such eggs are transported under U.S. Government seal to a processing establishment approved by the Deputy Administrator for breaking and pasteurization, and the Deputy Administrator determines that such handling and use of the eggs does not involve a risk of the introduction or dissemination of visceratropic velogenic Newcastle disease into the United States. Shells of such eggs, cases, and other packing materials used in the importation shall be disposed of under the supervision of a Department inspector in a manner approved by the

Deputy Administrator as adequate to effectuate the purposes of this section; or

(2) Such eggs are imported for scientific, educational or research purposes and the importer has provided to the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, evidence, satisfactory to the Deputy Administrator, that he has the equipment, facilities, and capability to store, handle, process, or disinfect the eggs in a manner adequate to prevent the introduction or dissemination of visceratropic velogenic Newcastle disease into the United States; or

(3) Such eggs do not qualify for importation under paragraph (h) (1) or (2) of this section and the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, authorizes such importation. Permission will be given only when the Deputy Administrator determines that such importation will not constitute a risk of introduction or dissemination of visceratropic velogenic Newcastle disease into the United States.

(Sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 111; 37 FR 28464, 28477; 38 FR 19141) [39 FR 39546, Nov. 8, 1974; 39 FR 41242 Nov. 26, 1974; 40 FR 14571, Apr. 1, 1975]

§ 94.7 Disposal of animals, meats, and other articles ineligible for importation.

(a) Ruminants and swine, and fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, prohibited importation under § 94.1, which come into the United States by ocean vessel and are offered for entry and refused admission into this country shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, may direct pursuant to section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306), unless they are exported by the consignee within 48 hours, and meanwhile are retained under such isolation and other safeguards as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, may require to prevent the introduction or dissemination of livestock or poultry diseases into the United States.

(b) Ruminants and swine, and fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, prohibited importation under § 94.1, which come into the United States aboard an airplane or railroad car and are offered for entry and refused admission into this country shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, may direct pursuant to section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306), unless they are

⁴ Technical information on laboratory methods and procedures may be obtained from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

⁵ Information regarding the identity of such approved laboratory facilities and other criteria for such approval may be obtained from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

exported by the consignee within 24 hours and meanwhile are retained under such isolation and other safeguards as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, may require to prevent the introduction or dissemination of livestock or poultry diseases into the United States.

(c) Ruminants and swine, and fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, prohibited importation under § 94.1, which come into the United States by any means other than ocean vessel, airplane, or railroad car and are offered for entry and refused admission into this country shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, may direct pursuant to section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306), unless they are exported by the consignee within 8 hours on the same means of conveyance and meanwhile are retained under such isolation and other safeguards as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, may require to prevent the introduction or dissemination of livestock or poultry diseases into the United States.

(d) Ruminants and swine, and fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, prohibited importation under § 94.1, which come into the United States by any means but are not offered for entry into this country; and other animals, meats, and other articles prohibited importation under other sections of this part which come into the United States by any means, whether they are offered for entry into this country or not, shall be immediately destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, may direct at any time in accordance with section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended, or section 2 of the Act of July 2, 1962 (21 U.S.C. 111, 134a).

[38 FR 2752, Jan. 30, 1973]

§ 94.8 Pork and pork products from countries where African swine fever exists.

African swine fever is potentially the most dangerous and destructive of all communicable swine diseases. The causative virus is highly virulent and may be present in pork and pork products originating in countries where the disease exists. The only known practical method of destroying the contagion of the disease in pork and pork products is by heat treatment. In view of these circumstances and in order to prevent the introduction and dissemination of

the contagion of African swine fever, the regulations in this section are promulgated with respect to the importation of pork and pork products from the following countries where the disease exists:

All countries of Africa.

Cuba.

France.

Portugal.

Spain.

(a) No pork or pork product will be permitted entry into the United States from any country where African swine fever exists unless:

(1) Such pork or pork product has been fully cooked in a can which was promptly sealed so that such cooking and sealing produced a fully sterilized product in a hermetically sealed can that is shelf stable without refrigeration; or

(2) Such pork or pork product is not otherwise prohibited importation under this part and is consigned directly from the port of entry in the United States to a meat processing establishment operating under Federal meat inspection, approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services for further processing of such pork or pork product by heat.

(b) Pork or pork products consigned from the port of entry to an approved establishment under the provisions of subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of this section shall be moved from the port of entry to the approved establishment under Customs seals or seals of the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services and shall be otherwise handled as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may direct in order to guard against the introduction and dissemination of the contagion of African swine fever. Seals applied under this section shall not be broken except by persons authorized to do so by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

(c) Pork or pork products imported into the United States from a country where African swine fever exists which do not meet the requirements specified in this section shall be seized, quarantined, and disposed of as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may direct in order to guard against the introduction and dissemination of the contagion of the disease.

[28 F.R. 5980, June 13, 1963, as amended at 32 F.R. 7051, May 10, 1967; 37 F.R. 5487, Mar. 16, 1972; 38 FR 2752, Jan. 30, 1973; 39 FR 11176, Mar. 26, 1974]

§ 94.9 Pork and pork products from countries where hog cholera exists.

(a) Hog cholera is one of the most dangerous and destructive of all swine diseases. The causative virus is highly virulent and is likely to be present in pork and pork products originating in countries where the disease exists. The disease is known to exist in all countries of the world except Australia, Canada, Denmark, Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, and Isle of Man), Iceland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and New Zealand. The only known practical methods of destroying the contagion of the disease in pork and pork products are by a treatment as prescribed in this section. In view of these circumstances and in order to prevent the introduction and dissemination of the contagion of hog cholera, the regulations in this section are promulgated with respect to the importation of pork and pork products from all countries of the world except: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, and Isle of Man), Iceland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and New Zealand.²

(b) No pork or pork product will be permitted entry into the United States from any country where hog cholera is known to exist unless it complies with the following requirements:

(1) Such pork or pork product has been treated in accordance with one of the following procedures:

(i) Such pork or pork product has been fully cooked by a commercial method in a rigid can which was sealed promptly after filling and before such cooking, so that such cooking and sealing produced a fully sterilized product which is in a hermetically sealed can and is shelf stable without refrigeration;

(ii) Such pork or pork product is in compliance with the following requirements:

(a) All bones have been completely removed in the country of origin, and

(b) Such article has received heat treatment producing an internal temperature of 156° F.; or

(iii) Such pork or pork product is in compliance with the following requirements:

(a) All bones have been completely removed in the country of origin, and

(b) The meat has been held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived, and

(c) The meat has been thoroughly cured and fully dried for a period of not less than 90 days so that the product is shelf stable without refrigeration. *Provided*, That the period of curing and drying shall be 45 days if the pork or pork product is accompanied to the processing establishment by a certificate of an official of the national government of a hog cholera free country which specifies that:

(1) The pork involved originated in that country and the pork or pork product was consigned to a processing establishment in ----- (a country not listed in paragraph (a) of this section as free of hog cholera), in a closed container sealed by the national veterinary authorities of the hog cholera free country by seals of a serially numbered type; and

(2) The numbers of the seals used were entered on the meat inspection certificate of the hog cholera free country which accompanied the shipment from such free country: *And, provided further*, That the certificate required by paragraph (b) (3) of this section also states that: The container seals specified in paragraph (b) (1) (iii) (c) (1) of this section were found intact and free of any evidence of tampering on arrival at the processing establishment by a national veterinary inspector; and the processing establishment from which the pork or pork product is shipped to the United States does not receive or process any live swine, and uses only pork or pork product which originates in countries listed in paragraph (a) of this section as free of hog cholera and processes all such pork or pork products in accordance with paragraph (b) (1), (i), (ii), or (iii) of this section.

(3) In addition to the certificate required by § 327.4 of this title, the article is accompanied by a certificate stating the facts specified in subdivision (i) or (ii) or (iii) of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, and issued by an official of the national government of the country

² See also other provisions of this part and Parts 92, 95, 96, and 327 of this chapter for other prohibitions and restrictions upon importation of swine and their products.

of origin who is authorized to issue the certificates required by § 327.4^a of this title.

(2) The article was prepared in an inspected establishment that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the regulations in § 327.2 in Chapter III of this title; and

(c) Thoroughly cured and fully dried pork and pork products from countries where both hog cholera and swine vesicular disease are known or considered to exist need not comply with the requirements of § 94.9(b)(1)(iii) if they are in compliance with the provisions of § 94.12(b)(1)(iii).

[37 FR 21149, Oct. 6, 1972, as amended at 37 FR 22728, Oct. 21, 1972; 37 FR 24656, Nov. 18, 1972; 38 FR 4384, Feb. 14, 1973; 38 FR 15363, June 11, 1973; 38 FR 15621, June 14, 1973; 38 FR 34801, Dec. 19, 1973]

§ 94.10 Swine from countries where hog cholera exists; importations prohibited.

Whereas it has been determined that hog cholera exists in all countries of the world except Australia, Canada, Denmark, Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, and Isle of Man), Iceland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and New Zealand, and that swine which originate in or are shipped from or transit any country except those listed, would, if brought into the United States, be likely to introduce or disseminate hog cholera into the United States, it is hereby further determined that, in order to protect the livestock of the United States, it is necessary to prohibit the movement of such swine into the United States and such movement is hereby prohibited except for wild swine which may be allowed importation by the Deputy Administrator upon request in specific cases under § 92.4(c) or § 92.2 of this chapter.

[37 F.R. 21150, Oct. 6, 1972, as amended at 37 F.R. 22728, Oct. 21, 1972; 37 F.R. 24656, Nov. 18, 1972; 38 FR 15363, June 11, 1973]

§ 94.11 Restrictions on importation of meat and other animal products from specified countries.

(a) Bahama Islands, Finland, Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, Isle

^a The certification required may be placed on the certificate prescribed by § 327.4 or may be contained in a separate document.

of Man), Japan, Norway, and Sweden, which are declared in § 94.1 to be free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, supplement their national meat supply by the importation of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of ruminants or swine from countries that are designated in § 94.1(a) to be infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease; or have a common land border with countries designated as infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease; or import ruminants or swine from countries designated as infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States. Thus, even though this Department has declared such countries to be free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, the meat and other animal products produced in such free countries may be commingled with the fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of animals from an infected country, resulting in an undue risk of introducing rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease into the United States. Therefore, meat of ruminants or swine, and other animal products, and ship stores, airplane meals, and baggage containing such meat or animal products originating in the free countries listed in this section shall not be imported into the United States unless the following requirements in addition to other applicable requirements of this Chapter III are met. As used in this section the term "other animal product" means all parts of the carcass of any ruminant or swine, other than meat and articles regulated under Part 95 or 96 of this chapter.

(b) All meat or other animal product from such countries, whether in personal-use amounts or commercial lots (except that which has been fully cooked by a commercial method in a rigid can which was sealed promptly after filling and before such cooking and sealing so as to result in a fully sterilized product in a hermetically sealed can which is shelf stable without refrigeration) shall have been prepared only in an inspected establishment that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the regulations in § 327.2, Chapter III of this title, issued thereunder, and shall be accompanied by a Department-approved

meat inspection certificate prescribed in § 327.4 in Chapter III of this title, or similar certificate approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, as adequate to effectuate the purposes of this section, regardless of the purpose or amount of product in the shipment.

(c) Shipments of such meat or other animal product must be accompanied by an additional certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinary official of the agency in the National Government having responsibility for the health of animals within that country, giving the name and official establishment number of the establishment where the animals involved were slaughtered and stating that:

(1) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in, a country listed in § 94.1(a) as a country infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease;

(2) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected country, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease free country transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected country except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of the noninfected country of origin;

(3) The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a country listed in § 94.1(a)(2) as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has never been in any country in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed;

(4) The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do

not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.

[38 FR 2752, Jan. 30, 1973, as amended at 38 FR 20612, Aug. 2, 1973; 38 FR 31416, Nov. 14, 1973; 40 FR 4904, Feb. 3, 1975]

§ 94.12 Pork and pork products from countries where swine vesicular disease exists.

(a) Swine vesicular disease is considered to exist in all countries of the world except Australia, Bahama Islands, Canada, Central American countries and Panama, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland, Greenland, Mexico, Netherlands, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, New Zealand, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Rumania, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(b) No pork or pork products shall be permitted entry into the United States from any country where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist unless it complies with the following requirements and it is not otherwise prohibited importation under this part:

(1) Such pork or pork product has been treated in accordance with one of the following procedures:

(i) Such pork or pork product has been fully cooked by a commercial method in a rigid can which was sealed promptly after filling, and before such cooking, so that such cooking and sealing produced a fully sterilized product which is in a hermetically sealed can and is shelf stable without refrigeration; or

(ii) Such pork or pork product is in compliance with the following requirements:

(A) All bones have been completely removed in the country of origin, and

(B) Such article has received heat treatment in a commercially accepted manner used for perishable canned pork products that produces an internal temperature of 156° F.; or

(iii) Such pork or pork product if cured and dried is in compliance with the following requirements:

(A) All bones have been completely removed in the country of origin, and

(B) Such pork or pork products shall be consigned directly from the port of entry in the United States to a meat processing establishment operating under Federal meat inspection and approved by the Deputy Administrator,

Veterinary Services² for heating to an internal temperature of 166° F, or

(iv) Such pork or pork product, if it originated in a swine vesicular disease free country, has been cured and dried and is in compliance with the following requirements:

(A) All bones have been completely removed in the country of origin, and

(B) (1) Such pork or pork product is accompanied from the swine vesicular disease free country of origin to the processing establishment in the swine vesicular disease infected country by a certificate signed by an official of the National Government of the swine vesicular disease free country of origin specifying that the pork or pork product involved originated in that country and the pork or pork product was consigned to a processing establishment in ----- (a country not listed in paragraph (a) of this section as free of swine vesicular disease), in a closed container sealed by the national veterinary authorities of the swine vesicular disease free country of origin by seals of a serially numbered type. The numbers of these seals shall be entered on this certificate; and

(2) The certificate required by paragraph (b) (3) of this section shall also state that:

(i) the container seals specified in paragraph (b) (1) (iv) (B) (1) of this section were found intact and free of any evidence of tampering on arrival at the processing establishment in the swine vesicular disease infected country by a national veterinary inspector of that country,

(ii) the processing establishment from which the pork or pork product was

²Information as to the identity of approved establishments may be obtained from, and request for approval of any establishment may be made to, the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Establishments will be approved only if the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, determines that the imported articles will be so handled at the establishments as to prevent the introduction and dissemination of livestock or poultry diseases into the United States. Approval of any establishment may be refused or withdrawn only after the operator thereof has been given notice of the proposed action and has had an opportunity to present his views thereon.

shipped to the United States does not receive or process any live swine, and uses only pork or pork products which originate in countries listed in paragraph (a) of this section as free of swine vesicular disease; and

(iii) that such establishment processes all such pork or pork products in accordance with paragraph (b) (1) (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) of this section.

(2) The article was prepared in an establishment that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the regulations in § 327.2 in Chapter III of this title; and

(3) In addition to the certificate required in § 327.4 of this title, the article is accompanied by a certificate stating the facts specified in paragraphs (b) (1) (i), (ii), (iii) (A) or (iv) (B) (2) of this section. The certificate shall be issued by an official of the National Government of the country of origin who is authorized to issue the certificates required by § 327.4 of this title.³

[38 FR 20610, Aug. 2, 1973, as amended at 38 FR 24892, Sept. 11, 1973; 38 FR 31416, Nov. 14, 1973; 38 FR 35231, Dec. 26, 1973; 39 FR 2568, Jan. 23, 1974; 39 FR 13070; Apr. 11, 1974; 39 FR 17430, May 16, 1974]

§ 94.13 Restrictions on importation of pork or pork products from specified countries.

Bahama Islands, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria which are declared to be free of swine vesicular disease in § 94.12(a); are countries which either supplement their national pork supply by the importation of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from countries where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist; or which have a common border with such countries; or which have certain trade practices that are less restrictive than are acceptable to the United States. Thus, the pork or pork products produced in such countries may be commingled with fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of animals from a country where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist resulting in an undue risk of swine vesicular disease introduction into the United States.

³ The certification required may be placed on the certificate prescribed by § 327.4 or may be contained in a separate document.

Therefore, pork or pork products and shipstores, airplane meals, and baggage containing such pork, other than those articles regulated under Part 95 or Part 96 of this chapter, produced in such countries shall not be brought into the United States unless the following requirements are met in addition to other applicable requirements of Part 327, Subchapter A, Chapter III of this title:

(a) All such pork produced shall have been prepared only in establishments that are eligible to have their products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et. seq.) and the regulations in § 327.2, Chapter III of this title which are issued thereunder, and shall be accompanied by a Department approved meat inspection certificate prescribed in § 327.4 in Chapter III of this title.

(b) Shipments of such pork or other pork products consigned to the United States, unless they are in compliance with applicable provisions of § 94.12(b), must be accompanied by an additional certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinary official of the agency in the National Government having responsibility for the health of animals within that country, stating the name and official establishment number of the establishment where the swine involved were slaughtered and the pork was processed and also stating that:

(1) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a country listed in § 94.12(a) as a country in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist;

(2) The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a country or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease free country which has been transported through a country where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist except pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of a country of origin listed in § 94.12 as a country considered free of the disease.

(3) The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have not been han-

dled in accordance with the requirements of this § 94.13.

[38 FR 20611, Aug. 2, 1973, as amended at 38 FR 25669, Sept. 14, 1973; 38 FR 31416, Nov. 14, 1973; 38 FR 35231, Dec. 26, 1973; 39 FR 2598, Jan. 23, 1974]

§ 94.14 Swine from countries where swine vesicular disease exists; importations prohibited.

Whereas it is considered that swine vesicular disease exists in all countries of the world except those listed in § 94.12(a), and that swine which originate in or are shipped from or transit any country except those listed, would, if brought into the United States, be likely to introduce or disseminate swine vesicular disease into the United States, it is hereby further determined that, in order to protect the livestock of the United States, it is necessary to prohibit the movement of such swine into the United States and such movement is hereby prohibited: *Provided*, That wild swine may be brought into the United States in accordance with the provisions of § 92.2 or § 92.4(c) of this chapter upon request to the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, in specific cases.

[38 FR 20611, Aug. 2, 1973]

§ 94.15 [Reserved].

§ 94.16 Milk and milk products.

(a) The following milk products are exempt from the provisions of this Part: cheese, butter, and butteroil.

(b) Milk and milk products originating in, or shipped from, any country designated in § 94.1(a) as a country infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease may be imported into the United States if they meet the requirements of paragraph (b) (1), (2), or (3) of this section:

(1) They are in a concentrated liquid form and have been processed by heat by a commercial method in a container hermetically sealed promptly after filling but before such heating, so as to be shelf stable without refrigeration.

(2) They are dry milk or dry milk products, including dry whole milk, non-fat dry milk, dried whey, dried buttermilk, and formulations which contain any such dry milk products, and are consigned directly to an approved establishment⁵ for further processing for human food in a manner approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services as adequate to prevent the introduction or dissemination of livestock diseases

into the United States. However, in specific cases, upon request by the importer to the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, and approval by the Deputy Administrator, they may be stored for a temporary period in an approved warehouse⁵ under the supervision of an inspector of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service pending movement to an approved establishment. Such products shall be transported from the United States port of first arrival to an approved establishment⁵ or an approved warehouse,⁵ and from an approved warehouse⁵ to an approved establishment⁵ only under Department seals or seals of the U.S. Customs Service. Such seals shall be broken only by such an inspector or other person authorized to do so by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services. Such products shall not be removed from the approved warehouse⁵ or approved establishment⁵ except upon

⁵ Information as to the identity of approved establishments, warehouses or manner of processing may be obtained from, and request for approval of any such establishment, warehouse or manner of processing may be made to the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782. Any establishment or warehouse will be approved for the purpose of this section only if the operator has provided the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, with satisfactory evidence that the establishment or warehouse has the equipment, facilities, and capability to store, handle and process the imported dry milk or dry milk product subject to § 94.16(b) (2) in a manner which will prevent the introduction or dissemination of livestock diseases into the United States. Similarly, processing methods will be approved only if the Deputy Administrator determines they are adequate to prevent the introduction or dissemination of such diseases into the United States. Approval of any establishment or warehouse or processing method may be refused or withdrawn by the Deputy Administrator only after the operator thereof has been given notice of the proposed action and has had an opportunity to present his views thereon, and upon a determination by the Deputy Administrator that the conditions for approval are not met. Approval of an establishment or warehouse may also be withdrawn after such notice and opportunity if the Deputy Administrator determines that such imported dry milk or milk products have been stored, handled, or processed by the operator thereof other than at an approved establishment or warehouse or other than in an approved manner.

special permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements specified by him for such movement in each specific case.

(3) Milk and milk products not exempted under paragraph (a) and not of classes included within the provisions of paragraphs (b) (1) or (2) of this section may be imported if the importer first applies to and receives written permission from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, authorizing such importation. Permission will be granted only when the Deputy Administrator determines that such action will not endanger the health of the livestock of the United States. Products subject to this provision include but are not limited to condensed milk, long-life milks such as sterilized milk, casein and caseinates, lactose, and lactalbumin.

(4) Small amounts of milk and milk products subject to the restrictions of this Part may in specific cases be imported for purposes of examination, testing, or analysis, if the importer applies to and receives written approval for such importation from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services. Approval will be granted only when the Deputy Administrator determines that such action will not endanger the health of the livestock of the United States.

(c) Milk and milk products originating in and shipped from countries listed in § 94.1(a)(2) as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease but which have entered a port or otherwise transited any country designated in § 94.1(a)(1) as a country infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease shall not be imported into the United States unless:

(1) The product was transported under serially numbered official seals applied at the point of origin of the shipment by an authorized representative of the country of such origin.

(2) The numbers of such seals are listed on, or are on a list attached to, the bill of lading or similar document accompanying the shipment.

(3) Upon arrival of the carrier at the United States port, an inspector of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service determines that the seals are intact and that their numbers are in agreement with the numbers appearing on the accompanying document.

[40 FR 44123, Sept. 25, 1975]



SUBCHAPTER F—[Reserved]

SUBCHAPTER G—ANIMAL BREEDS

PART 151—RECOGNITION OF BREEDS AND BOOKS OF RECORD OF PUREBRED ANIMALS

DEFINITIONS

Sec

151.1 Definitions.

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RECOGNITION OF BREEDS AND BOOKS OF RECORD

Sec.

- 151.9 Recognized breeds and books of record.
- 151.10 Recognition of additional breeds and books of record.
- 151.11 Form of books of record.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 151 issued under par. 1606, sec. 201, 46 Stat. 673, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1201, unless otherwise noted.

NOTE: The reporting requirements contained in this part have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

DEFINITIONS

§ 151.1 Definitions.

Words used in this part in the singular form shall be deemed to import the

plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used in this part, the following words, names, or terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section, unless otherwise clearly indicated by the context.

(a) *The Act*. Item 100.01 in part 1, schedule 1, of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1202, schedule 1, part 1, item 100.01).

(b) *Department*. The United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) *Veterinary Services*. The Veterinary Services unit of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services of the Department.

(d) *Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services*. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services or any officer or employee of Veterinary Services to whom authority has heretofore lawfully been delegated or to whom authority may hereafter lawfully be delegated to act in his stead.

(e) *Inspector*. An inspector of Veterinary Services or of the Bureau of Customs of the United States Treasury Department authorized to perform functions under the regulations in this part.

(f) *Animal*. Any purebred animal imported specially for breeding purposes except a black, silver, or platinum fox, or any fox which is a mutation or type developed therefrom.

(g) *Purebred*. A term applicable to animals which are the progeny of known and registered ancestors of the same recognized breed and for which at least three generations of ancestry can be traced: *Provided, however*, That in the case of sheep registered on the basis of flocks, the term is applicable to animals of a recognized breed which originate in a flock for which available breeding data, as shown in the registry association's records, establish that the flock has been in existence at least ten years.

(h) *Pedigree certificate*. A document issued by a registry association giving the pedigree of an animal and certifying that it is registered in the book of record of the association issuing the document, and containing all pertinent information relating to the registered animal, such as color and natural and artificial markings, a record of the name and address

of the breeder, and the name and address of each subsequent owner of the animal.

(i) *Book of record*. A printed book or an approved microfilm record sponsored by a registry association and containing breeding data relative to a large number of registered purebred animals used as a basis for the issuance of pedigree certificates.

(j) *Certificates of pure breeding*. A certificate issued by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, for Bureau of Customs use only, certifying that the animal to which the certificate refers is a purebred animal of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized under the regulations in this part for that breed.

(k) *Agent*. Custom broker or other person authorized to act as agent for the importer or owner of an animal.

(l) *Port of entry*. Any port designated under § 92.3 of this chapter.

(Sec. 201, 46 Stat. 673; 19 U.S.C. 1201, as amended, sec. 101, 76 Stat. 72; 19 U.S.C. 1202) [23 F.R. 10103, Dec. 23, 1958, as amended at 24 F.R. 2643, Apr. 7, 1959; 26 F.R. 6072, July 7, 1961; 36 F.R. 23356, Dec. 9, 1971; 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971]

CERTIFICATION OF PUREBRED ANIMALS

§ 151.2 Issuance of a certificate of pure breeding.

The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services will issue a certificate of pure breeding for an animal claimed to be entitled to free entry under the act provided the requirements of the regulations in this part are complied with. Such certificate will be presented to the owner, agent, or importer who in turn shall present it to the collector of customs at the port where customs entry is made.

[26 F.R. 6072, July 7, 1961, as amended at 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971]

§ 151.3 Application for certificate of pure breeding.

An application for a certificate of pure breeding executed by the owner, agent, or importer of an animal shall be made on ANH Form 17-338 (available from the collector of customs) before the animal will be examined as provided in § 151.7. Such application shall be made to the inspector at the port of entry for all animals: *Provided, however*, That the appli-

cation for a certificate of pure breeding for dogs, other than those regulated under § 92.18 of this chapter, and cats may be made to the inspector either at the port of entry or at any other port where customs entry is made. An agent shall show the inspector written authorization from the owner or importer authorizing him to act for the owner or importer in connection with the application for a certificate of pure breeding.

(Sec. 201, 46 Stat. 673; 19 U.S.C. 1201, as amended, sec. 101, 76 Stat. 72; 19 U.S.C. 1202) [26 F.R. 6072, July 7, 1961, as amended at 36 F.R. 23356, Dec. 9, 1971]

§ 151.4 Pedigree certificate.

A pedigree certificate for an animal of a breed listed in § 151.9 issued by the custodian of the appropriate book of record listed in said section and on which there has been entered in accordance with the rules of entry of the registry association, a complete record of transfers of ownership from the breeder to and including the United States importer, or a complete record of transfers of ownership from the breeder to and including the person who owns the animal when it is imported into the United States and the name of the United States importer (for example, a lessee), shall be furnished by the owner, agent, or importer to the inspector at the time of the examination of the animal as provided in § 151.7. The inspector will return the document to the party who submitted it. A verbatim translation of the description relating to color and markings shall appear in English in the pedigree certificate for the animal or in a separate certificate appended to the pedigree certificate.

[26 F.R. 6072, July 7, 1961]

§ 151.5 Alteration of pedigree certificate.

No pedigree certificate which in the opinion of the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services has been substantially altered will be accepted.

[23 F.R. 10104, Dec. 23, 1958, as amended at 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971]

§ 151.6 Statement of owner, agent, or importer as to identity of animals.

The owner, agent, or importer who applies for a certificate of pure breeding for

any animal offered for duty-free entry under this part, shall execute on ANH Form 17-338 a statement that the animal so offered for entry is the animal described in the pedigree certificate furnished to the inspector as prescribed in § 151.4. This form shall be presented to the inspector before the animal and pedigree certificate are examined as provided in § 151.7.

(Sec. 101, 76 Stat. 72; 19 U.S.C. 1202) [36 F.R. 23357, Dec. 9, 1971]

§ 151.7 Examination of animal.

(a) For the purpose of determining identity, an examination shall be made by an inspector of each animal for which free entry is claimed under the act. All animals shall be examined at the port of entry: *Provided, however*, That dogs, other than those regulated under § 92.18 of this chapter, and cats may be examined either at the port of entry or at any other port where customs entry is made.

(b) The owner, agent, or importer shall provide adequate assistance and facilities for restraining and otherwise handling the animal and present it in such manner and under such conditions as in the opinion of the inspector will make a proper examination possible. Otherwise the examination of the animal will be refused or postponed by the inspector until the owner, agent, or importer meets these requirements.

(c) A pedigree certificate, as required by § 151.4 shall be presented at the time of examination to the inspector making the examination in order that proper identification of the animal may be made. When upon such examination of any animal, the color, markings, or other identifying characteristics do not conform with the description given in the pedigree certificate and the owner, agent, or importer desires to pursue the matter further, the inspector shall issue ANH Form 17-419 to the owner, agent, or importer, and shall forward the pedigree certificate for this animal, together with ANH Form 17-419, to the Washington office of Veterinary Services by certified mail. A determination will be made by such office as to the identity of the animal in question and the eligibility of the animal for certification under § 151.2. The pedigree certificate will be returned to the

party who submitted it as soon as such determination is made. Removal of an animal from the port where examination is made prior to presentation of the pedigree certificate or other failure to comply with the requirements of this paragraph shall constitute a waiver of any further claim to certification under the regulations in this part.

(Sec. 201, 46 Stat. 673; 19 U.S.C. 1201, as amended, sec. 101, 76 Stat. 72; 19 U.S.C. 1202) [26 F.R. 6072, July 7, 1961, as amended at 36 F.R. 23356, Dec. 9, 1971]

§ 151.8 Eligibility of an animal for certification.

To be eligible for certification under the act, an animal must be purebred of a recognized breed and have been registered in good faith in a book of record listed in § 151.9 and must not have been registered on inspection without regard to purity of breeding.

[23 F.R. 10104, Dec. 23, 1958]

RECOGNITION OF BREEDS AND BOOKS OF RECORD

§ 151.9 Recognized breeds and books of record.

Breeds of animals and books of record listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) are hereby recognized. Recognition of such breeds and books of record will be continued, however, only if the books of record involved are kept by the custodians thereof in a form which is reasonably current and the book otherwise meets the requirements of this part, in

the opinion of the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services. When a registry association which publishes a book of record that was recognized in printed form ceases to publish the book in such form and in lieu thereof publishes the book in microfilm form, the recognition of such book of record will be continued only if the book meets the requirements of this part. A copy of each printed volume and microfilm record of a book of record published after the book is recognized under this part shall be sent to Veterinary Services immediately following such publication. All books of record sent to Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, shall be submitted through the United States Government Despatch Agency, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10007, U.S.A.

(a) *Breeds and books of record in countries other than Canada.* Books of the registry associations listed below are recognized for the following breeds: *Provided*, That no Belted Galloway cattle, horse of Criolla, Fjordhest (formerly known as Westland), Holstein, Shetland Pony or Welsh Pony and Cob breed, dog or cat registered in any of the books named shall be certified under the act as purebred unless a pedigree certificate showing three complete generations of known and recorded purebred ancestry of the particular breed involved, issued by the appropriate association listed below, is submitted for such animal.

CATTLE

Code	Name of breed	Book of record	By whom published
1101	Aberdeen-Angus.....	Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book..	Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society, Hugh R. Neilson, secretary, Pedigree House, 17 Bon-Accord Sq., Aberdeen, Scotland.
1112	.....do.....	New Zealand Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book.	New Zealand Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Breeders' Association, Post Office Box 83, Hastings, New Zealand.
1102	Africander.....	Africander Cattle Herd Book..	The Africander Cattle Breeders' Society, under the supervision and authority of the South African Stud Book Association, E. L. Househam, secretary, 40 Henry St., Bloemfontein, Union of South Africa.
1201	Alderney.....	Herd Book of the Bailiwick of Guernsey (Alderney Branch).	Royal Alderney Agricultural Society (The Alderney Branch of the Royal Guernsey A. and H. Society), P. D. Sumner, secretary, The Bungalow, Butes, Alderney, Channel Isles.
1202	Ayrshire.....	Ayrshire Herd Book.....	Ayrshire Cattle Herd Book Society of Great Britain and Ireland, John Graham, secretary, 1 Racecourse Rd., Ayr, Scotland.
1301	Devon.....	Davy's Devon Herd Book....	Devon Cattle Breeders' Society, Cyril Ernest Berry, secretary, Court House, The Square, Wiveliscombe, Somerset, England.
1302	Dexter.....	Dexter Herd Book.....	Dexter Cattle Society, T. S. Pick, secretary, Manor Farm, Stubbs Lane, Lower Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey, England.

CATTLE—Continued

Code	Name of breed	Book of record	By whom published
1103	Belted Galloway.....	Belted Galloway Herd Book..	Belted Galloway Cattle Society, J. Campbel Laing, secretary, Galloway Estate Office, Newton Stewart, Wigtownshire, Scotland.
1104	Galloway.....	Galloway Herd Book.....	Galloway Cattle Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Donald M. McQueen, secretary, Roughhills, Dalbeattie, Scotland.
1203	Guernsey.....	English Guernsey Herd Book..	English Guernsey Cattle Society, J. W. Barker, secretary, Mappin House, Winsley St., Oxford St., London, W. 1, England.
1204	do.....	Herd Book of the Ballwick of Guernsey (Guernsey Branch).	Royal Guernsey Agricultural and Horticultural Society, H. C. Le Page, secretary, States Arcade Balcony, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Isles.
1105	Hereford.....	Herd Book of Hereford Cattle..	Hereford Herd Book Society, R. J. Bentley, secretary, 3 Offa St., Hereford, England.
1106	Highland.....	Highland Herd Book.....	Highland Cattle Society of Scotland, Donald G. Noble, secretary, 17 York Pl., Perth, Scotland.
1205	Holstein-Friesian.....	Friesch Rundvee-Stamboek....	Vereeniging: "Het Friesch Rundvee-Stamboek," Dr. J. M. Dijkstra, secretary, Zuiderplein 2-6, Leeuwarden, The Netherlands.
1206	do.....	Nederlandsch Rundvee-Stamboek.	Vereeniging: "Het Nederlandsche Rundvee-Stamboek," H. W. J. Dekker, Chief Administrator, Stadhouders-plantsoen 24, 's-Gravenhage, The Netherlands.
1207	Jersey.....	Jersey Herd Book.....	Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society, H. G. Shepard, secretary, 3 Mulcaster St., St. Heller, Jersey, Channel Isles.
1208	do.....	Jersey Herd Book of United Kingdom.	Jersey Cattle Society of the United Kingdom, Edward Ashby, secretary, 19 Bloomsbury Sq., London, W.C. 1, England.
1303	Kerry.....	British Kerry Cattle Herd Book.	British Kerry Cattle Society, R. O. Hubl, secretary, The Milestone, Stanmore Hill, Stanmore, Middlesex, England.
1304	do.....	Kerry Cattle Herd Book.....	Royal Dublin Society, Horace H. Poole, registrar, Ball's Bridge, Dublin, Ireland.
1305	Lincoln Red.....	Lincoln Red Herd Book.....	Lincoln Red Cattle Society, W. Dunnaway secretary, Agriculture House, Park St., Lincoln, England.
1209	Red Danish.....	Stambog over Køer af Rød Dansk Malkerace. Stambog over Tyre af Rød Dansk Malkerace. Register-Stambog over Kvaeg af Rød Dansk Malkerace.	De Samvirkende Danske Landboforeninger, A. Wulff Pedersen, secretary, Vindegade 72, Odense, Denmark.
1306	Red Poll.....	Red Poll Herd Book.....	Red Poll Cattle Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Inc., A. C. Burton, secretary, 32 Princes St., Ipswich, Suffolk, England.
1307	Shorthorn.....	Coates's Herd Book.....	Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Arthur Greenhalgh, secretary Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1, England.
1107	South Devon.....	Herd Book of South Devon Cattle.	South Devon Herd Book Society, W. G. Turpitt, secretary, 16 Sherborne Rd., Newton Abbot, Devon, England.
1308	Sussex.....	Sussex Herd Book.....	Sussex Herd Book Society, A. G. Holland, secretary, 17 Devonshire St., London, W 1., England.
1309	Welsh.....	Welsh Black Cattle Herd Book.	Welsh Black Cattle Society, G. Williams Edwards, secretary, 13 Bangor St., Caernarvon, No. Wales.

HORSES

2201	Arabian.....	Arab Horse Stud Book.....	The Arab Horse Society, Col. R. C. de V. Askin, secretary, Beechmead, Rowledge, Farnham, Surrey, England.
2202	do.....	Polska Księga Stadna Koní, Arabskich Czystej Krwi.	Towarzystwo Hodowli Konia Arabskiego, Maria Brykczyńska, secretary, Kraków, Sarego 2, Poland.
2203	do.....	General Stud Book.....	Weatherby & Sons, 15 Cavendish Sq., London, W. 1, England.
2204	do.....	Registro-Matricula de Caballos de Pura Sangre.	Jefatura de Cría Caballar y Remonta, Don Manuel Diaz Calderon, Secretario Stud-book, Ministerio del Ejército, Madrid, Spain.
2205	do.....	Stud Book Argentino.....	Ministerio de Hacienda de la Nación, Loteria de Beneficencia Nacional y Casinos, Ricardo A. Maestri, Jefe, Av. Libertador General San Martín 4101, Capital Federal, República Argentina.
2206	do.....	Stud Book Français Registre des Chevaux de Pur Sang.	Commission du Studbook Français de Pur Sang, M. Maze-Sencier, Inspecteur Général, Chef Service des Haras, Ministère de l'Agriculture, 78 rue de Varenne (7), Paris, France.

HORSES—Continued

Code	Name of breed	Book of record	By whom published
2207	Arabian.....	Stud Book de Venezuela.....	Instituto Nacional de Hipodromos, Jorge Coll Nuñez, Jefe, Hipodromo "La Rinconada," Caracas, Venezuela.
2208	-----do.....	The Arabian Stud Book. (Recognition of this book will be restricted to Arabian horses which originate for importation in Saudi Arabia, or trace to pure Arabian stock of that country.)	The Arabian Horse Club Registry of America, Inc., Henry B. Babson, secretary, 120 So. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.
2101	Belgian.....	Stud-Book des Chevaux de Trait Belges.	Société Royale "Le Cheval de Trait Belge," Edgard Bedoret, Secrétaire général, 45a rue de l'Ecuyer, Brussels, Belgium.
2209	Cleveland Bay.....	Cleveland Bay Stud Book....	Cleveland Bay Horse Society, Oswald Welford, secretary, The Angelus, Roxby, Staithes, Saltburn, Yorkshire, England.
2102	Clydesdale.....	Clydesdale Stud-Book.....	Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain & Ireland, Robert Jarvis, secretary, 19 Hillington Gardens, Glasgow, S.W. 2, Scotland.
2210	Criolla.....	"Registre Definitivo Seccion" de Registro Genealogico para la Raza Criolla.	Sociedad Rural Argentina, E. F. Garay, Gerente Técnico, Florida 460, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
2301	Fjordhest (formerly known as Westland).	Stambok over Fjordhest.....	Statens Stambokkontor, Arne Hogstad, Statens Stambokfører, Munkedamsveien 35 VI, Oslo, Norway.
2211	Hackney.....	Hackney Stud Book.....	Hackney Horse Society, R. A. Brown, secretary, 16 Bedford Sq., London, W.C. 1, England.
2212	Holstein.....	Holsteinisches Gestütbuch....	Verband der Züchter des Holsteiner Pferdes e.V., Herr H. Horstmann, Geschäftsführer, Klostersande 93, Elmshorn, Germany.
2103	Percheron.....	British Percheron Stud Book..	British Percheron Horse Society, A. E. Vyse, secretary, Owen Webb House, Gresham Rd., Cambridge, England.
2104	-----do.....	Stud-Book Percheron de France.	Société Hippique Percheronne de France, E. Lemarie, secrétaire général, 7 rue Villette-Gaté. Nogent-le-Rotrou (E-&-L), France.
2302	Shetland Pony.....	Shetland Pony Stud-Book....	Shetland Pony Stud-Book Society, Thomas H. F. Myles, secretary, 61 George St., Perth, Scotland.
2105	Shire.....	Shire Horse Stud Book.....	Shire Horse Society, A. G. Holland, secretary, 17 Devonshire St., London, W. 1, England.
2106	Suffolk.....	Suffolk Stud-Book.....	Suffolk Horse Society, Raymond Keer, secretary, 6 Church St., Woodbridge, Suffolk, England.
2213	Thoroughbred.....	Australian Stud Book.....	Australian Jockey Club and Victoria Racing Club, W. J. McFadden, Keeper of the Stud Book, 6 Bligh St., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.
2214	-----do.....	General Stud Book.....	Weatherby & Sons, 15 Cavendish Sq., London, W. 1, England.
2215	-----do.....	Jamaica Stud-Book.....	The Jockey Club of Jamaica, Miss L. Pike, secretary, 10 Duke St., Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
2216	-----do.....	Stud Book de Chile.....	Club Hipico de Santiago, Alejandro Obolensky Dadian, Jefe de Stud-Book, Casilla 3674, Santiago, Chile.
2217	-----do.....	Stud Book de Venezuela.....	Instituto Nacional de Hipodromos, Jorge Coll Nuñez, Jefe, Hipodromo "La Rinconada," Caracas, Venezuela.
2218	-----do.....	New Zealand Stud Book.....	New Zealand Racing Conference, A. M. McBeath, secretary, P.O. Box 1430, Wellington, C. 1, New Zealand.
2219	-----do.....	Registro-Matricula de Caballos de Pura Sangre.	Jefatura de Cría Caballar y Remonta, Don Manuel Diaz Calderon, Secretario Stud-book, Ministerio del Ejército, Madrid, Spain.
2220	-----do.....	Stud Book Français Registre des Chevaux de Pur Sang.	Commission du Studbook Français de Pur Sang, M. Maze-Sencier, Inspecteur Général, Chef, Service des Haras, Ministère de l'Agriculture, 78 rue de Varenne (7), Paris, France.
2221	-----do.....	Libro Genealogico del Cavalli di Puro Sangue.	Jockey Club Italiano, Gen. Federico Garofoli, segretario, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 87, Rome, Italy.
2222	-----do.....	Registre des Chevaux de Pur Sang.	Jockey-Club de Belgique, Lt. Col. Baron Jacques van Zuylen van Nyevelt, Secrétaire général, 1 rue Guilmard, Brussels 4, Belgium.
2223	-----do.....	Stud Book Brasileiro.....	Jockey Club Brasileiro, Ricardo Xavier da Silveira, Diretor do Stud Book, Av. Rio Branco 197, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
2224	-----do.....	Stud Book Peruano.....	Jockey Club del Perú, Alberto Alvarez Calderón, Gerente, Unión 1066, Lima, Perú.
2225	-----do.....	Stud Book Argentino.....	Ministerio de Hacienda de la Nación, Loteria de Beneficencia Nacional y Casinos, Ricardo A. Maestri, Jefe, Av. Libertador General San Martín 4101, Capital Federal, República Argentina.

HORSES—Continued

Code	Name of breed	Book of record	By whom published
2226	Thoroughbred.....	American Stud Book. (Recognition of this book will be restricted to Thoroughbreds imported as follows: (a) Horses bred or born in the United States, shipped to a foreign country and returned to this country; (b) horses bred or born in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Eire, or France, whose pedigrees trace wholly, or in part, to horses bred or born in the United States; (c) horses from countries where a book of purebred registration for Thoroughbreds does not exist; or (d) horses previously certified for entry under the act and for which Certificates of Foreign Registration were issued by The Jockey Club of New York, and which were subsequently exported to any country and returned to the United States with such certificates.)	The Jockey Club, Mrs. L. Brennan, Registrar 300 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
2233	.....do.....	Allgemeines deutsches Gestutbuch für Vollblut.	Direktorium für Vollblutzucht und Rennen, 6 Cologne Weidenpesch, Rennbahnstrasse 100, Postfach 180, Republic of Germany.
2234	.....do.....	Stud Book Uruguayo.....	Jefe del Stud Book Uruguayo, Jose C. Frigerio, Head, Uruguayan Jockey Club, Montevideo, Uruguay.
2235	.....do.....	The General Stud Book of South Africa.	The Jockey Club of South Africa, Box 3409, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.
2303	Welsh Pony and Cob...	Welsh Stud Book.....	Welsh Pony & Cob Society, J. A. George, secretary, Offices of the Royal Welsh Agricultural Society, Queen's Rd., Aberystwyth, Cardigan- shire, Wales.

ASSES

3001	Poitou.....	Jack and Jennet Section of Stud-Book ou Livre Genealogique des Animaux Mulassiers due Poitou.	Societe Centrale d'Agriculture des Deux-Sevres, R. Martinet, Secrétaire, Cite Administrative, rue Duguesclin, Niort (Deux-Sevres), France.
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SHEEP

4101	Border Leicester.....	Border Leicester Flock Book..	Society of Border Leicester Sheep Breeders, Robert Jarvis, secretary, Room 273, 93 Hope St., Glasgow, C. 2, Scotland.
4102	Cheviot.....	Cheviot Sheep Flock Book....	Cheviot Sheep Society, Guy H. Armstrong, secretary, Commercial Bank Bldgs., Hawick, Scotland.
4103	Corriedale.....	Flock Book for Corriedale Sheep in Australia.	The Australian Corriedale Association, H. T. O. Woodfull, secretary, Royal Showgrounds, Epsom Road, Ascot Vale, W. 2, Victoria, Australia.
4104	.....do.....	Corriedale Flock Book (New Zealand).	The Corriedale Sheep Society, Inc., C. H. Lawrence, secretary, 154 Hereford St., Christ- church, New Zealand.
4201	Dorset Horn.....	Dorset Horn Flock Book.....	Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association, E. F. B. Lucas, secretary, Bank Chambers, Dorchester, Dorset, England.
4202	Hampshire Down.....	Hampshire Down Flock Book..	Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association, Miss Doris M. Stanbury, secretary, 38 Endless St., Salisbury, Wilts., England.
4105	Kent or Romney Marsh.	Kent or Romney Marsh Flock Book.	Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep-Breeders' Asso- ciation, G. W. Tuffrey, secretary, Station Rd., Ashford, Kent, England.
4203	Kerry Hill.....	Kerry Hill Flock Book.....	Kerry Hill (Wales) Flock Society, Ralph P. Evans, secretary, c/o The Radnorshire Co., Ltd., Knighton, Radnorshire, Wales.
4106	Leicester.....	Leicester Flock Book.....	Leicester Sheep Breeders' Association, P. S. Atkinson, secretary, The Exchange, Exchange St., Driffield, E. Yorks., England.
4107	Lincoln.....	Flock Book of Lincoln Long- wool Sheep.	Lincoln Longwool Sheep Breeders' Association, Brian Shelley, secretary, Westminster Bank Chambers, 8 Guildhall St., Lincoln, England

SHEEP—Continued

Code	Name of breed	Book of record	By whom published
4204	Oxford Down.....	Flock Book of Oxford Down Sheep.	Oxford Down Sheep Breeders' Association, Mrs. L. I. Deacon, secretary, Thornyfields, Billing Rd., Brafield-on-the-Green, Northampton, England.
4108	Romney Marsh.....	New Zealand Romney Marsh Flock Book.	New Zealand Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, Inc., R. J. J. Campbell, secretary, 117 Kimbolton Rd., Feilding, New Zealand.
4205	Ryeland.....	Ryeland Flock Book.....	Ryeland Flock Book Society, Ltd., P. J. Hoskins, secretary, 20 King St., Hereford, England.
4206	Shropshire.....	Shropshire Flock Book.....	Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Association and Flock Book Society, Ivor Guy Mansell, secretary, College Hill, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England.
4207	Southdown.....	Southdown Flock Book.....	Southdown Sheep Society, Inc., R. G. Noakes, secretary, Westways, Barming Woods, Maidstone, Kent, England.
4218	do.....	Southdown Sheep Society of New Zealand (Inc.).	The Southdown Sheep Society of New Zealand (Inc.), S.I. McKenzie, Secretary, A.M.P., Chambers, 14 Broadway, Palmerston North, New Zealand.
4208	Suffolk.....	Suffolk Flock Book.....	Suffolk Sheep Society, Harry A. Byford, secretary, 30 Museum St., Ipswich, Suffolk, England.
4109	Wensleydale.....	Wensleydale Longwool Sheep Flock Book.	The Wensleydale Longwool Sheep Breeders' Association, W. Dickinson, secretary, "Cartmel," Church Walk, Ulverston, Lancashire, England.
4001	Various recognized breeds.	Flock Book for British Breeds of Sheep in Australia.	Australian Society of Breeders of British Sheep, H. T. C. Woodfull, secretary, Royal Show Grounds, Epsom Rd., Ascot Vale, W. 2, Victoria, Australia.
4002	do.....	New Zealand Flock Book.....	New Zealand Sheep Breeders' Association, H. M. Studholme, secretary, P.O. Box 9002, Addington, Christchurch, New Zealand

GOATS

5001	Saanen and Toggenburg.	British Goat Society Herd Book (Saanen and Toggenburg Sections).	British Goat Society, Miss M. F. Rigg, secretary, Diss, Norfolk, England.
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SWINE

6001	Irish Large White.....	Herd Book of Irish Large White Pigs.	Royal Dublin Society, Horace H. Poole, registrar, Ball's Bridge, Dublin, Ireland.
6002	(Berkshire..... Gloucestershire Old Spots..... Large Black..... Large White..... Middle White..... Tamworth..... Wessex Saddleback.....)	Herd Book of the National Pig Breeders' Association.	National Pig Breeders' Association, E. G. Wake secretary, 69 Clarendon Rd., Watford, Herts, England.

Dogs

7306	Australian Kelpie.....	The Working Kelpie Council National Stud Book.	The Working Kelpie Council, P.O. Box E31 St. James, Sidney 2000, Australia.
7301	Boxer.....	Boxer-Zuchtbuch.....	Boxer-Klub e. V. Sitz München, Bernhard Schmitz, Präsident, 38 Otterstrasse, München 9, Germany.
7201	Dachshund.....	Teckel-Stammbuch.....	Deutscher Teckelklub e.V., Josef Chateau, Stammbuchführer, Vallendar/Rhein, Haus Rheinnieder, Germany.
7202	Foxhound.....	Foxhound Kennel Stud Book.	Masters of Foxhounds Association, Lt. Col. J. E. S. Chamberlayne, Hon. secretary, 51 Victoria St., London, S.W. 1, England.
7203	do.....	Welsh Hound Stud Book.....	Welsh Hound Association, Islwyn E. E. Davies, Hon. secretary, Berthddu, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, East Wales.
7302	German Shepherd.....	Zuchtbuch für deutsche Schäferhunde (SZ).	Verein für deutsche Schäferhunde (SV), Hann Krehelmer, Hauptgeschäftsführer, Beim Schnarrbrunnen 4, Augsburg 5, Germany.
7303	Great Dane.....	Zuchtbuch für Deutsche Doggen.	Deutscher Doggen-Club, Richard Staadt, Präsident, Ellerstrasse 25, Solingen-Ohligs, Germany.
7204	Greyhound.....	Australian Greyhound Stud Book.	The Australian and New Zealand Greyhound Association, Robert John Maidment, secretary, 349 Collins St., Melbourne, C. 1, Australia.

Dogs—Continued

Code	Name of breed	Book of record	By whom published
7205	Greyhound.....	Greyhound Stud Book.....	National Coursing Club, Sydney H. Dalton, secretary, College Hill Chambers, London, E.C. 4, England.
7206	-----do.....	Irish Greyhound Stud Book..	Irish Coursing Club, Miss K. Butler, secretary, Davis Rd., Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland.
7207	Harrier and Beagle.....	Harrier and Beagle Stud Book..	Association of Masters of Harriers and Beagles, J. J. Kirkpatrick, Hon. secretary, East Wing, Kirtlington Park, Oxford, England.
7304	Rottweiler.....	Zucht- und Körbuch.....	Allgemeiner Deutscher Rottweiler-Klub, Mrs. Josephine Rieble, Sekretarin, Vorsteigstrasse 5, Stuttgart-West, Germany.
7305	St. Bernard.....	Bernhardiner-Zuchtbuch.....	St. Bernhardsklub e.V., Franz Hrachowina, Zuchtbuchführer, Bergmannstrasse 35, München 12, Germany.
7001	Various recognized breeds.	Irish Kennel Club Stud Book..	Irish Kennel Club, Miss Maud C. Fox, secretary, 23 Eden Quay, Dublin, C. 8, Ireland.
7002	-----do.....	Kennel Club Stud Book.....	English Kennel Club, E. Holland Buckley, secretary, 1-4 Clarges St., Piccadilly, London, W. 1, England.
7003	-----do.....	Livre des Origines Français....	Société Centrale Canine pour l'Amélioration des Races de Chiens en France, Col. Raoul Nicole, Directeur Administrateur, 3 Rue de Choiseul, Paris 2, France.
7004	-----do.....	Livre des Origines de la Société Royale Saint-Hubert.	Société Royale Saint-Hubert, R. Willocq, Secrétaire, 391 Chaussée Saint-Pierre, Brussels 4, Belgium.
7005	-----do.....	Norsk Kennelklubs Stambok..	Norsk Kennel Klub, Olaf A. Roig, secretary, Bjørn Farmannsgate 16, Oslo, Norway.
7006	-----do.....	Zuchtbuch des Klub für Terrier e.V.	Klub für Terrier e.V., Wilhelm Vahle, Sekretär, Schöne Aussicht 9, Kelsterbach b. Frankfurt/Main, Germany.
7007	-----do.....	Schweizerisches Hundestammbuch.	Schweizerische Kynologische Gesellschaft, Carl Wittwer, secretary, Seestrasse 64, Kilchberg/Zurich, Switzerland.
7008	-----do.....	Svenska Kennelklubbens Register.	Svenska Kennelklubben, Ivan Swedrup, secretary, Linnégatan 25, Stockholm Ö, Sweden.

CATS

8001	Long-haired and short-haired.	The Governing Council of the Cat Fancy Stud Book.	The Governing Council of the Cat Fancy, W. A. Hazeldine, secretary, 1 Roundwood Way, Banstead, Surrey, England
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(b) Breeds and books of record in Canada—(1) Animals generally. The books of record of the Canadian National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Canada, of which F. G. Clark is Director, are recognized for the following breeds: *Provided*, That no animals registered in the Canadian National Live Stock Records shall be certified under the act as purebred unless such animals trace only to animals which are proved to the satisfaction of Veterinary Services to be of the

same breed: *Provided further*, That no Dexter cattle, Karakul sheep, Alpine goat, Nubian goat, or horse of the American Saddle Horse, Arabian, Canadian, Morgan Shetland Pony or Welsh Pony and Cob breed in Canada shall be certified under the act as purebred unless a pedigree certificate showing three complete generations of known and recorded purebred ancestry of the particular breed involved, issued by the Canadian National Live Stock Records, is submitted for such animal.

Code	Cattle	Code	Horses	Code	Sheep	Code	Goats	Code	Swine
1108	Aberdeen, Angus.	2227	American Saddle Horse.	4110	Blackface.	5002	{ Alpine. Angora. Nubian. Saanen. Toggenburg.	6003	{ Berkshire. Chester White. Duroc-Jersey. Hampshire. Lacombe. Landrace. Large Black. Poland China. Tamworth. Wessex Saddleback. Yorkshire.
1210	Ayrshire.			4111	Cheviot.				
1211	Brown Swiss.	2228	Arabian.	4112	Corriedale.				
1212	Canadian.	2107	Belgian Draft.	4113	Cotswold.				
1310	Dexter.	2229	Canadian.	4209	Dorset Horn				
1109	Galloway.	2108	Clydesdale.	4210	Hampshire.				
1213	Guernsey.	2230	Hackney.	4211	Karakul.				
1110	Hereford.	2236	Morgan	4212	Kerry Hill.				
1111	Highland.	2236	Percheron.	4114	Leicester.				
1214	Jersey.	2109	Shetland	4115	Lincoln.				
1311	Lincoln Red.	2304	Pony.	4116	Merino.				
1312	Red Poll			4213	Oxford Down.				
1313	Shorthorn.	2110	Shire.	4117	Rambouillet.				
			Suffolk.	4214	Ryeland.				
		2111	Thoroughbred.	4215	Shropshire.				
		2232	Welsh Pony	4216	Southdown.				
		2305	and Cob.	4217	Suffolk.				

(2) *Holstein-Friesian cattle in Canada (Code 1215)*. The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, Brantford, Ontario, Canada, of which G. M. Clemons is secretary and editor, is recognized for the Holstein-Friesian breed registered in the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book of that Association.

(3) *Dogs in Canada (Code 7009)*. The Stud Book of the Canadian Kennel Club, Incorporated (Canadian National Live Stock Records) is recognized for all the breeds of dogs registered therein: *Provided*, That no dog so registered shall be certified under the act as purebred unless a pedigree certificate showing three complete generations of known and recorded purebred ancestry of the particular breed involved, issued by the Canadian Kennel Club, Incorporated, is submitted for such dog.

(4) *Standardbred horses in Canada (Code 2231)*. The Canadian Standard Bred Stud Book kept by the Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society, 122 Brown's Line, Toronto 14, Ontario, Canada, is recognized for all Standardbred horses registered therein: *Provided*, That no Standardbred so registered shall be certified under the act as purebred unless a pedigree certificate showing three complete generations of known and recorded purebred Standardbred ancestry, issued by the Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society, is submitted for each such horse.

(5) *Charolais cattle in Canada (Code 1112)*. The full French book of record of the Canadian Charolais Association, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, is recognized for the Charolais breed registered therein.

(6) *Maine-Anjou cattle in Canada (Code 1113)*. The full French book of record of the Canadian Maine-Anjou Association, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, is recognized for the Maine-Anjou breed registered in the Canadian Maine-Anjou Herd Book.

(Sec. 101, 76 Stat. 72, Item 100.01, Title I, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1202, Item 100.01; 37 F.R. 18464, 18477; 38 F.R. 19141.)

[23 F.R. 10104, Dec. 23, 1958, as amended at 24 F.R. 2644, Apr. 4, 1959; 24 F.R. 6950, Aug. 27,

1959; 26 F.R. 1112, Feb. 7, 1961; 27 F.R. 881, Jan. 31, 1962; 32 F.R. 19158, Dec. 20, 1967; 36 F.R. 13988, July 29, 1971; 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 21120, June 19, 1974; 39 FR 40165, Nov. 14, 1974; 40 FR 6766, Feb. 14, 1975; 40 FR 24176, June 5, 1975; 40 FR 32114, July 31, 1975; 40 FR 36106, Aug. 19, 1975]

§ 151.10 Recognition of additional breeds and books of record.

Before a breed or a book of record shall be added to those listed in this part, the custodian of the book of record involved shall submit to Veterinary Services a complete copy of the book of record, consisting of any published printed volumes and any microfilm records issued by the registry association up to date of application, together with a copy of all rules and forms in force on said date affecting the registration of animals in said book.

[24 F.R. 2644, Apr. 7, 1959, as amended at 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971]

§ 151.11 Form of books of record.

(a) If a registry association has not published its book of record in printed form, a record in approved microfilm form which the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services finds provides a system for determining the recorded ancestry of the animals identified therein will be acceptable. When a registry association which has published its book of record in printed form ceases such publication and in lieu thereof publishes a microfilm record, the microfilm record shall commence with the first pedigree recorded by the association which is not in the printed volumes and shall otherwise be in approved form.

(b) A microfilm record will be approved under this part only if it is 16 mm. non-perforated safety film exposed at a reduction ratio not to exceed 24 diameters. All information on the original document shall be reproduced onto the microfilm so that it is clearly readable. The microfilm carton shall be indexed to state the numbers of the pedigree certificates on the roll of film it contains.

[24 F.R. 2644, Apr. 7, 1959, as amended at 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971]

SUBCHAPTER I—ACCREDITATION OF VETERINARIANS AND SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF SUCH ACCREDITATION

PART 160—DEFINITION OF TERMS

§ 160.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this subchapter the following words, phrases, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "*Service.*" The Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(b) "*Deputy Administrator.*" The Deputy Administrator for the Service or his representative to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(c) "*State.*" Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(d) "*Accredited Veterinarian.*"¹ A veterinarian approved by the Deputy Administrator in accordance with the provisions of Part 161 of this subchapter to perform functions specified in Part 11 of Subchapter A, and Subchapters B, C, and D of this Chapter, and to perform func-

tions required by cooperative State-Federal disease control and eradication programs.

(e) "*Veterinarian-in-Charge.*" The veterinary official of the Service who is assigned by the Deputy Administrator to supervise and perform the official work of the Service in the State where the veterinarian concerned is accredited or wishes to be accredited.

(f) "*State Animal Health Official.*" The State Animal Health Official who is responsible for the livestock and poultry disease control and eradication programs of the State in which the veterinarian is accredited or wishes to be accredited.

(g) "*Official certificate, form, record, report, tag, band, brand, or other identification.*" Means any certificate, form, record, report, tag, band, brand, or other identification, prescribed by statute or regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States or State Animal Health Official, for issuance by an accredited veterinarian performing official functions under this subchapter.

(23 Stat. 32, as amended; 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 65 Stat. 693; 26 Stat. 417; 32 Stat. 791, 792, as amended; 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; 34 Stat. 1263, 1264; 41 Stat. 241; 41 Stat. 699; 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 80-86, 89, 96, 105, 111-113, 114, 114a, 114a-1, 115, 116, 120, 121, 125, 134b, 134f) [39 FR 23050, June 26, 1974]

¹ The provisions of Part 11 of Subchapter A, and Subchapters B, C, and D of this chapter authorize Federal and State veterinarians and accredited veterinarians to perform specified functions. Full-time Federal (including military and State employed veterinarians are authorized to perform such functions, pursuant to delegation of authority or cooperative agreements without specific accreditation under the provisions of this subchapter.

PART 161—REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITED VETERINARIANS AND SUSPENSION OF REVOCATION OF SUCH ACCREDITATION

Sec.

161.1 Requirements for accreditation.

161.2 Standards for accredited veterinarians.

161.3 Suspension or revocation of veterinary accreditation.

AUTHORITY: 23 Stat. 32 as amended; 26 Stat. 417; 32 Stat. 791, 792, as amended; 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; 41 Stat. 699; 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 65 Stat. 693; 76 Stat. 130, 132; 84 Stat. 1406; 15 U.S.C. 1828; 21 U.S.C. 105, 111-114, 114a, 114a-1, 116, 120, 121, 125, 134b and 134f.

SOURCE: 39 FR 23050, June 26, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

§ 161.1 Requirements for accreditation.

(a) The Deputy Administrator is hereby authorized to accredit a veterinarian when he determines that such veterinarian (1) is a graduate of a college of veterinary medicine; (2) is licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the State in which he wishes to be accredited; (3) has made formal application for accreditation on Form 1-36A, "Application for Veterinary Accreditation"; (4) has passed an examination administered by the Service; and (5) has been jointly recommended by the State Animal Health Official and the Veterinarian-in-Charge for the State in which the veterinarian is licensed and wishes to be accredited.

(b) The Deputy Administrator is hereby authorized to reaccredit a veterinarian whose accreditation has been revoked when he determines, after the order of revocation has been in effect for not less than one year, that such veterinarian (1) is licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the State in which he wishes to be accredited; (2) has made formal application for accreditation on Form I-36A, "Application for Veterinary Accreditation"; (3) has been jointly recommended by the State Animal Health Official and the Veterinarian-in-Charge for the State in which the veterinarian is licensed and wishes to be accredited; and (4) such veterinarian has furnished adequate assurance that he will faithfully fulfill the duties of an accredited veterinarian in the future.

§ 161.2 Standards for accredited veterinarians.

An accredited veterinarian shall perform official duties subject to the super-

vision and direction of the Veterinarian-in-Charge and the State Animal Health Official and shall observe the following specific standards:

(a) An accredited veterinarian shall not issue a certificate, form, record or report which reflects the results of any inspection, test, vaccination or treatment performed by him, with respect to any animal or poultry, unless he has personally inspected each animal, bird, or flock in such a manner as to detect abnormalities, such as, but not limited to, locomotion, body excretion, respiration, and skin conditions. An accredited veterinarian shall thoroughly examine each animal, bird, or flock showing abnormalities, in order to determine whether or not there is the presence or absence of a communicable disease, or in the case of a horse being examined under Part 11 of Subchapter A, whether or not it complies with such regulations and the provisions of the Horse Protection Act of 1970, and any legislation amendatory thereof.

(b) An accredited veterinarian shall not sign any certificate, form, record or report, or permit such a certificate, form, record, or report to be used until, and unless, he has ascertained that it has been accurately and fully completed clearly identifying the animal(s) or bird(s) to which it applies and showing the results of the inspection, test, or vaccination, etc., he has conducted, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section. The accredited veterinarian shall distribute copies of certificates, forms, records, and reports, according to instructions issued to him by the Veterinarian-in-Charge or the State Animal Health Official.

(c) An accredited veterinarian shall not issue or sign any certificate, form, or report which reflects the results of any inspection, test, vaccination, or treatment, performed by another accredited veterinarian, unless the certificate, form, or report indicates that the inspection, test, vaccination, or treatment was performed by the other veterinarian; identifies the name of such other veterinarian; and includes the date and the place where such inspection, test, or vaccination was performed.

(d) An accredited veterinarian shall perform official tests, inspections, treatments, and vaccinations and shall submit specimens to designated laboratories in accordance with Federal and State regulations and instructions issued to

the accredited veterinarian by the Veterinarian-in-Charge or the State Animal Health Official, or both.

(e) An accredited veterinarian shall identify reactor animals by branding and tagging or such other method as may be prescribed in instructions issued to him by the Veterinarian-in-Charge or the State Animal Health Official, or both.

(f) An accredited veterinarian shall immediately report all diagnosed or suspected cases of diseases of livestock, birds, or poultry named in § 71.3(a) and (b) of Part 71, Subchapter C of this Chapter, to the Veterinarian-in-Charge or the State Animal Health Official, or both. An accredited veterinarian designated to examine and observe horses at shows and exhibitions shall complete the form provided on all horses which he considers are sore and shall promptly report each horse considered by him to be sore to the Veterinarian-in-Charge for the State in which the horse show or exhibition is held in accordance with the Horse Protection Act of 1970, or any legislation amendatory thereto, and the regulations as promulgated in Part 11, Subchapter A of this Chapter.

(g) An accredited veterinarian shall take such measures as are necessary to prevent the spread of communicable diseases of livestock or poultry. Such measures shall include, but are not limited to, the use of sanitized instruments to collect specimens from, or to administer vaccines to such individual animals, birds, or poultry, and the cleaning and disinfecting of footwear, restraining chutes, and other equipment before proceeding to another premises.

(h) An accredited veterinarian shall keep himself currently informed on Federal and State regulations governing the movement of animals and poultry, and on procedures applicable to disease control and eradication programs, including emergency programs, and on regulations under the Horse Protection Act of 1970, and any legislation amendatory thereof. He shall carry out all of his responsibilities under the applicable Federal programs and cooperative programs in accordance with such regulations and instructions issued to him by the Veterinarian-in-Charge or the State Animal Health Official, or both.

(i) An accredited veterinarian shall not use or dispense in any manner, any drug, chemical, vaccine or serum, or other biological product authorized, for use under any Federal regulation or

cooperative disease eradication program, without authorization from the Service or in contravention of any Federal or State statute or regulation, or instruction.

(j) An accredited veterinarian shall be responsible for proper use of all certificates, forms, records, reports, tags, brands, bands, or other identification used in his work as an accredited veterinarian and shall take proper precautions to prevent misuse thereof. He shall immediately report to the Veterinarian-in-Charge or State Animal Health Official the loss, theft, or deliberate or accidental misuse of any such certificate, form, record, report, tag, band, brand, or other identification. He shall not permit any certificate, form, record, report, tag, band, brand, or other identification, to be kept in the custody of anyone but himself prior to official use.

(k) An accredited veterinarian designated under the regulations issued pursuant to the Horse Protection Act of 1970, and any legislation amendatory thereof (Part 11, Subchapter A, 9 CFR), for the purpose of determining whether horses are in compliance with said Act, and any legislation amendatory thereof, and said regulations, shall thoroughly examine each horse in a professionally acceptable manner, in accordance with any instructions given by the Veterinarian-in-Charge, to determine whether or not each horse is in compliance with said Act, and any legislation amendatory thereof, and said regulations.

§ 161.3 Suspension or revocation of veterinary accreditation.

(a) The Deputy Administrator is authorized to suspend for a given period of time, or to revoke, the accreditation of a veterinarian when he determines that the accredited veterinarian has not complied with the "Standards for Accredited Veterinarians" as set forth in § 161.2, or in lieu thereof to issue a written notice of warning to the accredited veterinarian when the Deputy Administrator determines a notice of warning will be adequate to attain compliance with the Standards.

(b) Accreditation in a given State shall be automatically terminated when an accredited veterinarian's license to practice veterinary medicine in that State is terminated.

(c) Accreditation shall be automatically revoked when an accredited veterinarian is convicted of a crime in either

State or Federal court, if such conviction is based on the performance or nonperformance of any act required of him in his capacity as an accredited veterinarian.

(d) Any suspension or revocation of accreditation for failure to comply with the Standards shall be applicable in all States in which the veterinarian is accredited.

PART 162—RULES OF PRACTICE

Sec.

162.1 Institution of proceedings.

162.2 Hearing; request for formal hearing; hearing procedure; procedure upon admission of facts and waiver of hearing; hearing officer's report; exceptions to hearing officer's report; preparation and issuance of final order.

162.3 Service and proof of service.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 162 issued under 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 65 Stat. 693; 26 Stat. 417; 32 Stat. 791, 792, as amended; 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; 34 Stat. 1263, 1264; 41 Stat. 241, 699; 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 80-86, 89, 96, 105, 111-114a-1, 115, 116, 120, 121, 125, 134b, 134f.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 162 appear at 32 F.R. 20839, Dec. 28, 1967; 36 F.R. 24928, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

§ 162.1 Institution of proceedings.

(a) *Complaint.* A complaint in writing shall be issued by the Veterinarian-in-Charge and served on the accredited veterinarian, whenever there is reason to believe that he has not complied with the "Standards for Accredited Veterinarians" as contained in § 161.2 of this subchapter. The complaint shall state briefly and clearly the allegations of fact which constitute the basis for the proceeding and shall specify the "Standards" alleged to have been violated. At any time prior to the close of the hearing the complaint may be amended; but, at the request of the accredited veterinarian, the hearing shall be adjourned for a period not exceeding 15 days.

(b) *Answer.* The accredited veterinarian shall file with the Veterinarian-in-Charge an answer to the complaint within 20 days after service of the complaint. Such answer shall be signed by the accredited veterinarian or his attorney. Upon request by the accredited veterinarian and where the circumstances warrant, the Deputy Administrator may extend the period of time for filing of the answer. The answer shall contain a state-

ment of the facts which constitute the grounds of defense and shall specifically admit, deny, or explain each of the allegations of the complaint. The answer may be supported by such affidavits, depositions or other documents which the accredited veterinarian desires to submit. Failure to file an answer to or plead specifically to any allegation of fact in the complaint shall constitute an admission of such allegation.

(c) *Suspension of accreditation pending final determination.* When the Deputy Administrator deems such action necessary in order to adequately protect the public health, interest, or safety, he may suspend the accreditation of an accredited veterinarian pending final determination in the matter.

(d) *Informal conference and consent orders.* At the request of the accredited veterinarian, the Veterinarian-in-Charge, with the concurrence of the State Animal Health Official, will arrange an informal conference to discuss the matter, at the time and place designated by the Veterinarian-in-Charge. The accredited veterinarian may bring with him to the conference any representative or other person whom he desires. If the accredited veterinarian, in writing, admits the facts alleged in the complaint, or states that he neither admits nor denies the facts alleged in the complaint, and consents to the issuance of an order revoking his accreditation, such an order will be issued without further procedure.

§ 162.2 Hearing; request for formal hearing; hearing procedure; procedure upon admission of facts and waiver of hearing; hearing officer's report; exceptions to hearing officer's report; preparation and issuance of final order.

(a) *Request for formal hearing.* An accredited veterinarian may request a formal hearing on the allegations set forth in the complaint by including such request in the answer or by a separate request in writing filed with the Deputy Administrator. Failure to request a formal hearing at the conclusion of an informal appearance referred to in § 162.1(d) or within the time allowed for the filing of the answer, shall constitute a waiver of such hearing. If the accredited veterinarian does not request a formal hearing, the Deputy Administrator may order that such a hearing be held if he determines that a hearing is necessary to fully develop the facts.

(b) *Hearing Procedure.* Upon request by the accredited veterinarian for a formal hearing or upon the order of the Deputy Administrator, a hearing within 30 days shall be arranged. The following shall apply to such hearing:

(1) Notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be given to the accredited veterinarian in writing at least 10 days prior to the hearing.

(2) Such hearing shall be held before a hearing officer appointed by the Deputy Administrator.

(3) The parties may appear in person or by counsel or other representative.

(4) A representative of Veterinary Services shall proceed first at the hearing to present the facts upon which the complaint was based.

(5) The hearing officer shall be authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses at such hearing, and rule upon motions and requests.

(6) All testimony of witnesses at the hearing shall be upon oath or affirmation and subject to cross-examination. Any witness may, in the discretion of the hearing officer, be examined separate and apart from all other witnesses except the interested parties.

(7) The hearing officer may exclude obviously immaterial or irrelevant evidence, but the party offering such evidence may state what he expects to prove thereby.

(8) The hearing officer may postpone or adjourn a hearing for good cause shown.

(9) Oral argument will be permitted before the hearing officer at the close of the hearing and any argument advanced will be embodied in the record.

(10) A transcript shall be made of the hearing to which the hearing officer shall attach his certificate stating that the transcript is a true transcript of the hearing, except in such particulars as he shall specify, and that the exhibits accompanying the transcript are all the exhibits introduced at the hearing, with such exceptions as he shall specify.

(11) Written briefs or arguments may be submitted and made a part of the record if received by the hearing officer within 15 days after the close of the hearing. This period may be extended by the hearing officer for good cause shown.

(12) If the accredited veterinarian, after being duly notified, fails to appear

at the hearing, he will have waived the right to a hearing.

(c) *Procedure upon admission of facts; waiver of hearing.* The admission, in the answer or by failure to file an answer, of all the material allegations of fact contained in the complaint shall constitute a waiver of hearing. Upon such admission of facts, unless the Deputy Administrator has ordered that a hearing be held, the hearing officer, without further procedure, shall prepare his report, in which he shall adopt as his proposed findings of fact the material facts alleged in the complaint.

(d) *The hearing officer's report.* The hearing officer, within a reasonable time after the termination of the period allowed for the filing of written briefs or arguments following the hearing, shall prepare upon the basis of the record and submit to the Deputy Administrator his report together with the record of the proceeding. Such report shall include recommended findings of fact and conclusions. A copy of the report shall be served upon the parties.

(e) *Exceptions to the hearing officer's report.* Within 15 days after the receipt of the hearing officer's report, exceptions thereto, and written arguments or a brief in support of such exceptions, may be filed with the Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator may extend such period for good cause shown.

(f) *Preparation and issuance of order.* As soon as practicable after the termination of the period allowed for the filing of exceptions to the hearing officer's report, the Director, upon the basis of and after due consideration of the record, shall prepare his decision and order in the proceeding. Such decision and order shall be issued and served upon the parties and shall be the final and conclusive order in the proceeding.

§ 162.3 Service and proof of service.

Copies of all documents served upon a veterinarian whose accreditation is the subject of the proceeding shall be served in person or by certified mail. Proof of service shall be made by the affidavit of the person who actually made the service: *Provided*, That if the service is made by certified mail, proof of service shall be made by the return post office receipt. Such proof of service shall be made a part of the record of the proceeding.

SECTION III

CANADA

Sections of the General Import Requirements
of Canada Pertaining to the Admission
of Livestock and Poultry
as submitted by
The Health of Animals Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture

Animals

13. Except as provided in these regulations, no person shall import an animal into Canada.

14. (1) Notwithstanding anything in these regulations but subject to subsection (2), all animals entering Canada or tendered for entry into Canada are subject to inspection by an inspector and no animal shall be allowed to enter Canada if an inspector finds or suspects that the animal is affected with an infectious or contagious disease.

(2) Where an inspector finds or suspects that an animal tendered for entry into Canada is affected with an infectious or contagious disease and the importation of the animal into Canada is not otherwise prohibited under the Act or these regulations, he may in his discretion, but subject to any instructions from the Veterinary Director General, admit the animal into quarantine for such period as he may prescribe, and if at the end of such period the animal is found free from infectious or contagious disease it may be admitted into Canada, but if the animal is found not to be free from infectious or contagious disease the animal, in the discretion of the inspector, shall be returned to its country of origin or shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, without compensation.

Birds

15. (1) Subject to this section and the provisions of these Regulations respecting poultry, birds may be imported into Canada.

(2) Birds of the parrot family shall not be imported into Canada unless

- (a) the importer has obtained a permit therefor from the Minister, under which he may import no more than six such birds in any one year; or
- (b) the birds to be imported appear upon entry to be in good health and are accompanied by the importer who shall certify in writing that the birds have not been in contact with other birds of the parrot family and have been in his possession for

the ninety days immediately preceding importation, in which case the number of birds imported by members of a family comprising a single household shall not exceed two at any one time.

(3) Birds of the parrot family may be imported into Canada at quarantine stations or at inspection ports.

(4) All birds of the parrot family tendered for importation which do not appear to be in good health or which are tendered for importation otherwise than in accordance with these Regulations shall immediately be returned to the country of origin at the expense of the owner or importer, or shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and the Crown shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising out of such destruction or disposal.

(5) The Minister may, at any time, prohibit the importation of birds of the parrot family from any country in which the Minister has reason to believe there is an epidemic of psittacosis, and a notification of such prohibition and the removal of such prohibition shall be forwarded to all provincial health authorities.

(6) In this section, the expression "birds of the parrot family" means psittacidae and includes birds commonly known as parrots, Amazons, Mexican double heads, African grays, cockatoos, macaws, parakeets, love birds, lories, lorikeets, and similar birds.

Bees

16. (1) Subject to subsection (1a), no person shall import into Canada honeybees from any country except the United States.

(1a) Honeybees of New Zealand origin that are shipped directly from New Zealand may be imported into Canada if the importer has obtained a permit therefor and such honeybees are shipped and imported in accordance with such conditions as may be stipulated in the permit.

(2) No person shall import into Canada

- (a) honeybees on combs
- (b) used hives or used hive equipment;
- (c) beeswax, unless accompanied by a declaration signed by the shipper that the beeswax has been liquefied; or
- (d) honeybees in combless packages, unless the packages are accompanied by a declaration signed by the shipper that the food supplied to the bees, and carried in the package does not contain honey.

QUARANTINE STATIONS

17. (1) An animal that on importation into Canada is subject to quarantine under these regulations may be admitted into Canada only at a quarantine station.

(2) Where an animal that is subject to quarantine under these regulations has been quarantined for the period prescribed by these regulations and is then or at the end of such additional period of quarantine as an inspector may order, found or suspected to be not free from infectious or contagious disease the animal, in the discretion of an inspector, shall be returned to its country of origin or shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, without compensation.

(3) The following ports are quarantine stations for the purpose of these Regulations:

Quebec - Lacolle, Grosse Ile, Levis, Mirabel
Ontario - Fort Erie, Windsor
Manitoba - Emerson, Lena
Alberta - Coutts, Edmonton

18. (1) Except as provided in these regulations, inspection of animals that are imported into Canada shall be made at a quarantine station or at an inspection port and an animal that is not subject to quarantine under these regulations shall not be admitted to Canada except at an inspection port or a quarantine station.

(2) The following are inspection ports for the purposes of these regulations:

Newfoundland - St. John's, Corner Brook, and Gander
Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown
Nova Scotia - Yarmouth, North Sydney, and Halifax
New Brunswick - St. Stephen, Woodstock, Centreville,
Grand Falls, St. Leonard, Edmundston, Clair, Andover,
McAdam Junction, and Saint John
Quebec - Estcourt, Lac Frontiere, Lac Megantic, Ste.
Aurelia, Armstrong, Rock Island, Highwater,
Abercorn, Sutton, Noyan, Lacolle, Cantic, Huntingdon,
Trout River, Stanhope, Philipsburg, Port Alfred,
Montreal, Mirabel, and Quebec
Ontario - Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Lansdowne,
Kinston, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Rainy River,
Pigeon River, Fort Frances, Sault Ste. Marie,
Sarnia, Hamilton, Windsor, and Fort Eric

Manitoba - Boissevain, Winnipeg, Lena, and Emerson
Saskatchewan - Regway, Monchy, East Poplar, Northgate,
Willow Creek, and North Portal
Alberta - Carway, Calgary, Edmonton, Del Bonita, and
Coutts
British Columbia - Roosville, Boundary Bay, Sidney,
Pacific Highway (Douglas), Cascade, Paterson,
Carson, Midway, Deremeos, Huntingdon, Copaka,
Kingsgate, Osoyoos, White Rock, Vancouver, and
Victoria
Yukon Territory - Whitehorse

19. (1) Quarantine stations shall be under the care of and subject to the orders of the veterinary inspector in charge, who shall have the general superintendence and control of employees and attendants, and of all matters in connection therewith.

(2) No person other than those mentioned in subsection (1) shall enter a quarantine station without written authority from the Veterinary Director General.

20. Animals in a quarantine station shall be treated and dealt with under the direction of the veterinary inspector in charge of the station and all articles used for, about or in connection with the animals, shall be in like manner subject to his direction and supervision.

26. The Minister or the Veterinary Director General may authorize the destruction of any quarantined animal or all or any portion of the articles used in the care of such animal, and such destruction shall take place under the supervision of the veterinary inspector in charge, and in the manner prescribed by him.

27. (1) The expenses of feeding, treating and caring for animals detained in quarantine shall be borne by the owner or importer, and such expenses shall be paid before the animals are permitted to leave the quarantine.

(2) Where payment of the expenses referred to in subsection (1) is not made within fourteen days after the expiration of the period of quarantine, the veterinary inspector in charge may, on fourteen days' notice in writing, delivered personally or by registered mail to the owner or importer, cause the animals detained in quarantine to be sold to meet the expenses, together with any charges prescribed under subsection (4) and any expenses of and incidental to the sale of the animals.

(3) Where the expenses and charges referred to in subsection (2) have been paid with the proceeds of a sale made pursuant to that subsection, the balance of the proceeds, if any, shall be paid to the former owner of the animals.

(4) The Veterinary Director General may prescribe a charge for diagnostic tests and for the use of the grounds and shelter used for animals detained in quarantine.

28. No animal under quarantine shall be allowed to come in contact with an animal not in quarantine until duly discharged from quarantine.

29. No animal under quarantine shall be removed from a quarantine station until duly discharged therefrom by or under the authority of the veterinary inspector in charge.

30. No person shall remove or attempt to remove an animal from a quarantine station except by or under the authority of the veterinary inspector in charge.

31. No compensation or indemnity is payable for any injury or loss sustained in connection with an animal while it is detained in quarantine.

Importation from the United States

55. This Part applies only to the importation of animals from the United States.

56. All animals imported into Canada shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration or affidavit made by the owner or importer stating the purpose for which the animals are imported.

57. Except as otherwise provided in, and subject to the provisions of this Part, animals may be imported into Canada at an inspection port or quarantine station.

58. Any animal imported into Canada may be detained, isolated, dipped or otherwise treated by an inspector whenever the Minister so orders or whenever the inspector finds or suspects that the animal is infected with or has been exposed to infectious or contagious disease.

Horses, Mules and Asses

59. No branded or range horses, mules or asses shall be imported into Canada unless in the opinion of an inspector they are gentle and broken to harness or saddle.

60. (1) Equines to be imported into Canada from the United States shall be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating:

- (a) The proper identification of the equine
- (b) that the equine has been inspected within fourteen days prior to the date of exportation, was found to be free from any evidence of infectious and contagious diseases and was not exposed to any such disease during the preceding sixty days
- (c) that the equine is not being shipped from an area under quarantine for venequelan equine encephalomyelitis:
- (d) that no case of venequelan equine encephalomyelitis has been diagnosed during the preceding sixty days within a twenty-mile radius of the premises from which the equine is to be shipped; and
- (e) that the equine has not been vaccinated against venequelan equine encephalomyelitis within fourteen days preceding the veterinary inspection.

(2) Equines imported into Canada, other than those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a report from a laboratory recognized by the Veterinary Director General showing that the equines were negative to the immunodiffusion test for equine infectious anemia within six months preceding the date of importation.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to equines to be imported for immediate slaughter, consigned from the port of entry direct to an establishment under the Meat Inspection Act and slaughtered within three days following their arrival in such establishment.

61. (1) Any animals that are tested at the port of entry pursuant to section 60 and found to be reactors shall be slaughtered without compensation or permanently marked and returned to the United States and shall not at any time be allowed to enter Canada.

(2) All horses, mules and asses in the same consignment as such reactors shall be returned to the United States, but they may subsequently be admitted into Canada if they are subjected to a mallein test after the expiration of a period of at least fifteen days, they do not then react to the test, evidence satisfactory to an inspector is produced that during the said period they have not been in contact with any animals infected with glanders, and the animals in all other respects are eligible under the Act and these regulations for importation into Canada.

62. Any animals that are tested at destination point pursuant to section 60 and found to be reactors shall be slaughtered without compensation and the remaining animals in the shipment shall be detained in quarantine for such period as the Veterinary Director General may prescribe

Importation of Cattle
from the U.S.A.

63. (1) Cattle six months old or over excluding steers, spayed heifers, and cattle for immediate slaughter, imported into Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service showing:

- (a) that the animal originated from a Certified Brucellosis Free Herd or a herd of negative status in either a Certified Brucellosis Free Area or a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area in the United States; and
- (b) that the animal was subjected to a blood test for brucellosis with negative results within thirty days of the date of exportation; or
- (c) that, in the case of an animal under twenty-four months of age at the date of importation, the animal was officially vaccinated with Brucella Abortus Strain 19 Vaccine not earlier than three months and not later than nine months after the date of the birth of the animal, and the exact date of that vaccination.

(2) Cattle imported into Canada from the United States other than those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service showing:

- (a) that the animal originated from
 - (i) a Tuberculosis Free Accredited Herd in the United States that has been tested within one year of the date of exportation, or
 - (ii) a herd of negative status in a modified accredited tuberculosis area in the United States and was subjected to a tuberculin test with negative results within thirty days of the date of exportation;
- (b) that all cattle in the herd of origin have been inspected within thirty days before the date of importation and show no clinical evidence of anaplasmosis or bluetongue;

- (c) that to the best of knowledge and belief of the veterinarian anaplasmosis and bluetongue have not existed in the herd of origin within twenty four months before the date of importation;
- (d) in the case
 - (i) of anaplasmosis, that the animal was negative to a complement fixation test, therefore, performed within thirty days before the date of importation;
 - (ii) of bluetongue, that the animal was negative to two complement fixation tests, therefore, the second test being performed not less than thirty days and not more than ninety days after the first test and within thirty days before the date of importation, and
- (e) that to best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian, the animal was isolated during the interval between the two tests referred to in subparagraph (d) (ii) from any other bovine that was not tested in accordance with the provisions of this section and from sheep and goats.

(2a) Paragraphs (2) (b) to (e) do not apply if the certificate shows that within the twelve months before the date of importation.

(a) the herd of origin, including the animal being imported, or the herd of origin if the animal being imported was not born at that time, was negative to a test for anaplasmosis and to a complement fixation test for bluetongue and,

(b) the animal was negative to a complement fixation test for anaplasmosis and to a complement fixation test for bluetongue performed

(i) at least sixty days after the herd test performed pursuant to paragraph (a), and

(ii) within thirty days before the date of importation.

(3) Cattle imported for immediate slaughter and consigned from the port of entry direct to an establishment registered under the Meat Inspection Act and there slaughtered within ten days following their arrival in the plant, shall be exempt from the provisions of subsections (1) and (2).

64. Subject to subsection (3) of section 63, cattle that are not accompanied by the certificates referred to in subsections (1) and (2) of that section shall be returned to the United States.

65. Revoked.

Swine

66. (1) All swine, except double treated swine, imported into Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating that hog cholera has not existed within a radius of five miles of the premises in which they have been kept for a period of six months immediately preceding date of shipment.

(2) All swine imported into Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating that they are free from Brucellosis as determined by a blood test conducted within sixty days of the date of shipment and that the herd in which the swine were kept during the twelve months immediately preceding the date of shipment has been free of Brucellosis in so far as can be determined by blood test and herd history, or, when not accompanied by a certificate mentioned in this subsection, shall not be discharged from quarantine until they have been submitted to one or more blood tests for Brucellosis, and reactors to the test shall be returned to the United States or shall be slaughtered forthwith under inspection without compensation.

67. (1) Swine entering Canada through the port of Whitehorse for transit to Alaska shall be inspected before being allowed to proceed and, unless in the opinion of the inspector they are clean and free of infectious or contagious disease they shall be immediately returned to the United States.

(2) Swine in transit to Alaska shall not be landed from a boat or barge in Canadian territory, and whenever transshipment is necessary it shall take place directly from boat to boat; boats and barges that have carried live swine shall be disinfected before carrying other freight.

Double Treated Swine

68. All swine immunized by simultaneous injection of hog cholera virus and serum (double treated swine) may be imported into Canada if they are accompanied by a certificate signed or

endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating that hog cholera has not existed in the herd in which the swine were kept during the six months immediately preceding the date of shipment, and by the affidavit of the breeder, or last, owner, that such swine were immunized not less than thirty days prior to shipment and that the swine have been immersed in a satisfactory disinfectant solution previous to shipment.

Quarantine of Swine

69. All swine, whether double treated or not, imported into Canada shall be detained in quarantine at a quarantine station for a period of thirty days.

Sheep and Goats

70. (1) All sheep and goats imported into Canada for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating that

- (a) the veterinarian has inspected each animal and its flock of origin and found each animal in the flock free from any evidence of scrapie, scabies, bluetongue and all other contagious or infectious diseases of sheep and goats; and
- (b) to the knowledge of the veterinarian,
 - (i) scrapie has not existed on the premises where the flock of origin was inspected during the three years immediately prior to the date of exportation and the animal is not the progeny of a sire or dam that was affected by scrapie,
 - (ii) scabies does not exist in the country from which the animal originated, or where scabies exists in such county, though not on the premises where the flock of origin was inspected, the animal has been twice dipped at an interval and in a preparation approved by the United States Agricultural Research Service, and
 - (iii) bluetongue has not existed in the state from which the animal originated during a period of twelve months prior to the date of exportation and the animal has been subjected to a complement fixation test for bluetongue with negative results within thirty days prior to the date of exportation.

(2) Sheep and goats imported for immediate slaughter and consigned from a port of entry direct to an establishment registered under the Meat Inspection Act and slaughtered in that establishment within ten days following the day of their arrival in the establishment are exempt from the provisions of subsection (1).

Dogs

71. (1) A dog may be imported into Canada from the United States at any Customs port of entry if it is accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian licensed in Canada or the United States and certifying that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies during the preceding twelve months; such certificate shall carry a reasonably complete and legible description of the dog and the date of the vaccination of it and shall be initialled by the inspecting official at the Customs port of entry and returned to the owner.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to dogs known as "seeing-eye" dogs or to dogs specially trained for public entertainment imported into Canada for a temporary stay and kept under direct control while in Canada.

Poultry

72. Poultry may be imported into Canada from the United States if they are accompanied by a certificate, issued by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, or by a State Veterinarian of, or veterinarian accredited by, the State from which the importation originated and endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, that the poultry covered by such certificates are free from infectious and contagious diseases and, so far as can be determined have not been exposed to avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle Disease), fowl pest, fowl typhoid, pullorum disease or ornithosis.

Animals for Exhibition

73. (1) Animals other than swine or cattle may be admitted into Canada on inspection at quarantine and inspection ports only, for purposes of exhibition or other temporary stay.

(2) Cattle may be admitted into Canada for inspection at quarantine and inspection ports only, for entertainment at rodeos, circuses or other similar forms of entertainment.

Animals for Transit through Canada

74. Animals may be admitted from any part of the United States into Canada for transit to any other part of the United States in bond, and, with the exception of swine, may be ad-

mitted to Canada in bond for transit to any Canadian port for exportation by sea to Europe or elsewhere subject to their being inspected at the Canadian port of shipment.

Importations from Countries other
than the United States

Persons interested in making importations from countries other than the United States are requested to write to the Veterinary Director General.

Meat and Meat By Products

185. (1) No person shall import into Canada either direct, or via other countries, any meats or meat by-products, (other than cooked canned meats, cooked canned meat by-product, edible tallow and oleo stearine) from countries in which foot and mouth disease, or rinderpest, has in the opinion of the Minister existed during the preceding twelve months, except that feathered game may be imported if the feet of the birds have been removed at a point above the spur or spur core.

(1a) Subsection (1) does not apply to cooked boneless beef that comes from a meat processing plant, approved by the Veterinary Director General, if

- (a) the beef is accompanied by a certificate of an official veterinarian of the country of origin certifying as to the conditions under which the product was handled, processed and cooked, and that the product was thoroughly cooked; and
- (b) a veterinary inspector, after examining samples of the beef, is satisfied that the beef is thoroughly cooked.

(2) An inspector may at any time enter and search any place, ship or vessel where on reasonable grounds he believes any meat or meat by-product, the importation of which is prohibited by this section, may be found and may seize and destroy, without compensation, any meat or meat by-product that he reasonably believes was imported contrary to this section.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to

- (a) a ship or vessel arriving, docking or landing at ports on the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean or on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and not destined to any place west of the port of Montreal other than a ship or vessel entering Canadian waters to engage in the coasting trade of Canada,

- (b) a ship or vessel arriving, docking or landing at the port of Montreal and destined to any place west of the port of Montreal, if the storage compartments thereof containing the articles described in sub-section (1) have been sealed by an inspector immediately upon the first arrival at the port of Montreal, and the seal is not broken during the time the ship or vessel is at the port of Montreal or west of the port of Montreal, or
- (c) a ship or vessel entering Canadian waters to engage in the coasting trade if the storage compartments thereof containing the articles described in sub-section (1) have been sealed by an inspector immediately upon arrival at the port where the vessel enters the coasting trade of Canada and if the seal is not broken during the time the ship or vessel is engaged in the coasting trade of Canada.

Fabrics

186. No person shall import into Canada any secondhand, or previously used cheesecloth or other fabrics, that have been used in the covering of meats, unless the shipment is accompanied by the sworn declaration of the shipper, and the inspector is satisfied that the fabrics have been boiled in a solution of caustic potash or caustic soda.

Hatching Eggs

187. (1) No person shall import into Canada from the United States any poultry eggs for hatching purposes unless they are presented for entry in new, clean containers and are accompanied by a certificate issued by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, or by a State veterinarian of, or veterinarian accredited by, the State from which the importation originated and endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, stating that the eggs to which the certificate relates originated from a flock or flocks that are free from infectious and contagious diseases and so far as can be determined have not been exposed to avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle disease), fowl pest, fowl typhoid, pullorum disease, or ornithosis.

(2) No person shall import into Canada from any country other than the United States any poultry eggs for hatching purposes unless they are presented for entry in new clean containers and are accompanied by a certificate stating that the eggs to which the certificate relates originate from a flock that is free from avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle Disease),

fowl pest, fowl typhoid and pullorum disease, which certificate shall be signed by a veterinarian authorized by his national government to so certify.

Artificial Insemination

189. (1) No person shall import into Canada the semen of animals unless he has obtained a permit therefor issued by the Veterinary Director General.

(2) An application for a permit shall be made in writing to the Veterinary Director General, and shall be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by an official veterinarian of the government of the country from which the semen is being exported showing

(a) that the animal from which the semen is to be obtained has been examined and found free of infectious or contagious disease, and

(b) where the semen is from a bull, that the bull and the herd in which it is kept have passed a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis within the previous twelve months.

(3) Where the semen is from purebred animals and is to be used for the improvement of stock, the applicant shall state the breed, registered name and registration number of the male animal from which the semen is to be obtained, the live stock recording association in which it is registered and the name and address of the owner of the animal.

(4) No permit to import semen shall be issued unless, in the opinion of the Veterinary Director General, the country of origin of the semen is free from foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, and other serious epizootics.

(5) A permit is valid for three months from date of issue, but the Veterinary Director General may cancel or amend a permit.

Veterinary Biologics

193. In this part,

(a) "Veterinary biologics" means aggressins, serums, viruses, toxins, tuberculin, mallein, Johnin, abortin, vaccines, micro-organisms either living or killed, and products of micro-organisms intended for use in the treatment or diagnosis of diseases of animals;

- (b) "Permit" means the permit of the Veterinary Director General;
- (c) "License" means the license of the Veterinary Director General;
- (d) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture.

194. No person shall import veterinary biologics into Canada without a permit issued by the Veterinary Director General under this Part which shall specify the biologics to be imported; an additional permit shall be required for the importation of further biological products.

195. Permits shall be valid for the calendar year in which they are issued but may be revoked at any time by the Veterinary Director General.

196. Applications for permits shall be made on forms supplied by the Veterinary Director General, and shall furnish the information therein required, which shall include the name of each product, the name and address of the manufacturer, and of the shipper, and the name of the country, or countries, in which the products are manufactured; the official designating number, stamp, or mark of products approved by countries in which their manufacture is officially regulated shall also be shown.

197. Such samples of imports as the Veterinary Director General may deem necessary for testing for potency, sterility and immunizing properties, shall be furnished by the importer free of any charge, but the Veterinary Director General shall furnish such importer with a report of the test of the sample within a reasonable time.

228. No person except an inspector acting under the special authority of the Veterinary Director General, shall import, manufacture, sell or use hog cholera serum or virus.

Stock Cars and Poultry Crates

203. All stock cars intended for the conveyance of animals from any place in Canada to the United States, or for transit through United States territory to any other part of Canada shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the animals are placed therein.

204. All cars conveying animals into Canada from the United States, whether such animals are intended for places in Canada or for transit to some other part of the United States, shall be inspected, and unless found in a clean and sanitary condition shall be returned to the United States.

205. (1) All stock cars, whether of Canadian origin or not, and whether empty or conveying merchandise other than

livestock, entering Canada from the United States, if not showing evidence of having been so treated, shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector, and in default shall be returned to the United States.

(2) This section does not apply to empty stock cars, bonded and sealed with a customs seal, entering Canada from the United States in transit to some other part of the United States.

206. Stock cars that have conveyed animals from the United States to places in Canada shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after being unloaded, and before being returned to the country whence they came.

207. All inspections required by this Part shall be made between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon unless the railway company furnishes artificial lighting and other facilities satisfactory to an inspector, in which case inspections may be made for such company at any hour, on due notice being given to the inspector on duty for the time being.

208. Any animal dying from any cause whatever when in transit through Canada from one place in the United States to another in that country, shall not be removed from the car in which it died while in Canadian territory.

209. All swine entering Canada for transit and all cars conveying such swine shall be inspected by an inspector immediately after entering Canadian territory; and any cars containing swine showing evidence of disease, and any cars that are dirty or do not, in the opinion of the inspector, meet in every way the requirements of this Part shall be immediately returned to the United States.

210. All cars conveying swine from the United States into Canada intended for transit to some other part of the United States, shall be fitted with ten-inch foot boards in a manner satisfactory to an inspector.

211. The douching or drenching with water of swine originating in the United States or cars containing them while in transit through Canada is prohibited.

212. Swine originating in the United States, while in transit through Canada, shall not be unloaded from the cars containing them.

213. All empty stock cars that do not appear to be clean and disinfected shall, upon arrival at or upon passing through St. John's Corner Brook, Charlottetown, Halifax, Moncton, Saint John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Bridgeburg (Ft. Erie), Stratford, Metropolitan Winnipeg, Transcona, Regina, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Edmonton South, Port Mann, New Westminster, Victoria and Coquitlam, be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of an inspector before being allowed to proceed.

221. (1) No person shall bring into Canada any poultry crate, truck or other vehicle that has been used for the purpose of conveying animals, unless the poultry crate, truck or other vehicle was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected since the last time it was used for such purpose.

(2) Where in the opinion of an inspector any poultry crate, truck or other vehicle arriving in Canada has been used for the purpose of conveying animals but does not show any evidence that it was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected since the last time it was used for such purpose, he may order the cleaning and disinfecting thereof; and no person shall bring into Canada any poultry crate, truck or other vehicle in respect of which an order is made under this subsection until it has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector.

(3) This section does not apply to stock cars or aircraft.

Refuse from Ships

180. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), no person shall land or discharge manure, garbage or other refuse in any port or waters of Canada from Ships arriving in such port or waters from any other country, or which remain in or are passing through such port or waters.

(2) Manure, garbage or other refuse may be landed or discharged at the ports of St. John's Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Vancouver, Victoria, and such other ports as the Minister may designate, under the following conditions:

- (a) the manure, garbage or other refuse to be landed or discharged **is contained in closed, leak-proof metal containers;**
- (b) the manure, garbage or other refuse is landed or discharged under the supervision of an inspector and is destroyed by incineration at the nearest incinerator or by such other method approved by the Veterinary Director General; and
- (c) the containers are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under the supervision and to the satisfaction of an inspector.

(3) Every ship or vessel arriving, docking or landing at the port of Montreal shall, unless the ship or vessel has incineration facilities satisfactory to an inspector, discharge its manure, garbage or other refuse under the supervision of an inspector.

(4) Where a person on a ship or vessel contravenes this section, the captain is liable for the penalties imposed for such contravention.

Garbage

224. (1) No person shall remove garbage from any aircraft entering Canada from any other country unless it is first placed in closed containers.

"(2) All garbage removed from aircraft entering Canada from any other country shall be destroyed immediately upon such removal by burning on the airport premises or in a manner and at premises approved by the Veterinary Director General and the containers shall, immediately after being emptied, be burned or subject to heat at a temperature of not less than one hundred degrees Centigrade for not less than fifteen minutes."

(3) Where a person violates this section the captain, and the owner are each liable for the penalties imposed for such contravention.

The foregoing summary was furnished as correct on May 25, 1976, by Dr. A. E. Lewis, Acting Assistant Deputy Minister, Canada Department of Agriculture, Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

NOTE: Persons requiring additional information are requested to contact Dr. A. E. Lewis, Acting Assistant Deputy Minister, Canada Department of Agriculture, Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

